

The three posterior segments of the thorax are closely appressed together and separated by a considerable interval from the anterior region of the thorax. These segments, together with the abdominal shield, form a pear-shaped region, the apex being directed backwards; these segments, moreover, are convex above, and of equal antero-posterior diameter. They have indications of a pair of dorsal spines, which are well developed in *Eurycope fragilis*; their antero-lateral margins are directed forwards as shown in the figure which illustrates this species (Pl. IX. fig. 1).

The abdominal shield is roughly triangular in form; between its concave anterior border and the concave posterior border of the segment in front is an area traversed by one or two longitudinal furrows; this probably corresponds to the fused terga of the two or three anterior segments of the abdomen.

The abdominal shield terminates posteriorly in an obtusely pointed extremity; anteriorly to this on each side is a short lateral process, situated just above the articulation of the uropoda; the antero-lateral margins of the abdominal shield are slightly prolonged into processes which correspond with those upon the segments in front.

The dorsal surface is convex and divided by two shallow longitudinal furrows into three areas, one median and two lateral.

The *antennules* are of considerable length and consist of five joints and a terminal flagellum. The first joint is much the largest, and, as is usual, is prolonged into a flat process beyond the articulation of the second joint; the second joint is considerably more slender and shorter than the first joint; the third joint is of nearly equal length with the second, but much narrower; the fourth joint is extremely short, the fifth is as long as the third; the flagellum consists of a very large number of joints, which become longer as well as more slender towards its tip.

The *antennæ* are rather more than twice the length of the body, the proximal joints are very short, the two distal joints are of extreme length and subequal.

The *mandibles* (Pl. IX. figs. 3, 4) closely resemble those of *Eurycope sarsii*; the palp is long and three-jointed; the terminal joint is curved in the form of a claw; the cutting edge of the mandible is furnished with five or six tooth-like processes of unequal size among which are a few scattered hairs, below is a thick tuft of slender hairs; the molar process is stout with a blunt edge.

In the first pair of *maxillæ* the inner blade is very slender, with a few slender hairs at its apex and no stout spines like those at the outer blade.

The *maxillipedes* appear to resemble entirely those of *Eurycope sarsii* (see Pl. XI. fig. 7).

The *thoracic appendages*, as in all the other species of this genus, are specialised into two series, the four anterior pairs being ambulatory, the three posterior natatory.

The four anterior pairs gradually increase in length from before backwards, the first being the shortest and the fourth the longest. The measurements in an example chosen at random are as follows:—