

The adult *Praniza* measures about 12 mm. in length; the colour is whitish, and the integuments are thin and translucent, besides being smooth and free from the sculpturing which ornaments the body of the male.

The head is triangular in outline owing to the projection of the mouth appendages, which converge to a point some way in front of the anterior margin of the head itself; the latter is straight and slightly in advance of the articulation of the antennæ. The eyes are large, oval, and occupy the sides of the head.

The first segment of the thorax is smaller than either of the two following, but it is not so rudimentary as in the male. The two following segments are subequal, with rounded lateral margins.

The three next segments are completely fused together and form a swollen area as in other species of this genus; the integument is thin and but little calcified, with the exception of an oval plate closely applied to the third segment, and three lateral hard pieces, to which are articulated the three pairs of appendages belonging to these segments.

The abdominal segments have their epimera compressed, and as it were tucked away under the body, as in the male.

The thoracic limbs are more slender than in the males.

Station 149H, off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen, January 29, 1874; depth, 127 fathoms; volcanic mud.

*Anceus tuberculatus*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. X. figs. 8-12; Pl. XVIII. fig. 12).

*Anceus tuberculatus*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 120.

A second species of *Anceus*, dredged at Kerguelen, cannot be confounded with *Anceus gigas*.

It is represented by two males and one female, the largest (male) specimen measures only 5 mm. in length. The two male specimens differ slightly from each other, more particularly in colour, but they are evidently referable to one and the same species.

The head is prolonged in the middle line into a short rostrum, which is squarish and truncated in form, with a slightly concave anterior extremity; for a short space on either side of the rostrum the anterior margin of the head is quite straight; it then slopes backwards and forms a jutting projection in front of the eyes; the dorsal surface of the head is very convex behind and flattened, sloping downwards and forwards in front; the posterior convexity is divided into two by a median furrow; the dorsal surface of the head, especially posteriorly, is covered by many large, roughened tubercles. The posterior margin of the head is concave.

The first free segment of the thorax, which is represented by a semicircular tergal plate following the head, is covered like it with a series of tubercles, which are, however, limited to the anterior convex region of the segment.