

*Eusirus longipes*, Boeck (Pl. LXXXVII.).

1860. *Eusirus longipes*, Boeck, Forh. ved de Skand. Naturf. 8de Møde, p. 656.

1870. " " Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 77.

1876. " " Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 504.

*Rostrum* small, lateral lobes of the head not very prominent; the seventh segment of the peræon carinate, with a small postero-dorsal tooth; the first three segments of the pleon also carinate, the first two with a postero-dorsal tooth, and the postero-lateral angle produced in a small sharp point; the third segment with the long lower lobe of the hind margin serrate, the upper serratures pointing downwards, the lower upwards, the postero-lateral corners rounded, the serration continued a very little way along the lower margin; the fourth segment with a slight transverse dorsal depression; the sixth segment with the postero-lateral angles tri-denticulate.

*Eyes* large, reniform, close to the lateral lobes of the head, with numerous small ocelli, of about equal length and breadth.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The first joint much broader and a little longer than the second, each of them distally cut into four sharp points; the third joint narrower than the second and one-fourth its length, distally serrate; flagellum shorter than the peduncle, of nineteen joints, of which the first is much the longest, equalling the third joint of the peduncle; a calceolus, a cylinder, and some setules form the apical appendages of nearly every joint; the secondary flagellum of one long slender joint, pectinate on the outer edge, and a second minute joint, the two together nearly as long as the first of the primary. A specimen seemingly of the same species from Station 150 has thirty-eight joints in the flagellum.

*Lower Antennæ* shorter than the upper. First joint a little expanded, gland-cone well developed, decurrent; third joint short, distally toothed; the fourth joint as long as the second of the upper antennæ, rather longer than the fifth, with setules and spines on both margins, and distally toothed; the fifth joint much thinner, with many tufts of setules on the upper margin, distally denticulate and armed with spines and setæ; the flagellum much shorter than the peduncle, of seventeen joints, the first the longest, each with an apical group of setules.

*Upper Lip* distally broad, with a slit at the centre, a group of long cilia on either side, curving the one group toward the other; the surface also set with numerous long cilia over the whole breadth.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting plate on the left mandible elongate, scarcely toothed, with an indication only of a tooth above, and of a division of the large, blunt, tooth-like end below; the secondary plate divided into eight clear teeth, the general shape of the plate corresponding to that of the principal; on the right mandible the principal plate has no indication of a tooth above, but below is divided into two strong teeth, the lower of which while in preparation is seen to possess two sharp points; the secondary plate is of slighter construction than on the other mandible, distally forming two spear-head teeth, with