

being furnished as in that species with numerous slender spines inserted on tubercular projections of the limb.

The *uropoda* consist of a single short conical joint.

This species is evidently more nearly allied to *Ischnosoma spinosum* than to either of the two species, *Ischnosoma quadrispinosum* and *Ischnosoma bispinosum*, described by Sars. It agrees with the former species in the great development of spines upon the lateral regions of the thoracic segments. The specimen described here is a male, and it is therefore possible that it is really the male of *Ischnosoma spinosum*. So little is at present known with respect to this interesting genus, all the species having been described from single specimens, that it is impossible to settle this point. For the present I shall regard this species as distinct.

The points in which it differs from *Ischnosoma spinosum* are very numerous. In the first place the fifth segment of the thorax is relatively as well as actually longer than in that species. The lateral spines of the thoracic segments are much longer, as well as more slender, and sharper at their extremities in *Ischnosoma spinosum* than in *Ischnosoma thomsoni*; similarly the spines upon the thoracic appendages are better developed in the former than in the latter species; on the other hand, the fourth segment has a row of lateral spines in *Ischnosoma thomsoni* which are absent in *Ischnosoma spinosum*. The head is considerably smaller in proportion in *Ischnosoma spinosum*, and the tuft of short spines placed anteriorly to the antennules, which are characteristic of that species, are wanting in *Ischnosoma thomsoni*.

The most salient difference between the two species is, however, in the form of the abdominal shield and the uropoda.

In *Ischnosoma spinosum* the posterior extremity of the caudal shield is truncated, and the uropoda, which are curved and cylindrical in form, with a pointed extremity, project beyond it.

In *Ischnosoma thomsoni* the abdomen ends in a prominent bifurcate extremity, and the uropoda, which are more flattened, do not reach nearly as far as the extremity.

In the former species there are a pair of very short spines (omitted in my previous description, but illustrated in the figure) at the end of the abdomen, but these are similar to the spines upon the thoracic limbs, being clear and transparent, and fixed on a short projection of the calcareous integument.

The occurrence of this species at Station 246 extends the range of the genus into the North Pacific; the depth is greater than that which the genus has been previously known to inhabit.

Station 246, July 2, 1875; lat. 36° 10' N., long. 178° 0' E.; depth, 2050 fathoms; bottom temperature, 35°·1 F.; bottom, Globigerina ooze.