

Each of the four segments of the thorax is furnished with a long slender spine in the median dorsal line, situated close to the anterior of the segment; on the head this median spine is absent, but there are a pair of lateral spines situated a little way behind the articulation of the antennæ; these are absent from the first segment of the thorax but present on the other three, and are of equal length with the median spine.

On the epimera are two or three long spines; I am unable to describe them more accurately, as they were broken off in so many instances that it is quite impossible to write with any certainty; the description that I am able to give is as follows:—

On the fourth thoracic segment, on the right side, are three long spines, one dorsal and between the other two; on the three anterior segments were apparently only two such spines, one below the other; on the left side of the body most of the corresponding spines were broken off; they all appear to be placed on the epimera.

The ventral side of the body was comparatively smooth, each of the segments, however, appeared to possess a minute median spine, which was certainly present in the third and fourth segments; these spines are extremely small, and nothing to compare to those on the dorsal surface, which equalled or even exceeded in length the diameter of the body of the creature.

The only pair of appendages apart from the mouth organs which have been preserved are the thoracic limbs of the first pair. These are delicate and slender, much more so than the succeeding limbs, judging from the fragments of them which remain. The first joint is the longest, the second shorter, and the third very short indeed; the fourth joint is slender and somewhat curved, nearly as long as the first joint, the fifth is rather shorter; this appendage has not the characters of a prehensile hand to anything like the extent that it has in *Munnopsis latifrons*.

I include the specimen within the genus *Eurycope*, without wishing to pledge myself in any way to the accuracy of this determination. It is evident from the foregoing description that there are not sufficient data to assign it to any particular genus. The general aspect of the fragment, however, apart of course from the long spines which deck the body, is very like *Eurycope sarsii* and other species of the genus *Eurycope* described in the present Report.

Station 157, Southern Ocean, March 3, 1874; lat. 53° 55' S., long. 108° 35' E.; depth, 1950 fathoms; bottom temperature, 32°·1 F.; Diatom ooze.

*Eurycope intermedia*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. X. fig. 5).

*Eurycope intermedia*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, pt. iv. p. 919.

This is a small species, only measuring 9 mm. in length.

The description which follows is based upon a single individual, dredged from the great depth of 2740 fathoms, in the North Pacific.