

The head is rounded and convex dorsally; the insertions of the antennæ and antennules are so close together that there is only a very narrow interval of communication between the frontal region of the head and the posterior region; this is also characteristic of *Eurycope sarsii* and other species.

The frontal margin is slightly convex, the lateral region of the head is quadrangular in shape, and is prolonged downwards and forwards for some way below the attachment of the thoracic limbs.

The first segment of the thorax is very short (antero-posteriorly), and not wider than the head; its anterior margin is formed of two concave areas, and the median triangular process resulting from the union of these fits into a corresponding cavity in the posterior margin of the head; laterally the segment lies completely parallel to the lateral region of the head, and is slightly overlapped in the way shown in the figure (Pl. XIV. fig. 1) by the second segment of the thorax; its appendage is attached at a point considerably below the level of the succeeding appendages of the thorax.

The second and third segments of the thorax are subequal and slightly longer than the first segment; each is ridged anteriorly and posteriorly, the central area of the segment being depressed and saddle-shaped; laterally each of the segments is occupied by an oval convexity, which is larger in the third than in the second segment. The second segment has a concave anterior and a convex posterior margin, the lines being almost straight in the middle of the segment. The third segment is concave anteriorly, but its posterior margin is concave in the middle and convex laterally.

The fourth segment of the thorax is as long as the second and third taken together, it is on the whole similar to those, but the lateral convex areas are larger. The curvature of the anterior and posterior margins are parallel to each other and to the posterior boundary of the segment in front.

All these segments are furnished with short epimera.

The width of the body is greatest at the fourth segment.

The length of the first four segments of the thorax taken together is 5 mm.; the three posterior segments of the thorax measure together 18 mm.

The fifth segment of the thorax is V-shaped, but not so strikingly so as in many allied species, among others *Munnopsis sarsii*; the concave posterior boundary of the segment is much less deeply curved than the anterior convexity; the upper surface of the segment is very convex and is traversed by a longitudinal median furrow which divides it into two areas.

The sixth segment is of approximately the same shape and size as the preceding one.

The seventh segment is distinctly shorter; its anterior and posterior margins are parallel with each other and almost straight.

The epimera of these segments are very short and inconspicuous.

As may be seen in the figure (Pl. XIV. fig. 1) the limbs belonging to these segments