

first. The segments are separated from each other by deep lateral incisions; the gaps separating the head from the first segment of the thorax and the three posterior segments of the thorax from each other being the widest. The lateral margins of the segments are somewhat truncated and serrate. The serrations of the anterior segments are not so conspicuous as those upon the lateral margins of the head; in the three posterior segments the serrations are directed backwards, as is the case with the abdominal shield. The sterna of the thoracic segments have a median ridge.

The *abdominal shield* is somewhat triangular in outline, terminating behind (Pl. I. fig. 14) in three pointed processes, a median and two lateral. In the furrows which separate these are placed the uropoda. The lateral margins of the caudal shield are strongly serrate.

The *antennules* (Pl. I. fig. 11) are very short; the basal joint is the strongest, its two sides are prolonged beyond the articulation of the second joint; the second joint is shorter as well as narrower than the first; the third and fourth joints of the peduncle decrease progressively in length, they are of about the same breadth and considerably narrower than the second. The flagellum has two joints, the distal being very minute.

In the *antennæ* (Pl. I. fig. 12), the third joint is longer than the two basal joints, the fourth is shorter than the third, the fifth longer; the flagellum is very minute, it only consists of four or five small joints.

The *thoracic appendages* (Pl. I. fig. 13) do not present any marked peculiarities, they are all similar and biunguiculate.

The *uropoda* (Pl. I. fig. 15) are placed close to the extremity of the abdominal shield; each consists of a large and broad basal piece which terminates in an inwardly curved spine, and has a serrate inner margin and two minute rami, of which the inner is the larger.

Station 145, off Marion Island, December 27, 1873; lat. $46^{\circ} 43' S.$, long. $38^{\circ} 4' 30'' E.$; depth, 140 fathoms; volcanic sand.

Trichopleon, F. E. Beddard.

Trichopleon, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 106.

A single specimen of a deep-sea Isopod, dredged at Station 214, does not conveniently fall within any of the existing genera of Asellidæ. It is characterised as follows:—

Body elongated and oval, diminishing towards both extremities. Frontal margin of head straight and projecting between the antennæ. Eyes absent. Thoracic segments subequal, first four directed forwards with an antero-lateral spine, three posterior directed backwards without any lateral spines. No distinction between epimeral and tergal