

There are two completely free abdominal segments, the third being to a large extent fused with the caudal shield; these segments decrease in size from before backwards; the first is as long as any one of the first four thoracic segments, the second is not much shorter, while the third is not more than half as long as the first.

The first abdominal segment is divided into two distinct portions by a circumferential furrow; the anterior portion is considerably shorter, and bears on the ventral side of the segment a short spine on either side, the posterior half of the segment is smooth and convex and has a pair of long, somewhat backwardly curved spines, corresponding to the short ones in front, and situated just in front of the smooth area against which the anterior extremities of the uropoda play; this segment as well as the next has on each side a short lateral spine. The third abdominal segment has on each side a long curved spine situated at the postero-lateral margin of the segment, just in front and on a line with the flattened margin of the caudal shield. The caudal shield has a central convexity bordered by a flattened area which commences just behind the curved spine of the segment in front; the lateral margin is serrate, especially posteriorly, and terminates in a pointed extremity on either side which projects beyond the termination of the central portion of the caudal shield; the latter terminates in a short median spine.

The *antennules* are short, not reaching much beyond the second joint of the antenna.

The joints of the *antennæ* (fig. 5) increase progressively in length, the fourth and the fifth being, however, subequal; the inferior surface of the second joint of each antennæ is a very downwardly pointing spine, as in its near ally *Arcturus cornutus*; the flagellum consists of more than eighteen joints and is longer than the terminal joint of the organ.

The anterior *thoracic limbs* are not markedly longer than the posterior.

The proximal joints of the second, third, and fourth thoracic appendages (fig. 3) are furnished with longish spines, one or two to each joint, like those upon the segments; the posterior thoracic limbs (fig. 4) have no such spine, with the exception of the last, which have a single spine about half way along the proximal joint. The arrangement of the spines upon the thoracic limbs is as follows: the proximal joint has a single spine in the first two of these pairs of appendages and an additional one in the fourth pair of ambulatory limbs; the second and third joints have a single spine, which is not very long, close to the articulation of the joint with the succeeding one.

The free margins of the *uropoda* where they come into contact with each other are serrate (fig. 2).

Station 320, off Rio de la Plata, February 14, 1876; lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W.; depth, 600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 37°·2 F.; green sand.