

of 700 fathoms; the other from the same locality but from deeper water (1100 fathoms). These specimens only differ from each other in colour; the larger specimen (from 1100 fathoms) is of a pale buff colour; the smaller of a rich brown, they are both males. The larger specimen measures about 7 mm., the smaller about 5 mm. in length.

The general shape of the body is much like that in the genus *Munna*; it is covered everywhere with innumerable short slender spines which are of varying size, but nowhere attain any great length; the majority are branched, and the appearance of these spines reminds one very strongly of the spicules of many sponges. A number of the spines from the thorax as well as the abdominal shield are figured on Pl. XII. figs. 8, 8a, 8b, so that their characteristic form can be seen.

The head is narrower than the following first thoracic segment; it has a pair of lateral eyes placed a little way behind the articulation of the antennæ, and elevated on stalks like those of *Munna*. The thoracic segments gradually increase in width up to the third; the diameter of the fourth segment is equal to that of the third; the remaining segments gradually diminish; the general outline of the thorax is therefore oval; the first three segments of the thorax are concave forwards, the fourth is straight and forms the transition to the three posterior segments of the thorax which are concave backwards. The antero-posterior diameter of the first four thoracic segments is subequal, the fifth is of about half the length of the fourth; the remaining segments gradually diminish, the spines are not scattered irregularly over the surface of the thorax, but are chiefly condensed upon two ridges which traverse the dorsal region of the segment from side to side. On the last three segments of the thorax the spines are confined to the lateral regions of the segments, the dorsal region being perfectly smooth and apparently without a trace of spines.

The epimera are small.

Between the last segment of the thorax and the abdominal shield is a single free abdominal segment. The abdominal shield is spiny, like the anterior region of the thorax, a row of rather long spines marking the lateral margin. The abdominal shield is very convex down to where the uropoda articulate; behind this it suddenly becomes flattened and smooth and terminates in a truncated somewhat excavated posterior margin. The uropoda are articulated just between the posterior and the anterior regions of the caudal shield, apparently on the dorsal surface; the large size of the socket of articulation of these appendages would seem to indicate that they themselves are of considerable size, and perhaps not so rudimentary as is usual in the genera belonging to this family. The anterior region of the caudal shield is divided by furrows into a median and two lateral convexities.

The *antennules* (Pl. XII. fig. 9) have a four-jointed peduncle and a long flagellum; the first joint of the peduncle is short and rounded, the second joint is equally short but more