

are not given off at corresponding points. The anterior pairs are placed considerably more dorsally than are either of the two hinder pairs.

The abdominal shield is separated from the last segment of the thorax by what appears to be two free abdominal segments. It should have been mentioned that the three posterior thoracic segments are separated from each other by a thickened rim which is conspicuous in the actual specimen by its white opaque colour.

The abdominal shield is ridged along its anterior margin, and the interval which separates it from the posterior ridge of the last segment of the thorax is itself divided into two equal areas by a median ridge-like thickening; this appears to be the boundary between the free abdominal segments; they are extremely narrow, their relative proportion being shown in the figure.

It is impossible to describe with accuracy the shape of the abdominal shield, as it is so soft and impressionable; the accompanying figure, however, is approximately correct; the termination of the abdominal shield is, as it were, bent underneath the body, so that the anus comes to look almost forwards instead of downwards or backwards. The intestine does not run straight to the anus but follows the convex outline of the caudal shield, passing round by its greater curvature.

It was very easy to ascertain the course of the alimentary canal without any dissection; the muscles of the species are so slightly developed that the body cavity appears to be entirely empty save for the presence of the gut, which was conspicuous through being full of dark-coloured food.

The anus is guarded by large flap-valves indicated in fig. 1 of Pl. XIV.

The appendages are only represented by the gnathopods and the abdominal limbs, and by traces of the other appendages.

One *antennule* is nearly perfect; it consists of a stout basal joint giving off a strong pointed process on the outer side, with this are articulated two other smaller cylindrical joints, the third very considerably longer than the second; the flagellum is broken off at the tip and is evidently of some length; the proximal region of the flagellum is not ringed; distally the flagellum is constricted into rings which are (fig. 5) extremely short.

The *antennæ* are only represented by four short basal joints.

Both the *antennæ* and the *antennules* of the specimen are directed more upwards than is usually the case; this is shown in the lateral view of the entire Crustacean (fig. 1). The insertion of the *antennæ* is also rather in front of that of the *antennules*.

The *mandibles* are stout and powerful and have no trace of a palp.

In the *first pair maxillæ* the upper lobe has the usual form and is provided along its anterior edge with numerous firm, yellowish spines, among which are abundant fine hairs; the lower lobe is densely beset with hairs but has no spines; its extremity is rather pointed.

The *second pair of maxillæ* is very closely similar to the same pair of appendages in *Eurycope sarsii*.