

tives of the genus. *Ischnosoma bacillus* is characterised by the presence of a long lateral spine on the fifth as well as on the fourth segment of the thorax. *Ischnosoma bacilloides* may be distinguished from its congeners, by the fact that both the sixth and fifth segments of the thorax have the lateral spines. Other differences will be pointed out in the course of the following descriptions of these species. The third species, which I have named *Ischnosoma spinosum*, is a near ally of Sars's two species, and differs very considerably from *Ischnosoma bacillus* and *Ischnosoma bacilloides*. The genus as at present known falls into two subdivisions; the northern species *Ischnosoma spinosum*, *Ischnosoma bispinosum*, and *Ischnosoma quadrispinosum* are distinguished by their small size, by the comparatively small size of the fourth and fifth segments of the thorax as compared with the hinder end of the body, and by the great length of the first free abdominal segment. The antarctic species, *Ischnosoma bacillus* and *Ischnosoma bacilloides*, are characterised by their large size, by the great length of the fourth and fifth segments of the thorax, and by the extreme shortness of the free abdominal segment.

*Ischnosoma spinosum* approaches the genus *Munnopsis* more nearly than any of Sars's species by reason of the fourth thoracic segment, which is much more like the preceding, and is apparently not so elongated as in *Ischnosoma bispinosum* and *Ischnosoma quadrispinosum*. In this species, therefore, as in *Munnopsis*, the thorax consists of two distinct regions, an anterior under portion including the first four segments, and a posterior narrow portion consisting of the three posterior segments of the thorax.

*Ischnosoma spinosum*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. VI. figs. 1-5).

*Ischnosoma spinosum*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 99.

The present species is represented by a single individual which is complete, with the exception of one or two of the thoracic limbs. It resembles Sars's two species, *Ischnosoma quadrispinosum* and *Ischnosoma bispinosum*, much more closely than do either of the other species described here.

The specimen measures about 6 mm. in length and is a female, with short immature ovigerous lamellæ upon the first four thoracic segments.

The anterior region of the body, comprising the head and first four segments of the thorax, is broader than the posterior region but not so long; it equals in length the three posterior thoracic segments, plus the single free abdominal segment; the general shape of the body is in fact precisely similar to that of *Ischnosoma quadrispinosum*.<sup>1</sup>

The head is very much narrower and shorter than the first segment of the thorax; the frontal margin is rounded, and at either side, in front of the articulation of the antennules, there is a short projecting lobe fringed with spines; behind this there is a deep semi-circular notch where the basal joint of the antennules is fixed; there is no trace of any eyes

<sup>1</sup> G. O. Sars, Norske Nordhavs Exped., &c., pl. xi. fig. 26.