

ambulatory limb and one of the posterior thoracic limbs have been fortunately preserved, and one of the antennules is perfect.

*Eurycope abyssicola* appears to be a distinct species from *Eurycope pellucida*, but, owing to its damaged condition, it is difficult to speak with certainty.

There was only one specimen obtained in the North Atlantic, from a depth of 2175 fathoms.

It measures 40 mm. in length.

The head is convex and has the same general form as in the last species.

The first four segments of the thorax are narrow and together measure no more than the fifth segment of the thorax alone; the first four segments increase progressively in length from before backwards.

Of the three posterior segments of the thorax the middle one appears to be rather the largest, while the first and third are subequal.

The abdominal shield is so damaged that it is quite impossible to give any idea of its size or shape.

In the figure of the species (Pl. XIV. fig. 5), the abdominal shield is indicated as in v. Willemoes-Suhm's drawing; he, however, marks it with a dotted line, in order to imply that the real form is doubtful; from an examination of the specimen it appears to me to be more likely that the abdominal shield resembles that of *Munnopsis pellucida*; I have refrained, however, from perpetuating a possible error by a hypothetical figure, and so leave it in the original condition. It will be seen that v. Willemoes-Suhm's drawing departs in one or two other particulars from the very brief description that I have been able to give of this species, but I have preferred to let his drawing stand, as it is undoubtedly more likely to be true than a sketch of my own after the specimen has been kept for so many years.

The *antennule* has a comparatively long flagellum, which would reach back as far as the commencement of the sixth thoracic appendage. The shape of the appendage, at any rate as regards the peduncle, is slightly different from that of the last species; the end joint arises from the tip of the first joint instead of from its inner surface; the second joint is also of a different shape, and the third joint is longer than in the last species.

In fig. 8 is represented a structure which perhaps is the end of one of the antennæ, found on the trawl with the specimen. I quote this MS. statement of v. Willemoes-Suhm without any comment.

The *mandibles* have no palp, as in the last species.

The first four thoracic limbs are comparatively slender, the first of these is represented in fig. 7.

The next two thoracic appendages belonging to segments five and six are considerably stouter; of these one of the second pair has been preserved (fig. 6); it has an