

to be almost invisible on a dorsal view ; the epimera are articulated by a distinct suture with the terga, and for about one-third of their length pass outwards approximately in the same direction as the terga of the segments ; the rest of the epimera is bent downwards quite at right angles to the proximal region ; the upper (outer) margin is somewhat concave ; the terminal segment of the abdomen is itself rather shorter than the foregoing, but has a greatly elongated telson spine, rounded at the extremity ; it has no epimera, the terminal appendages or uropoda being articulated at its extreme lateral margin.

The *antennules* are short, with a four-jointed peduncle ; the two proximal joints are short, the third very long, the fourth joint extremely small and rudimentary ; the flagellum has four joints, and is not so long as the third joint of the peduncle.

The *antennæ* are nearly twice the length of the antennules ; the peduncle is five-jointed, with three very short basal joints and two long distal joints ; the flagellum is rather longer than the distal joint and has eight joints.

The *mandibles* terminate in a pointed extremity ; the basal region is much broader and projects on the inner side where it is denticulate.

The *maxillæ* as in other species appear to be absent.

The *maxillipedes* resemble very closely the corresponding appendages of *Anceus bathybius*, but the endopodite is shorter in proportion and does not project far along the second joint of the palp.

The operculiform *first pair of thoracic appendages* (Pl. XVIII. fig. 10) again resemble very closely those of *Anceus bathybius*, but differ from those of other species, for instance those recently described by Sars from the Norwegian Expedition,¹ in having six well-developed joints.

The two basal joints are comparatively short, the third is greatly elongated, the fourth and fifth are very short and subequal, while the sixth joint is extremely minute. The inner margin of the second, third, and fourth joints is fringed with long plumose hairs, which are absent on the two last joints. The penultimate joint is almost covered with stout hairs on its inner half.

The remaining *thoracic appendages* are similar to each other ; they are stout clawed limbs.

The penial process is double.

The abdominal appendages are not so purely respiratory as in *Anceus stygius*, that is to say, both endopodite and exopodite are fringed with long plumose hairs.

The *Praniza* form of this species (fig. 9) is represented by a number of individuals rather smaller than the males ; two large specimens have the characters of mature females, the middle segments being tumid and swollen. A very considerable number of smaller immature specimens are also contained in the Challenger collection ; these may be the larval forms of the present species, or they may belong to the next species, *Anceus tuberculatus*.

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 85.