

inasmuch as the lateral convexities do not reach to its extremity; this area is smooth and less convex than the lateral areas.

The posterior portion of the caudal shield is bent downwards in the way indicated in fig. 2, which is a lateral view of the body of this species.

The *antennules* are moderately long and have the ordinary structure.

The *antennæ* are broken off at the fourth joint in all five specimens.

The *mandibles* are displayed in fig. 3; the basal joint is furnished at its tip with numerous strong spines, below which is a tuft of slender hairs; the molar process is beset with numerous hairs; the palp is long and three-jointed; the terminal joint is set with its long axis transverse and is somewhat clawed at the apex, where there are numerous fine hairs.

The *maxillæ* (figs. 4, 5) are much like those of other species.

The *maxillipedes* are shown in fig. 7; the outer plate is rather narrow and somewhat pointed at its extremity where there are a few slender hairs, the stipes alone terminates in a truncated extremity, furnished with numerous serrate spines and slender hairs, these latter extend some way down the inner margin of the joint, along the inner margin are about 10 rounded sensory processes, several of which are shown more highly magnified in figs. 8-10. All the appendages of this species are from v. Willemoes-Suhm's drawings.

Station 147, off Marion Island, December 30, 1873; lat. $46^{\circ} 16' S.$, long. $48^{\circ} 27' E.$; depth, 1600 fathoms; bottom temperature, $34^{\circ} \cdot 2 F.$; Diatom ooze.

Eurycope novæ-zelandiæ, F. E. Beddard (Pl. IX. figs. 1-7).

Eurycope novæ-zelandiæ, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, part iv. p. 918.

This species resembles in many particulars *Eurycope sarsii*, but may be distinguished from it by the spines on the dorsal surface of the body.

It is also a considerably smaller species, the largest examples measuring only 12 mm. in length.

A larger number of individuals of this species was dredged by the Challenger than of any other. It was only met with off the North Island of New Zealand, in 1100 fathoms.

The head is smooth and narrower than the first segment of the thorax.

The thoracic segments gradually increase in width up to the fourth, which is the widest; the first segment is shorter than the succeeding ones which are subequal. These segments are excavated dorsally by a shallow transverse fossa. In the median dorsal line of the second to the fourth segments inclusive is an upright spiny process directed somewhat forwards; this process is longest in the second segment and diminishes in length in the succeeding ones.

Laterally the margins of the third and fourth segments are prolonged into a short forwardly directed spine; the epimera of these, as of the preceding segments, are furnished with two spines similar to that upon the tergum.