

and median portion of the appendage also projects in a rounded extremity fringed with comparatively long slender hairs; this part of the appendage forms a somewhat raised pad which is largely covered with delicate (sensory?) processes, shown at *a*; beneath the integument is a granular mass of tissue (*gb*) in which no structure was discernible, but which may be a nervous ganglion. The above description refers to the appendages when seen from the under surface.

I suppose that these conjoined plates represent the endopodite of the limb; the exopodites are formed by a somewhat oval plate on either side, which completes the roofing in of the infra-abdominal cavity.

The second pair of appendages (fig. 13) are evidently, like the first pair, modified to subserve the generative function; the penial filament is of very great length and projects beyond the termination of the abdomen; at its base it is somewhat swollen and articulates with a stoutish joint, which is again attached by a smaller joint to a thin plate, and this I imagine to represent the protopodite of the limb; the joints at the base of the penial filament, judging by other Isopoda, would represent the endopodite; the basal joint of the limb is long and flattened and somewhat curved, terminating anteriorly and posteriorly in a pointed extremity; its outer margin is fringed with slender hairs.

The exopodite is represented by a slender, soft, conical filament, which is covered for the greater part with short delicate hairs.

Fig. 14 represents one of the third pair of appendages, a portion of which is probably defective; the exopodite (?) consists of two flattened joints fringed along both margins with short slender hairs; the second joint is pointed at its extremity and terminates in a long slender hair; the endopodite is a respiratory lamella, broad and long, with three long plumose setæ at its lower margin; the fourth pair of appendages are entirely respiratory. The *uropoda*, as already mentioned, are defective.

Station 168, off New Zealand, July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28' S., long. 177° 43' E.; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom temperature, 37.2 F.; blue mud.

Station 169, off New Zealand, July 10, 1874; lat. 37° 34' S., long. 179° 22' E.; depth, 700 fathoms; bottom temperature, 40.0 F.; blue mud.

Family MUNNOPSISIDÆ.

Munnopsis, M. Sars.

Munnopsis, M. Sars., Forhandl. Vidensk. Selsk., 1860, p. 84.

The family Munnopsidæ and the genus *Munnopsis* were instituted by Professor M. Sars for the reception of an Isopod dredged by him in moderately deep water off the coasts of Norway. This species, *Munnopsis typica*, was described in a detailed fashion by Professor M. Sars, the description being accompanied by numerous illustrations; the