

the middle of the first abdominal somite, and they have two or three small secondary spines on their inner edge, while the lateral margin of the carapace, immediately anterior to the base of the postero-lateral spine, has two well-marked lateral spines on each side.

The hind body is greatly elongated, making about $\frac{19}{17}$ or a little less than $\frac{3}{2}$ of the total length from the tip of the rostrum. In older larvæ the abdomen is depressed, and its width is equal to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total length. The inner spine of the basal prolongation of the uropod is much longer than the outer, and it has a small tooth on its outer margin, about half way between the base and the tip. The telson is slightly elongated, with six marginal spines, and with secondary dentations between the submedians, and also between the submedian and the intermediate. The eye-stalks are nearly as long as the eyes, and the mouth is a little behind the middle point of the carapace, as measured from the tip of the rostrum.

In Claus's larva there are three secondary spines on the inner edge of the postero-lateral spine of the carapace, while there are only two such spines in each of the Challenger specimens.

In the smallest of the Challenger specimens the dactylus of the raptorial claw has a single marginal spine besides the terminal one, the uropods are very small, and the gills are represented by simple pouches on the exopodites of the first five pairs of abdominal appendages. The carapace, with the rostrum, makes $\frac{412}{1000}$, the hind body $\frac{588}{1000}$, and the width of the abdomen $\frac{206}{1000}$ of the total length.

In the older specimen (Pl. IX. fig. 1) the dactylus is armed with three well-developed marginal spines besides the terminal one, the uropods are nearly half as long as the telson, with the exopodite divided into a broad rounded paddle and a second joint which is fringed with six marginal spines, and the prolongation from the posterior edge of the ventral surface of the basal joint is as long as the exopodite, and ends in a short acute curved outer spine and a much longer inner spine, which has a tooth on its outer margin about half way between the base and the tip.

The carapace has a well-marked median carina; the postero-lateral angles of the broad flat abdominal somites all end in acute spines, and there are two submedian carinæ, ending posteriorly in spines, on the dorsal surface of the sixth abdominal. The telson has a median longitudinal carina, and is slightly longer than wide. Its lateral edges, from the anterior edge to the tips of the intermediate marginal spines, are nearly parallel; between the intermediates and the submedians they are inclined inwards and backwards at an angle of 45° with the long axis of the body, while between the submedians they are inclined inwards and forwards. The lateral marginal spine (fig. 2) is nearer to the intermediate than to the anterior edge, and it has a single minute spine internal to its base. The intermediate is longer than the lateral or the submedian, and there are twelve or thirteen small spines between it and the submedian, and there are about twenty very minute spines between the submedian and the middle line.