

*caudal shield* measures 12 mm. in length by 12 mm. in greatest breadth in the male specimen, and 11 mm. in length by 11 mm. in breadth in the female; it is therefore more than one-third of the length of the animal; its shape is more or less hexagonal; the lateral portions are strongly bent down, and the uropoda come to be attached quite on the under surface, and are almost invisible from above; there is a median longitudinal keel which bifurcates at about the end of the anterior fifth, on either side is a Y-shaped keel inclined at an oblique angle; the portion of the caudal shield which lies between the median and lateral keels is flat, the part which lies outside the inner fork of the lateral keel is bent downwards; the posterior end of the caudal shield is slightly bent up.

*Antennæ*.—In the anterior pair the two first joints are short and about equal in size; the third joint is narrow and long, twice the length of either of the preceding joints; the fourth joint is very short; the filament has about twenty-eight joints, each of which has two sensory hairs; the filament is nearly as long as the basal portion of the antenna.

The second pair of antennæ are longer; the filament has about twenty-one joints, and is almost exactly equal in length to the last joint of the basal half of each of the antennæ.

The *mandibles* are like those of other species in being asymmetrical; the left bears on the upper surface a chisel-like process and above a single spine; the right has two spines.

The upper lobe of the *first pair of maxillæ* has ten spines upon its masticatory edge; the lower lobe has the usual form, and has but one slender spine close to the hinder margin of the cutting edge.

In the *maxillipedes*, the stipes and lamina are completely separated by suture; the margins of both are smooth; the second joint of the palp is comparatively slender; its inner edge is beset with hairs along the distal half; close to the middle of the joint is an oval prominence as in the other deep-sea species.

One of the *second pair of ambulatory limbs* in the male is shown on Pl. III. fig. 5. The distal joint is as usual bent back upon the one in front like the blade of a closed penknife upon its handle; the penultimate joint is considerably broader at the base, and bears about fourteen somewhat slender spines, arranged in pairs.

The remaining ambulatory appendages (Pl. III. fig. 6) are slender, and but scantily furnished with slender spines, some of which are serrated; these are only to be found at the distal extremity of the third, fourth, and fifth joints, and extending for a short way along the outer margin of the fourth and fifth joints.

The *three anterior pairs of abdominal appendages* have a tuft of two or three hairs upon the projecting outer angle of the basal joint.

The suture upon the operculum is at right angles.

The *uropoda* are extremely small, and attached near the end of the lateral margins of the caudal shield.

Station 122c, September 10, 1873; lat. 9° 10' S., long. 34° 49' W.; 400 fathoms; bottom, red mud.