

*Astrurus crucicauda*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. V. figs. 9-19).

*Astrurus crucicauda*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 100.

This, the only species of the genus, is represented by a very considerable number of specimens dredged in shallow water off the shores of Kerguelen; it is a small species, the largest individuals only measuring 4 mm. in length.

The body is oval in general outline, the anterior region of the thorax being of greater width than the posterior region, the surface of the body is abundantly furnished with spines; the head is narrower than the succeeding segment of the thorax, it is prolonged in front into two long slightly divergent processes, which are rather longer than the head itself. Behind this bifid rostrum on either side the margin of the head is incised for the insertion of the antennules; posterior to the insertion of these, the margin of the head is prolonged laterally into a process which is rather wider at its free extremity than at the base; the general appearance of this process is very like that of the "stalked" eyes of the allied genus *Munna*; in the interior was an orange coloured substance which is of the same tint as the partially disclosed eye-pigments in many Crustacea; the surface of the lateral process is, however, beset with numerous spines, and its extremity ends in a particularly long spine.

The four anterior thoracic segments are of equal or nearly equal length; their breadth gradually increases up to the third, which is the widest; the median region of each segment, which is equivalent to nearly the whole of it, is convex and densely covered with spines, the lateral margins of the segments are prolonged into narrow spiny processes of considerable length, which are themselves covered with spines. In the first two segments these spines follow the general curvature of the segments themselves and are directed forwards; in the third segment they are directed at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the body, and in the fourth segment slightly backwards. The length of the spines is about one-third of the diameter of the body.

Of the three posterior segments of the thorax the first two are subequal in length and shorter than the anterior segments, they decrease gradually in width; the seventh thoracic segment is equally long but narrower again.

The lateral margins of these segments are not furnished with the long processes of the anterior segments of the thorax, only in the fifth and sixth segments one of the small spines which fringe the body is elongated to a greater extent than the rest; on the seventh segment this spine is hardly larger than the surrounding ones.

The abdominal shield is constricted anteriorly, and there is a distinct free abdominal segment; the middle portion is oval; behind the articulation of the uropoda it becomes suddenly narrower, and terminates behind in the peculiar fashion indicated in fig. 18 of Pl. V.; the posterior extremity is formed by four somewhat curved spines arranged with reference to each other like the arms of a starfish, the fifth arm being as it were widened out at the base of attachment to the abdominal shield. The surfaces of this region of