

furnished with long spiniform epimera, which, like those of the preceding segment of the thorax, are curved forwards, with the exception of the last segment, where they are directed backwards; the epimera, instead of arising above and to the outside of the limbs, as in the second, third, and fourth segments, arise in front of the attachments of the latter. Each of the three posterior segments of the thorax (with the possible exception of the first) has a pair of long spines, one on either side of the dorsal median line, arising on the anterior region of the segment, the sixth segment had on one side of the body a ventral spine arising below the attachment of the limb and exactly underlying the epimeral spine; these are probably present in the other segments, but I did not succeed in seeing them.

The abdominal shield is oval, and terminates in the long spiniform telson.

At the commencement of the abdominal shield is a long, single, median spine on the dorsal surface; a single pair of lateral spines are placed about halfway between the commencement of the shield and the attachment of the uropoda; just in front of the latter are another pair of spines longer than the anterior pair, and like them directed somewhat backwards as well as outwards. Below these and arising just behind the anus are another pair of shorter spines, not more than one half the length of the former; the uropoda are attached exactly between the two spines of each side. These relations are shown in fig. 11.

The *antennules* (Pl. VIII. figs. 6, 7) are comparatively long, nearly as long as the body minus the telson, and are furnished with a very long multiarticulate flagellum, many times the length of the peduncle.

Of the *antennæ* (fig. 8) only the three basal joints have been preserved, these are short and subequal in length; each of the first two is prolonged into a stout spine on either side of its articulation with the succeeding joint; the inner spine is in each case rather longer than the outer spine.

The *mandibles* are complicated and consist of two distinct portions besides the palp.

It must be remembered, however, that the interpretations here given may very possibly be erroneous, as it is naturally rather difficult to study the mouth appendages satisfactorily *in situ*.

On comparing the figure of the mandible of this species with that of *Eurycope sarsii*, it is seen to consist of the same parts, but the masticatory process, which almost exactly resembles in shape the mandible of *Serolis*,<sup>1</sup> is much stouter.

The upper half of the mandible is markedly asymmetrical; the left hand mandible has several teeth-like processes which are wanting in the mandibles of the right side.

The remaining appendages of the mouth do not appear to be in any way remarkable.

The thoracic limbs are, as in the genera *Munnopsis* and *Eurycope*, specialised into an anterior and a posterior series.

<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.*, Zool. Chall. Exp., part xxxiii. pl. iii. fig. 9.