

been mentioned, wanting in *Janira tristani*; the possibility, however, that they are really abortive must be borne in mind. I have indicated them in the figure as they were in two small specimens (1 mm. in length) from the same locality, which may possibly belong to the same species.

Station 135c, off Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha, October 17, 1873; lat. 37° 25' 30" S., long. 12° 28' 30" W.; 100 to 150 fathoms.

Stenetrium, Haswell.

Stenetrium, W. A. Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. v. p. 478.

Mr. Haswell has described an Isopod which he regards as the type of a new genus, *Stenetrium*, from Sydney Harbour; his description refers to a single male example.

A specimen which I describe here appears to be another representative of this same genus but to belong to a distinct species from that described by Haswell; I refer it to his genus on account of the elongate flattened form of the body which is of uniform diameter throughout, the narrow obliquely placed eyes, the short biramose uropoda, and the large chelæ of the male. Mr. Haswell at first assigned this genus to the Tanaidæ, and it appears in his catalogue of Australian Crustacea (p. 308) as the type of a new subfamily, Stenetrinæ. More lately¹ Mr. Haswell dissents from his former conclusion and refers *Stenetrium* to the Asellidæ; with this conclusion I entirely agree.

In the Challenger specimen the posterior appendages of the thorax are in every case broken off and lost, and as the general shape of the body is decidedly unlike that of the Asellidæ but much more like that of certain Munnopsidæ, particularly *Desmosoma*,² I was at first inclined to assign the species to the Munnopsidæ. A careful comparison with Haswell's figures³ of his species appears to me to show that my own species is referable to Haswell's genus *Stenetrium*, which is distinctly an Asellid and not a Munnopsid.

The genus may perhaps be regarded, like *Macrostylis* and *Ischnosoma*, as in certain respects transitional between the more typical Asellidæ and the Munnopsidæ.

The occurrence of an Australian shallow-water genus in deep water, off the shores of South America, is the more interesting as the two species are but little different.

The characters of *Stenetrium haswelli* necessitate a statement of the generic definition, which is as follows:—

“Body dorso-ventrally compressed; abdomen short with all the segments fused into a single piece. Head with a short rostrum; segments of the thorax subequal. Antennæ inserted on to the anterior margin of the head, internal pair short, external pair long; both with well developed flagellum; outer antennæ with a movable joint attached to third

¹ Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. p. 1010.

² *Desmosoma* is one of those species of which Professor Sars has kindly sent me a drawing in order to compare with those collected by the Challenger; its general appearance, apart from the fact that it has no eyes, is strikingly like that of *Stenetrium haswelli*.

³ Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. pl. li.