

The difference of proportionate length between the antennæ of this species and of *Pleurogonium albidum* is brought about by the comparative shortness of the third joint, which is not much longer than the second; the fourth joint is also very short, the fifth is extremely long.

The first pair of thoracic appendages, as in other species of the genus, is modified into a prehensile organ.

Tristan da Cunha, 100 to 150 fathoms.

Neasellus, F. E. Beddard.

Neasellus, F. E. Beddard, Narr. Chall. Exp., vol. i. p. 882, fig. 326.

This genus is represented in the Challenger collection by a single small Isopod from Kerguelen.

Generic Character.—Body broad and flattened, wider anteriorly than posteriorly; surface of the body smooth dorsally, fringed laterally with numerous short flattened spines. Head separated by a deep incision from the thorax and extremely wide, eyes absent; the antennæ are situated at the extreme lateral margins of the head. First segment of the thorax larger than any of the following, fused with the second segment except laterally; following segments of the thorax distinct and subequal, separated by deep lateral incisions; all the segments of the thorax, with the exception of the fourth and seventh, with long rounded lateral processes. Abdominal shield rhomboidal, notched at the apex, and laterally where the uropoda articulate. First pair of antennæ much shorter than the second pair, consisting of six joints of which the two distal may be reckoned as flagellum; antennæ with a short flagellum about as long as the distal joint of the peduncle. First pair of thoracic appendages modified into a prehensile limb. Uropoda biramose, very short, like those of *Pleurogonium*.

Remarks.—There can be no doubt that this forms a very distinct generic type. Apart from the remarkable form of this Isopod, the great lateral extension of the head with the antennæ articulated at the extreme lateral margin and its separation by a deep incision from the thorax, is quite a novel character; moreover, the almost complete fusion of the two first thoracic segments is a character quite new to the family to which this genus evidently belongs; in other respects it appears to come nearest to *Pleurogonium* and *Paramunna*; in the articulation of the antennules below the lateral extension of the head this genus recalls *Leptaspidia*,¹ where both pairs of antennary appendages are quite covered by the head, arising altogether from its lower surface.

¹ Westwood and Spence-Bate, Sessile-eyed Crustacea, vol. ii. p. 333.