

species, such as *Eurycope pellucida*, are glassy and transparent, or semitransparent, and have no pigment whatever, while those which are coloured, such as *Eurycope sarsii*, appear to owe their coloration, which is diffused and even, to the subjacent muscles. In the present species, which appears to have been nearly transparent during life, there is no pigment recognizable anywhere in the integument, but there are two longitudinal masses of pigment commencing near the head and running down along the back to a little way in front of the caudal shield; careful focussing with a high power made it apparent that there are really four bands of pigment, two dorsal being superposed upon two ventral bands; the extension of these pigmented areas would correspond exactly with that of the hepatic cæca, and in any case the pigment was situated well below the integument, as could be determined by careful focussing; the individual pigment spots were situated at regular distances from each other, and had entirely the appearance of being contained in the interior of uniformly-sized cells.

The pigmented bands were wider in the head, and gradually tapered off towards their posterior extremities; the presence of the pigment spots naturally marked out the limits of the tissue containing them; there appears to me to be but very little doubt that the pigmented areas are in fact the hepatic cæca. I can see no reasons against this view, and in favour of it are (1) the presence of the pigment below the integument; (2) its disposition in four longitudinal bands; (3) the shape of these bands which are wider anteriorly, and taper posteriorly; and (4) the extension of the bands which commence in the head just behind the masticatory stomach and reach to near the tail.

The head is large and squarish in outline; the frontal margin is straight, and there is a wide interval between the insertion of the antennary appendages of either side, as in *Munnopsis latifrons*, &c.

The first segment of the thorax is much the shortest, and is not prolonged laterally; the second and third segments are subequal, and have about three times the diameter (antero-posterior) of the first; the fourth segment is about half as wide again as either of the preceding segments.

Each of these segments has a pair of long, curved, spiniform epimera, which are directed outwards and somewhat forwards; the epimera of the second thoracic are rather longer than those of either of the two succeeding segments, in every case they are fringed with short spines.

In the dorsal median line each of the four anterior thoracic segments has a long upwardly and forwardly directed spine, which arises near to the anterior margin of the segment.

The three posterior segments of the thorax are about equal in length; this region of the thorax is about twice the length of that occupied by the first four segments; the lateral diameter of the fifth segment is greater than that of the two following segments, which decrease progressively.

These segments have the same general form as in *Eurycope sarsii*, &c., but are