

of the joint; there appeared to be three spines on the outer side and only two on the inner; the largest spine of either side was placed just before the articulation with the third joint; this is short, about one-fourth of the length of the preceding; the two distal joints of the peduncle are long and slender, and have, like the third joint, no spines; the last joint of the peduncle is longer as well as more slender than the fourth; the flagellum is multiarticulate.

The first pair of thoracic appendages were stouter and shorter than the following ones. The remaining *thoracic appendages* (fig. 4) are similar to each other; they are long and slender; the posterior pairs are not distinctly longer than the anterior pairs. They are furnished with numerous spines of varying length, which are mainly developed upon the proximal joint of the limb and disappear after the second. The spines are borne upon projections of the limb; the spine itself is distinguishable from the base, which is an outgrowth of the limb, by its transparency and yellow colour; the extremities of many of the lateral spines of the segments are tipped with a minute transparent yellow point in a similar fashion to the spines of the limbs.

The thoracic limbs terminate in a single elongated claw-like joint.

The *uropoda* (fig. 5) consist of a single stout conical joint with a few hairs scattered over its surface.

*Ischnosoma spinosum* is to be distinguished from its immediate allies, *Ischnosoma bispinosum* and *Ischnosoma quadrispinosum*, by the great development of spines upon the body and the appendages; the numerous other points of difference may be gathered from the foregoing description.

Station 78, off the Azores, July 10, 1873; lat. 37° 26' N., long. 25° 13' W.; depth, 1000 fathoms; volcanic mud.

*Ischnosoma bacillus*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. VI. figs. 6, 7).

*Ischnosoma bacillus*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 98.

This very remarkable Munnopsid closely resembles the species next to be described; it consists only of a fragment; the head and the first three thoracic segments are entirely wanting. The second species, which I have named *Ischnosoma bacilloides* on account of its close similarity to *Ischnosoma bacillus*, consists likewise of a fragment which includes precisely the same segments, viz., the four posterior thoracic segments and the abdominal shield.

The name "*bacillus*" was suggested by the rod-like form of the body, which with its elongated segments recalls the form of the body in the "walking-stick insect" *Bacillus*. Although this species, as well as the next, is so imperfect, I have no hesitation in assigning both to the genus *Ischnosoma* by reason of the oval caudal shield with its styliform uropoda and the metamorphosis (in the female) of the first pair of appendages belonging to the