the body are, as elsewhere, covered with short spines, which are here as on the posterior segment of the thorax hooked; the posterior region of the abdominal shield, from the articulation of the uropoda onwards, is smooth and entirely devoid of spines, with the exception of the four terminal spines.

The *antennules* are displayed in fig. 10 of Pl. V.; they consist of a two-jointed peduncle and a five or six-jointed flagellum; in the peduncle the proximal joint is broader as well as shorter than the succeeding joint.

The *antennæ* (fig. 9) are very much longer than the antennules, but not so long as the body; the proximal joints are short and subequal; the two distal joints of the peduncle are of great length, the last being slightly the longest; the flagellum is shorter than either of the two terminal joints of the peduncle; it is composed of twenty or more joints, of which the first is the longest.

The *mandibles* terminate in a bifid masticatory process, each division of which is again divided into two or three teeth; the masticatory edge is also furnished with several denticulated spines; there is a stout molar process; the palp is long and three-jointed, the middle joint is rather the longest; the terminal joint and the distal half of the middle joint are beset with a single row of fine spines; at the extremity of the distal joint, which is somewhat curved, are four or five longish stiff hairs, which decrease gradually in length from before backwards.

One of the *maxillipedes* is represented in fig. 12; the palp is five-jointed, the joints gradually decreasing in width towards the extremity; the inner margin of the stipes is furnished with two processes shown more highly magnified in fig. 13; they evidently correspond to similar structures in other Isopods, especially in the Munnopsidæ.

The first pair of *thoracic appendages* are modified into prehensile limbs; one of these is displayed in fig. 14 of Pl. V.; the proximal joint is long and rather stouter than the succeeding joint, one margin is fringed with a row of hooked spines; the following joints are short, the second rather longer than the third and fourth, which are subequal; the fifth joint is oval and rather swollen, the inner margin, against which the narrow sixth joint rests, has a few slender spines.

The remaining *thoracic appendages*[1] are elongate, particularly the three posterior pairs; the proximal joints are furnished with several rows of spines; the terminal joint of each limb is short and bears a long, curved, slender spine and a short slender hair on the inner side of the former; this arrangement is, however, very different from the two subequal terminal claws that are found in the thoracic appendages of *Munna* and other genera.

[1] In the interior of several of the thoracic appendages, probably lodged in the vascular channels, were occasionally a number of green bodies of varying form, which I take to be parasitic Algæ. I am not aware that the occurrence of parasites of this class have been noted in the Isopoda, though parasitic Infusorians (*Anoplophrya circulans*, Balbiani, *Recueil zool. suisse*, ii., 1885, p. 277), are known from the appendages of *Asellus*. The presence of green bodies presumably coloured by chlorophyll might be useful in determining, in disputed cases, whether a given specimen really came from the bottom or had been caught up by the dredge in the surface waters.