

8. *Eudorella abyssi*, n. sp. (Pl. V. figs. 5-12).

*Specific Characters.*—Body moderately slender and beset with short scattered hairs. Carapace almost perpendicularly truncate in front, with the upper part rounded; anterior edges below the middle with a distinct rounded sinus limited by two obtuse projections, the upper with three, the lower with five teeth; antero-lateral corners obtusely angled. First pair of legs, when fully extended, about as long as anterior division of body, rather stout, and provided along outer edge of terminal part with elongate ciliated setæ; last joint compressed and armed with numerous claw-like spines; second pair with terminal joint sublinear and provided with stiff radiating spines. Uropoda about as long as the two last caudal segments taken together, inner branch much the longer, with a regular row of short spinules along the inner edge, last joint very small, armed at the tip with a strong spine and a slender bristle. Length, 9 mm.

*Remarks.*—In its general appearance this species is rather similar to the northern form *Eudorella truncatula*, but may readily be distinguished by the rounded form of the sinus on the anterior edges of the carapace, and by the different number of teeth occurring on the obtuse projections, which limit that sinus.

*Description.*—The sole specimen procured is an adult female with greatly developed marsupial pouch. Its length is about 9 mm.

The form of the body (see Pl. V. figs. 5, 6) is moderately slender, with the anterior division considerably dilated, and, as seen from the side, almost club-shaped.

The carapace is comparatively short, scarcely occupying half the length of the anterior division, and, as seen from the side, nearly quadrangular, the front part being almost perpendicularly truncated, without any trace of a rostrum-like projection. Notwithstanding this, the lateral lobes, usually forming the pseudorostral projection, are present, but instead of projecting in front of the median lobe as usual, they ascend perpendicularly and terminate close to that lobe, leaving between their extremities an oval orifice (see fig. 6), through which the water is expelled from the branchial cavities. The dorsal line of the carapace is almost horizontal and without any trace of a keel. The inferior edges are densely serrate in their anterior half, whereas the posterior part is smooth and obliquely ascending. The anterior edges (see fig. 7) are in the upper part quite smooth, but below the middle there occur two dentate projections limiting a rather deep and rounded sinus, from the bottom of which the antennæ project. Of these projections the upper is armed with three, and the lower with five strong teeth. The antero-lateral corners of the carapace are obtusely angled, and armed with an anteriorly-directed tooth, forming a continuation of the series of teeth occurring along the inferior edges.

Not the slightest trace of an eye can be detected, nor is any distinct ocular lobe present.