

either side, so as to form, along with the telson, a complete caudal fan. The outer plate is the larger of the two, and has the outer edge rather arched in the middle, and terminating posteriorly in a short dentiform projection, invariably placed at some distance from the apex. From this projection, too, a distinctly marked transverse suture passes obliquely across the plate, marking off the linguiform terminal portion of the plate as a distinct joint, which, to a certain extent, would even appear to be movable by the help of two thin muscles, proceeding to it from the proximal segment of the plate. The whole of the interior border of this plate, as also the terminal lobe, is fringed with a dense row of ciliated bristles. The inner plate is generally both somewhat shorter and much narrower than the outer, and lanceolate in form, being also fringed around all its borders with a row of similar bristles.

*Nervous System.*—The ventral chain of ganglia (see Pl. VIII. fig. 19) is more especially distinguished by the very inconsiderable degree of centralisation observed in the portion belonging to the anterior division of the body, exhibiting thereby a striking resemblance to that in some lower forms of Crustacea, for example in Isopoda and Amphipoda. The several ganglia are, on the whole, of a very uniform appearance, and connected by rather long double commissures, their original twofold nature being also distinctly perceptible. Exclusive of the cephalic or supra-oesophageal ganglion, nine ganglia are found to belong to the anterior division of the body, and six to the posterior, making in all fifteen different ganglia. Of these, only the two foremost (1–2), providing the buccal parts with nerves, are partly coalescent, while all the rest are distinctly definable. The commissures connecting the second and third ganglia are certainly very short, leaving between them only a small rounded opening; but the rest are of considerable length and of distinctly fibrous structure. On the upper side of each of the ganglia, counting from the fourth to the eighth, is observed a ligature-like, transverse commissure (see fig. 20), arching over and holding in position the great ventral artery (*a*) which, passing forward, sends off on each side immediately behind the ganglia a lateral branch for the corresponding leg and its several appendages.

The ganglia of the tail (see fig. 19) are somewhat inferior in size to those of the trunk, and are connected by much longer commissures, which, moreover, are placed close together. The last caudal ganglion (6), occurring at the base of the caudal fan, is somewhat larger than those preceding it, and sends off numerous nerves, some entering the telson, some the uropoda, and finally innervates the muscles surrounding the anal opening.

*Colour.*—As has been stated by the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm, all the specimens examined by him belonging to this genus were, while still alive or in a fresh state, of a vivid red colour, and in reality it is probable that this characteristic is common to all the species, a similar colour being likewise observed in several other deep-sea Crustacea.

*Habitat.*—All the species belonging to the present genus seem to be well marked deep-sea forms. The least depth from which specimens have been obtained is