The abdomen, which consists, as usual, of seven segments, has the central series of spines of the cephalo-thorax continued along the middle line. The sixth segment bears the caudal appendages, and in the seventh, the telson, we find the excretory opening. The lateral borders of the body, and all the appendages, with the exception of the first pair of ambulatory legs, are edged with a close and very beautiful fringe of hair of a pale-yellow color.

There are two pairs (the normal number) of antennæ, one pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillæ, three pairs of maxillipeds, five pairs of ambulatory legs, and five pairs of swimmerets. As most of the appendages differ from those usually met with in the Astacidæ only in detail, it is only necessary to mention that the interior antennæ have two flagella, one of which is very long, longer than the external flagellum of the external pair.

The form of the first pair of ambulatory legs is singularly elegant. They are 155 mm. in length — considerably longer than the body; they are very slender, and end in a pair of very slender denticulated chelæ, with a close, velvet-like line of hairs along their inner edges. The rest of the ambulatory legs are much shorter, and all bear chelæ. The specimen captured being a male, the first pair of swimmerets are somewhat modified. The four other pairs of swimmerets, which are 33 mm. in length, bear each two narrow swimming processes richly fringed with hair, and a short flagellum.

The absence of eyes in many deep-sea animals and their full development in others are very remarkable. I have mentioned ("The Depths of the Sea," p. 176) the case of one of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, *Ethusa granulata*, in which well-developed eyes are present in examples from shallow water. In deeper water, from 110 to 370 fathoms, eye-stalks are present, but the animal is apparently blind, the eyes being replaced by rounded calcareous terminations to the stalks; in examples from 500 to