

*Description.*—Only one specimen, a broken adult female, is comprised in the collection. It has a length of 24 mm., and is thus somewhat smaller than the last species.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXXIII. fig. 7) would appear to be a trifle more slender than in the last species, and the tail is in particular relatively more elongate, as compared with the anterior division.

The carapace is rather large, and exhibits the usual form, with the cervical sulcus very strongly marked, and the posterior edge evenly emarginate in the middle, exposing above a small portion of the last segment of the trunk. The frontal margin (see fig. 8) is evenly arched at the sides, and exhibits in the middle a small pointed projection, the rudiment of a rostrum.

The tail tapers somewhat backwards, and has the last segment very elongate, exceeding in length the two preceding segments taken together.

The eyes (see fig. 8) are comparatively small, and exhibit a form somewhat differing from that in the other species, being narrowly clavate, or almost fusiform, with the cornea not in the least expanded, and occupying but a very small part of the eye. The ocular pigment is, as in the last species, of a reddish colour.

The antennular peduncle (*ibid.*) is somewhat more slender than in *Boreomysis obtusata*, though in other respects exhibiting the usual structure.

The antennal scale (*ibid.*) is less produced than in the two preceding species, projecting, as it does, beyond the antennular peduncle by only one-fourth of its length. It has an oblong-linear form, with the greatest breadth about in the middle, and the apex obtusely rounded, with the denticle of the outer corner very small.

The legs would seem to agree in structure perfectly with those in *Boreomysis obtusata*.

The telson (fig. 9) is exceedingly slender and elongate, exceeding perceptibly in length the last segment, and has the outer part much narrowed. The lateral edges are in the greater part of their length armed with rather strong denticles, having between them a great number of much smaller ones. The apical incision is comparatively short, occupying only from one-seventh to one-eighth of the length of the telson, and rather narrow, having, however, at the bottom a peculiar dilatation (see fig. 10). The edges of the incision are, as usual, coarsely spinulose, and the terminal lobes rounded at the tip.

Of the uropoda the outer plates had been broken off in the specimen examined; the inner plates were very slender, lanceolate, and projected perceptibly beyond the tip of the telson.

*Habitat.*—The sole specimen described above was taken in the North Atlantic south of Nova Scotia, United States:—

Station 50, May 21, 1873; lat. 42° 8' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 1250 fathoms; blue mud; bottom temperature, 38° 0.