

head, reach to any length; the antennæ are also considerably shorter relatively than in either of the two other Kerguelen *Arcturi*.

The nearest affinities of this species are with Miers' *Arcturus coppingeri* and with *Arcturus americanus*, from both of which it differs in the absence of the posterior spines upon the caudal shield, in the presence of a pair of spines upon the head, in the shortness of the antennæ and in the very short truncated caudal shield.

The specimen measures about 13 mm. in length: the anterior region of the thorax is extremely broad, as is often the case in the females of this genus (for instance in *Arcturus spinosus*, see p. 89).

The head is extremely short, and the large and prominent eyes are not far removed from its anterior margin; on the dorsal surface, between the eyes, are a pair of stout spines directed upwards but diverging from each other; behind these again, and corresponding to them in position, are a pair of very short spiny tubercles.

The thoracic segments gradually increase in length up to the fourth; there is not, however, much difference in this respect between the third and fourth. In the first three segments the dorsal surface is ridged and covered with strong blunt tubercles, of which two, one on either side of the median line, are particularly marked, at any rate in the second and third segments; in these segments also a prominent process overhangs the articulation of the appendages. The fourth segment is much less strongly ridged than the preceding; it is divided by superficial transverse furrows into three areas of about equal dimensions, the anterior is smooth and the middle area sparsely tuberculate ventrally; between the two is a roughened tuberculate area which overhangs the articulation of the limbs; the posterior region of the segment corresponds to the ridge on the anterior segments. The posterior thoracic segments are ridged and covered with rounded tubercles which are smaller and not so pointed as those of the anterior segments. The abdominal segments and caudal shield are closely beset with similar tubercles; the caudal shield is remarkably short, being hardly longer than the three free abdominal segments; it ends in a blunt somewhat upturned extremity; dorsally and laterally are a pair of pointed short spines.

The antennæ measure 9 mm. in length; the two distal joints are elongated and subequal, and like the proximal joints beset with numerous hairs and spines; the flagellum is shorter than the distal joint of the peduncle and is only three-jointed, as in *Astacilla*.

The proximal joints of all the thoracic appendages are roughened and tubercular (figs. 3, 4).

Station 149E, off Kerguelen Islands, January 21, 1874. Off Cape Maclear; depth, 30 fathoms.