

nearest to the latter species, but can be distinguished at a glance from either by the fact that the spines are more numerous and more slender.

One example was dredged at Station 153 close to the Antarctic ice barrier, being the southernmost point at which the Challenger took soundings.

The specimen is a female and measures 32 mm. in length; the antennæ were unfortunately broken.

The carapace is densely covered with short slender spines which extend on to the thoracic appendages and uropoda. The spines are of equal length or nearly so, only a few being conspicuously longer than the rest.

The dorsal anterior margin of the head is excavated by a shallow semicircular notch; the lateral margin is straight and its lower angle is not produced into a spine as in *Arcturus furcatus*. Between and in front of the eyes are a pair of long spines, inclined somewhat outwards from each other, but not at so wide an angle as are the corresponding spines of *Arcturus furcatus*. Behind these the surface of the head is convex and bears a single row of spines, of which the two on either side of the median line are considerably longer; in front is another band of small pointed tubercles.

The first four thoracic segments are subequal in length and furnished with abundant spines which are disposed as follows in each segment; the posterior part of the segment is ridged as in so many other species, the ridge widening out laterally to occupy the whole of the segment; this ridge is everywhere closely beset with spines which even in its narrowed sections are disposed in two rows; laterally the number of rows of spines is of course largely increased. On the anterior part of the segment, but some way from its anterior boundary, is a slight ridge bearing a single row of similar spines. In all except the first segment there are a pair of short spines between these two ridges, one on either side of the median dorsal line.

The epimera of these segments (that is, of the three posterior) are short, and so covered by the tergum as to be invisible on a dorsal view; their free margin is beset with spines. As is so generally the case (*cf.* description of *Arcturus spinosus*, p. 89) the epimera of the fourth thoracic segment are prolonged towards the median ventral line into a long curved spine which supports the ovigerous lamellæ.

The three posterior thoracic segments decrease in length from before backwards; the first of them is conspicuously the longest; each is ridged posteriorly; the ridge widens out laterally and comes to occupy the whole of the segment; it is beset with spines which, however, disappear at the dorsal median line. In the ventral median line the first of these three segments has an oval convexity; in the second segment this convexity is also present and terminates anteriorly in a freely projecting sharp spine which is directed forwards; the third segment has two such spines, one in front of the other; the anterior spine is directed forwards, the posterior backwards. Both *Arcturus furcatus* and *Arcturus spinosus* differ from *Arcturus glacialis* in these respects (*cf.* the description