

I take the opportunity of naming this species after Professor G. O. Sars, who has so largely increased our knowledge of this as of other families of the Crustacea.

The specimens in question are a male and a female. The female is rather the larger of the two, measuring 24 mm. in length, by 11 mm. in greatest breadth; the difference in length between the two specimens appears to be entirely owing to the fact that the anterior thoracic segments are longer than in the male to make room for the attached ovigerous lamellæ. Otherwise the two sexes appear to present no recognizable differences.

The species was also obtained at Station 147, from a depth of 1600 fathoms.

In no case, unfortunately, are any of the thoracic limbs or the antennæ preserved, a fact which is to be the more regretted, as the modifications of the thoracic limbs are precisely those characters which have largely served Professor Sars as a means of dividing the group into its several genera. It is not the possibly rough handling of the specimens themselves when being transferred to spirit that has injured them in this way; some manuscript notes by Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm state that this species was never dredged with its limbs complete. As it is, in all the specimens, five in number, there are only the first joints of the ambulatory appendages left adherent to the body.

The head segment is about equal in size to that of any of the anterior segments of the thorax.

The first four segments of the thorax are of about the same antero-posterior diameter, the fourth alone being rather narrower than the three which precede it.

The breadth of these segments, their diameter from side to side, progressively increases so that the fourth is the widest; the anterior margin of each is rather concave forwards, the posterior margin convex backwards; the fourth segment, however, has its two margins approximately straight and parallel; the posterior margin is slightly concave instead of convex; this segment, in fact, forms the middle point of the body, in front of it the segments are curved forwards, behind it they are curved backwards.

The upper surface of the body is entirely devoid of spines or tubercles of any kind, which are often characteristic of other species of the genus.

Each of the four anterior thoracic segments is somewhat saddle-shaped, its anterior and posterior margins being produced into a ridge, and the central part between the two ridges depressed; laterally, the posterior ridge widens out into a triangular convex area which occupies the whole of the segment just behind the articulation of the epimera; this convex area does not, however, become fused with the anterior ridge of the segment, but remains distinct from it; the latter terminates on either side in a short, forwardly directed, spiny process, which becomes progressively longer in the segments passing from before backwards, and is indeed hardly visible in the first segment of the thorax.

The epimera of these segments are conspicuous; a transverse line of division, approximately parallel to the transverse axis of body, divides each epimeron into two halves, an anterior and a posterior; the former is produced into a longish spiny