

pair of antennæ, which is composed of a considerably greater number of joints than in that species; in the form of the first pair of ambulatory limbs, the antipenultimate joint being prolonged beyond the point of articulation of the succeeding joint in *Stenetrium haswelli*, and not so prolonged in *Stenetrium fractum*.

From *Stenetrium armatum* also in the greater length of the flagellum of the antennules, which are stated by Haswell to possess from eight to twelve joints only in that species; in that species also the penultimate joint of the cheliform appendages "is defined by a long acute spine, and armed in addition with a bifid denticle situated about its middle;" there appears to be no trace of this latter in *Stenetrium haswelli*. In his description of *Stenetrium armatum* Haswell makes no mention of a molar process to the mandible, which is certainly present in *Stenetrium haswelli*.

From *Stenetrium inerme*, Haswell's second species, the present is easily to be distinguished by the form of the eyes, which have the narrow oblong form characteristic of the genus; in *Stenetrium inerme* the eyes are said to be rounded; in the antennules of *Stenetrium inerme* the third joint of the peduncle is scarcely distinguishable from the flagellum; in *Stenetrium haswelli* there is no possibility of confounding the third joint of the peduncle with the succeeding flagellum, the joints of which are much shorter as well as narrower.

Station 320, off the Rio de la Plata, February 14, 1876; lat. 37° 17' S., long. 53° 52' W.; 600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 37°·2 F.; green sand.

Ianthe, Bovallius.

Ianthe, Bovallius, Bihang til Svensk. Vetensk. Akad., Bd. vi., No. 4.

Ianthe, Studer, Isopoden gesammelt, &c., Abhandl. d. k. Akad. d. Wiss. Berlin, 1883, p. 10 (of memoir).

This genus was founded by Bovallius to include a small species of Isopod from the Arctic Ocean, which with the same general shape as *Janira*, differs from it in the following particulars:—in the great convexity of the body, in the small and distant eyes, the want of an articulated scale on the peduncles of the antennæ, and in the presence of a well developed mandibular palp. In other respects the species *Ianthe speciosa* agrees very closely with *Janira*, the uropoda are large and biramose as in that genus, and both pairs of antennary organs are furnished with a long flagellum. These last named particulars, as also the modification of the first pair of thoracic limbs into a prehensile appendage, serve to separate *Ianthe* from *Jæra*. The general aspect of *Ianthe speciosa*, judging from Bovallius's beautiful illustration, is very unlike the typical form of the genus *Janira*, as represented in such species as *Janira maculosa*, *Janira breviremis*, Sars, and others; but Harger has recently described and figured a new species clearly referable to the genus *Janira*, which bears a very striking resemblance to *Ianthe speciosa*. It has the same double row of spines down the back, a long rostrum, and in both species