

both sexes, the second segment has two pairs of short median ventral spines placed between the appendages, one in front and one at the posterior margin of segment; the third, a very long spine placed relatively further backwards, behind the articulation of appendages instead of in front, and another spine corresponding in position to the anterior pair of the segment in front; these are to be found in both sexes. The epimera of the three posterior thoracic segments have a large lateral spine in both sexes, and a shorter posterior spine behind the articulation of limbs.

The three first abdominal segments are distinct; the first has ventrally, near to the middle line, two pairs of short spines, one behind the other. Dorsally the segments are roughened and tuberculate, the tubercles being stronger in the female; the last free abdominal segment has a lateral spine on either side, placed just on the boundary line between it and the caudal shield; this spine is completely absent in the male.

The caudal shield terminates in a sharp median spine and in two lateral spines considerably longer than the median one, which are curved upwards and directed somewhat outwards; the surface of the caudal shield is covered with rounded tubercles in the male; in the female these tubercles on the side of the caudal shield are produced into short spines, a pair of which, situated just in front of the lateral terminal spines, are longer than the rest; in the male specimen, to which the above description applies, one of these additional spines was present.

Two smaller male examples, one measuring 41 mm., the other 36 mm., in length, presented certain differences from the adult male above described. The development of spines was considerably less; on the head only the anterior pair of spines were present, and on the first three thoracic segments only two pairs of long spines, the median pair being absent; the fourth thoracic segment had only the lateral spines in one specimen (the larger); in the other the dorsal pair were also present. In female examples of a corresponding age and size the spines were in one or two instances somewhat less developed than in the more mature examples; there was nevertheless no possibility of confounding the sexes as regards the secondary character.

The *antennules* (fig. 9) reach two-thirds of the way along the third joint of the antennæ.

The two basal joints of the *antennæ* (fig. 10) are very short; the third joint is nearly three times the length of the two taken together; the fourth and fifth joints are subequal, and each twice as long as the third joint; the flagellum is rather more than half the length of either of the distal joints.

The *thoracic appendages* (figs. 5, 7) in the female have a few short spines on the proximal joints along the posterior surface; in the male (figs. 6, 8) it is only the three last appendages which are thus provided.

The *uropoda* (figs. 2, 4) are tuberculate.

Station 146, off Marion Island, December 29, 1873, lat. 46° 46' S., long. 45° 31' E.; depth, 1375 fathoms; bottom temperature, 35°·6 F.; Globigerina ooze.