

it is narrower anteriorly and wider posteriorly where the limbs articulate; in neither of these segments are any spiny epimera developed.

The abdominal shield is preceded by a narrow free abdominal segment; it is more or less oval in form and rather wider anteriorly than posteriorly; the anterior region is very convex, the posterior region, which terminates in a somewhat truncated margin, is less so.

As in all other species of the genus the anus opens posteriorly at the extremity and is surrounded by soft folds of tissue. Fig. 9 of Pl. VI.¹ represents the caudal shield, viewed from beneath, to show the large aperture of the anus (*a*); in this as in other species the calcareous bar (*b*), which bounds the anus anteriorly, is in reality the homologue of the ventral plate of the last segment of the abdomen, and is of course not the telson bent downwards.

Several of the appendages have fortunately been preserved intact.

Of the fourth segment of the thorax the left hand appendage is complete; it is shown in fig. 7.

The whole appendage about equals the body of the animal in length; like the succeeding appendages it appears to be almost destitute of hairs or spines; the first two joints are moderately long and subequal; the third is short, rather less than half the length of either of the preceding; the fourth and fifth are long and slender, and the sixth joint forms a slender terminal claw. The appendages of the remaining segments of the thorax are of almost exactly the same shape and of about the same length, so that no special description of them is necessary.

The posterior thoracic appendages of this species, therefore, are like the anterior appendages, and are not modified into foliaceous swimmerets (as in *Munnopsis*). Like the body itself the appendages appear to be very fragile; the integument is very thin and brittle, and evidently much calcified.

The *abdominal appendages* do not present any remarkable features, except their small size, corresponding to the small size of the caudal shield; this being the case the thinness of the test of the animal may facilitate respiration by the general body surface.

The *uropoda* are broken on one side of the body but intact on the other; they are styliform, only consisting of one ramus; the appendage is made up of three joints, a stouter proximal joint, and a more slender distal joint, shorter as well as thinner than the preceding one with which one or two long hairs articulate.

In the figure which illustrates the species (fig. 6) I have indicated the alimentary canal, or rather its contents, to show the comparative transparency of the body.

Station 158, south-west of Melbourne, March 7, 1874; lat. 50° 1' S., long. 123° 4' E.; 1800 fathoms; bottom temperature, 33°·5 F.; Globigerina ooze.

This figure refers to *Ischnosoma bacilloides*, but the structures depicted are the same in both species.