

*Arcturus anna*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. XIX. figs. 1-5).

*Arcturus anna*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 107.

A single female example of this species was obtained in deep water off the east coast of South America.

The specimen measures 37 mm. in length exclusive of the antennæ, which are very long, measuring altogether 64 mm., with the exception of the extreme tip which was broken off.

The head is excavated in front and bears two large lateral eyes of a somewhat triangular form with rounded angles; it is sharply marked off, at least laterally, from the anterior segment of the thorax.

The anterior lateral margin of the head is notched ventrally.

The first four thoracic segments are subequal in length; each is traversed by a ridge which dorsally is narrow and occupies only the posterior portion of the segment; laterally the ridge upon each segment expands in width and comes to occupy the whole of its superficies; in this region the ridge upon the segment is not uniform, but traversed by several shallow furrows which divide it into two or three rounded eminences. At the extreme lateral margin, just before the articulation of the epimera, is a longish stout spine inclined more or less at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the body, and slightly bent downwards; behind are one or two shorter spines along the postero-lateral border; the epimera which are short and not visible on a dorsal view of the animal, are likewise furnished along their free border with one or two spines; these are only conspicuously developed upon the last two of the segments, especially upon the last, where one of the spines equals in length the spine upon the terga, and lies directly beneath it. Each of these first four segments has another slight ridge upon the dorsal surface, placed about half way between the posterior ridge and the anterior boundary of the segments; this ridge is thicker upon the first thoracic than upon any of the succeeding segments; laterally the anterior ridge of each segment disappears and does not come into contact with the widened portion of the posterior ridge.

The three posterior thoracic segments are together equal in length to the third and fourth; of these the first is distinctly the largest. Each is ridged posteriorly, and the ridge widens out laterally to occupy the whole of the segment; it is here divided by a suture passing obliquely from above downwards and backwards into two convex areas; the lower convexity, which is the epimera, bears a stout spine which projects over the articulation of the limbs; the epimera are not visible on a dorsal view; in the most anterior of the three segments the epimera has in addition an equally long spine placed in front of the other, and directed forwards instead of outwards; each segment also has on either side a short lateral spine corresponding to those on the preceding segments but considerably smaller.