

straight for the first half, the margin being fringed with fine, closely-set denticles; the distal half is furnished with blunt tooth-like processes, and is bent downwards at an oblique angle; it terminates in a short pointed extremity which is bent upwards; towards the distal extremity are a few slender hairs scattered here and there; the finger gradually narrows towards its termination in a curved pointed extremity; the inner margin is provided with a number of low tooth-like processes, each terminating in a sharp point which is directed forwards.

The remaining thoracic limbs are more or less similar to each other; there is no difference in size between the anterior and posterior series, but a slight difference in structure; the proximal joint is very long, the second extremely short; the third is about half the length of the proximal joint, the fourth and fifth are rather shorter and subequal; the terminal joint of the limb has the form of a long slender spine; the inner margin of the penultimate joint has a row of stout spines, of which the distal one or two are serrate, on the opposite side of the joint are a number of more slender, hair-like spines; the antipenultimate joint has a similar structure, but the spines are not so strong; the distal joints are nearly smooth, having only a very few slender hairs developed at the point of articulation with the succeeding joints. The above description applies to the first three pairs of ambulatory limbs. The fourth, fifth, and sixth pairs of thoracic appendages differ slightly in their structure from the anterior pairs; this difference mainly concerns the terminal joint of the limb, which is considerably more elongated than in the anterior appendages; it terminates in a fringe of short spines and mesially in a long slender spine which is of about half the length of the joint.

On the abdomen all the appendages are present, but they present no special features of interest, with the exception of the uropoda, which have a typical structure.

The basal joint of the uropoda is very stout and long, and with it articulates the minute two-jointed exopodite, as well as the long slender endopodite which is made up of eight separate joints, all of which have tufts of hairs near to their articulation with the succeeding joints. Both the endopodite and the exopodite end in a tuft of slender hairs; the length of the uropoda is nearly equal to that of the abdomen.

Another example of this species was dredged in the North Atlantic from a depth of 1250 fathoms; it presents certain slight differences from the above described species; these differences have reference to the proportionate length of the thoracic segments; seeing, however, that the two specimens come from widely distant localities, it appears to be unnecessary to found a specific distinction between the two individuals, at least for the present. The present specimen is stouter and more robust than the last, but of equal length; the cephalothorax is nearly as long as the first three segments of the thorax taken together, the thoracic segments gradually increase in length up to the fourth; the fifth and sixth segments are subequal and about as long as the third.