

This species is closely allied to *Eurycope sarsii*, *Eurycope fragilis*, *Eurycope novæ-zelandiæ* and *Eurycope atlantica*, but may be readily distinguished from all these by the shape of the caudal shield, which is rounded behind and has no median spiny process, but a pair of lateral processes just above the articulation of the uropoda. A comparison of Pl. XI. fig. 1; Pl. IX. fig. 8; Pl. IX. fig. 1; Pl. IX. fig. 13; Pl. X. fig. 5, will at once make this difference apparent.

In other respects *Eurycope intermedia* is not unlike any of the four above mentioned species.

*Eurycope intermedia* is perhaps rather more cylindrical in shape than its immediate allies; the body is widest at the fourth thoracic segment, but does not diminish much in width in front of and behind this segment as in so many other species.

The surface of the head is convex and is strongly marked by the attachments of the muscles.

The four succeeding segments of the thorax are subequal in length; the median portion of each is depressed, the anterior and posterior margin of the segment being raised, the lateral portion of each segment is, however, convex. In the dorsal median line of each segment is a short spine pointing forwards; in this character, therefore, *Eurycope intermedia* differs from its allies; in *Eurycope sarsii* there are no such spines, while in the other three species referred to above it is only the second, third, and fourth segments which have spines. The spines are of approximately equal length on all the segments. The antero-lateral margins of these segments are furnished with spines, with the possible exception of the fourth, where they are, at any rate, very minute.

The epimera of these segments are short, and their free margin is prolonged anteriorly into a slender spine, which is directed forwards; the epimeral spine of the fourth segment is, if anything, rather longer than that of the preceding segments, but the spines are well marked and distinct in all the segments.

The three posterior segments agree very closely in their general form with the corresponding segments of the other allied species; the last of these segments is, however, rather longer than either of the preceding ones.

Each of the segments, as in *Eurycope fragilis*, is furnished with a single pair of short spines, one on either side of the median line; the pair of spines is placed nearer to the anterior than to the posterior margin of the segment. The last thoracic segment has a straighter posterior border than either of the two preceding, which are very markedly convex in front and concave behind.

Between the posterior border of the last thoracic segment and the anterior border of the abdominal shield is a convex area, marked by a transverse furrow, which corresponds (?) to the terga of certain of the anterior abdominal segments.

The shape of the abdominal shield, as already mentioned, serves to distinguish this species at a glance from any of its allies; as in *Eurycope fragilis*, the caudal shield is