

The head is very long, equalling the two first segments of the thorax taken together in its antero-posterior diameter; on either side, about halfway between the anterior and posterior margin of the head, is a strong hooked spine; the frontal region of the head, between the attachments of the antennæ, is extremely narrow.

Of the first four segments of the thorax the first is rather shorter than the rest, which are subequal; the three last of these segments are furnished with a longish median spine, as in *Eurycope fragilis*.

The lateral margins of these segments, as in so many other species of the genus, are prolonged into a forwardly directed spine, which is in the present species extremely delicate and slender though not specially long; behind the spine are a number of inconspicuous denticulations, and in the fourth segment one of these latter is especially prolonged and equals the lateral spine in length; in this segment, therefore, there are two instead of only one lateral spine on either side.

The three posterior thoracic segments, as is usual in this genus, differ markedly in their character from the anterior segments of the thorax; they are wide and more convex, and V-shaped; the last of these segments has a straight posterior margin instead of a very concave one, but it includes possibly one at least of the anterior segments of the abdomen; the first two of these segments have each a pair of spines placed one on each side of the dorsal median line; in the third segment there are only faint indications of these spines; laterally each of these segments is prolonged into a flattened, forwardly directed spine.

The abdominal shield has a very peculiar form, which serves to distinguish the species from any other; it is somewhat oval in form and terminates behind in a somewhat obtusely pointed extremity; in front of the articulation of the uropoda are a pair of lateral spines, which are curved forwards in a crescentic shape; in front of these again, but some way behind the antero-lateral margin of the caudal shield, are another pair of lateral spines, straighter than the more posterior pair of spines. The upper surface of the caudal shield is divided into three areas by two longitudinal furrows; the central area is the widest and has a pair of median spines situated one behind the other; the first of these is placed close to the anterior boundary of the abdominal shield and corresponds to a similar spine in *Eurycope fragilis*, the second rather more than halfway down.

The first pair of *thoracic appendages*, like those of other *Eurycope*, are considerably smaller than those which follow.

The *uropoda* consist of a basal joint, which is stouter than the succeeding joint; I did not observe the uropoda to be biramose, but do not wish to speak with certainty on the point; they arise from just underneath the posterior lateral spines of the abdominal shield.

Station 76, off the Azores, July 3, 1873; lat. 38° 11' N., long. 27° 9' W.; depth, 900 fathoms; bottom temperature, 40° F.; Pteropod ooze.