

short and subequal, with rounded lateral margins; the dorsal surface of all these segments has numerous tubercles similar to those upon the head, which become rather less numerous, though they do not disappear, in the median line. The fourth thoracic segment is separated by a considerable interval from the third, the interspace being occupied by chitinous integument which is apparently not calcified; this segment is tuberculate like the others, but not quite to so great an extent; its anterior margin is slightly concave in the middle line, like the posterior margin of the head. The two following segments differ from the anterior segment of the thorax in being perfectly smooth dorsally; the first of these segments is divided into right and left halves by a median longitudinal furrow as in other species; the sixth segment projects on either side beyond the terminal border of the segment; between this segment and the first segment of the abdomen is an oval sclerite, which probably, as has been suggested by Dohrn,¹ represents the seventh thoracic segment. On the ventral side these posterior (fifth and sixth) segments of the thorax are as in other species uncalcified or incompletely calcified.

The first five segments of the abdomen are subequal; their lateral margins are furnished with sickle-shaped epimera, which are directed downwards, as in *Anceus gigas*, and not outwards, as for instance in *Anceus tuberculosus*. The terminal segment of the abdomen ends in a finely pointed extremity.

The *antennules* have the ordinary structure; the two basal joints are short and subequal; the third joint is as long as both together, but more slender, the fourth joint is very minute; the flagellum is four or five-jointed, and shorter than the peduncle.

The *antennæ* have a peduncle consisting of four joints; the first two are rather short and subequal, the third longer, and the fourth longer still; the distal joints have a few fine hairs along the outer margin; the flagellum is about as long as the last joint of the peduncle, and has six joints; it gradually tapers towards the extremity.

The *mandibles* have the form depicted in fig. 11; the inner margin is extremely prominent, and is bent with numerous crenulations. I am unable to describe the *maxillipedes* as they were entirely concealed by the first pair of legs.

The latter are very much like those of *Anceus stygius* described and figured by Sars, and indeed like the majority of species; they consist of a large basal joint, at the extremity of which is a small oval joint; at the distal extremity of this is a minute tubercle which represents the third joint; this description may be compared with that of the same appendages in *Anceus bathybius*. The remaining thoracic appendages are subsimilar. The basal joint is stout and fringed along the inner margin with rows of short spines, which are also found upon the more distal joints; the three following joints are moderately stout and gradually decrease in length; the distal joint is as long as the second joint but narrow, the short terminal joint bears a single claw; a few slender hairs are developed upon all the joints.

¹ Entwicklung und Organisation von *Praniza (Anceus) maxillaris*, *Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Bd. xx., 1869.