

Uropods.—The first pair eight-tenths of an inch long, strongly but irregularly toothed along three margins, the outer margin being also pectinate, the coalesced inner ramus broader but very little longer than the outer, its inner edge strongly toothed all along and pectinate near the acute apex, the ridge more lightly toothed, the outer margin not toothed but pectinate, except at the neck; the outer ramus one-fifth of an inch long, with the inner margin pectinate, of the other two, one toothed, the other scarcely toothed but pectinate; the second pair similar to the first, but a little shorter, yet reaching a little further back, seven-tenths of an inch long, the outer margin of the coalesced inner ramus having two teeth near the neck, besides being pectinate, the outer ramus as long as in the first pair.

Telson very small.

Length, without including the antennæ, four inches and one-eighth, the head over an inch long, the peræon an inch and four-tenths, the pleon an inch and nearly three-tenths, the last uropods seven-tenths, the sum total of the parts rather exceeding the entire length of the animal, since there is a certain amount of overlapping.

Locality.—Station 107, south-west of Sierra Leone, August 26, 1873; lat. $1^{\circ} 22' N.$, long. $26^{\circ} 36' W.$; depth, 1500 fathoms; bottom, Globigerina ooze; bottom temperature, $37^{\circ} \cdot 9$; surface temperature, $78^{\circ} \cdot 8$. One specimen, male. Trawled.

Cystisoma spinosum, ♀ (J. C. Fabricius), 1775 (Pl. CLV.). Specimen B.

The Head and general appearance of the animal as in the male; the dentation of the central keel apparently not differing from that in the male.

Eyes.—In his original description of the present specimen, von Willemoes Suhm observes,¹ “the upper surface of the head is entirely occupied by two contiguous faceted eyes, which are separated from one another by a mesial line, 20 millims. in length (Plate XLIX. figs. 2 & 3). Each eye is 13 millims. in width, and its anterior and lateral borders are limited by a slightly coloured band, which will be referred to when considering the structure of the eyes. The posterior border nearly corresponds with the posterior border of the head, which arches gently over to the first segment of the thoracic region.” Further on he says,—“THE EYES are contiguous, the line separating them being, however, clearly visible: the length of this line is 20 millims. The eyes thus occupy a rectangular space, the outer edges of which are separated from the spiny borders of the head-shield by a space 6 millims. in width. At the front of the head there is a space of 3 millims. between their anterior borders and the line into which the two antennæ are inserted. Along the sides of the eyes there is a brownish line produced by elongated chitinous appendages, 0·140 millim. long. (Plate L. fig. 8),

¹ *Phil. Trans.*, vol. clxiii. pp. 629, 631.