

A fourth specimen from Marion Island is also apparently immature. Both the new species are remarkable in certain ways; in *Munna maculata* the male has evidently the same form of body as the female, and is not proportionably elongated, as is the case, for example, with the second species, *Munna pallida*; in this latter the eyes are not elevated upon appreciable stalks as they are in other species of the genus.

*Munna maculata*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. XI. fig. 14).

*Munna maculata*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 98.

A single specimen of this species, which is a male, was dredged in 28 fathoms at Kerguelen.

Although the specimen is a male it does not display the cylindrical form of body which is generally characteristic of that sex, and which is the case, for example, with the next species of this genus to be described.

The present species is large as the genus goes, measuring 4 mm. in length.

The specimen is mounted upon a slide in Canada balsam, and is remarkable for the numerous black pigment spots which cover the body.

The head is about as long as the first two segments of the thorax; its anterior margin is straight and fringed with a row of stiff branched hairs; on either side is a deep notch for the insertion of the antennules; just behind the latter, and from the dorsal surface of the head the eyes take their origin; they are placed at the summit of a moderately long stalk, which is constricted towards its base.

The first four segments of the thorax are subequal and in every case longer than the three posterior, which are also narrower and are curved backwards, as in the typical members of the genus; the thoracic segments have short rounded epimera which are invisible on a dorsal view.

Between the thorax and the abdominal shield, as in other species of this genus and in allied genera such as *Pleurogonium*, there is an intercalated free segment which has not the lateral extension of the foregoing segments.

The abdominal shield is oval in form, and very convex dorsally, it ends in an obtuse rounded extremity.

The *antennules* are about as long as the head and the first segment of the thorax taken together. The two basal joints are very stout, and the two distal joints of the peduncle are subequal and extremely small; the flagellum consists of four joints which are elongated, but gradually decrease in length towards the extremity, the terminal joint being very short; the length of the entire flagellum is about equal to that of the peduncle.

The *antennæ* are very long, about twice the length of the whole body of the animal; the last two joints of the peduncle are very elongate, the terminal joint being the longer of the two; the flagellum is shorter than the peduncle.