

The former are long clawed ambulatory limbs, which do not present any great discrepancies of size in this species; all four pairs are of approximately the same length and thickness; the structure of these limbs is so like that of other species that I need not particularly describe them.

The last three appendages of the thorax (figs. 9, 10) are swimming legs; the last joint but one of each appendage, and the joint in front of that again, are flattened out and fringed with hairs; the terminal joints of these limbs are narrow and claw-like, so that they possibly subserve the double function of swimming and walking, especially since the penultimate, and to a less extent the antepenultimate, joints are not very wide; not nearly so wide as they are, for instance, in *Eurycope* (see Pl. IX. fig. 5); all the three pairs of appendages are, in fact, closely similar to the last pair of thoracic appendages in the genus *Plyarachna* (see p. 77).

The *uropoda* (fig. 11) are of extraordinary length, quite as long if not longer than the terminal spine of the abdomen; the appendages are simple and composed of at least five joints, more or less equal in length, and beset with a few scattered hairs.

Station 158, Southern Ocean, March 7, 1874; lat. $50^{\circ} 1' S.$, long. $123^{\circ} 4' E.$; depth, 1800 fathoms; bottom temperature, $33^{\circ} \cdot 5 F.$; Globigerina ooze.

Acanthocope acutispina, F. E. Beddard (Pl. VIII. figs. 1-5).

Acanthocope acutispina, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, pt. iv. p. 923.

This species, which was dredged at Station 302 in 1450 fathoms, is very closely allied to the last, but differs from it in a number of characters sufficient to necessitate its separation as a distinct species. The single specimen is mounted on a slide in glycerine; it is of a uniform dark brown colour.

The extreme length of the specimen is 5 mm.

The head is rounded with an abruptly truncated frontal margin.

The first segment of the thorax is much shorter and narrower than any of the succeeding segments; its lateral margins are rounded and not prolonged into spiny processes. The three following segments gradually increase in width as well as length up to the fourth where the body is widest; their lateral margins are prolonged into very long spiny processes which are slightly curved, the direction of the curvature being anterior. The three posterior segments of the thorax are together rather less in length than the first four segments; there is no great break between the anterior and posterior sections of the body, the general outline being, therefore, as in *Eurycope*, oval; each of the three posterior segments is, as usual, convex forwards and concave backwards, the antero-posterior diameter of these segments is subequal. Like the anterior segments of the thorax they are furnished with long lateral spines curved in a forward direction, though the longitudinal axis of the spine gets to be placed more and more obliquely backwards