

*Munnopsis australis*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. XIII. figs. 1-11).

*Munnopsis australis*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, pt. iv. p. 917.

This species, of which I have been able to study a single example mounted on a slide in Canada balsam, agrees with *Munnopsis typica* in that the three posterior segments of the thorax are considerably narrower than those which precede them; *Munnopsis australis* is in other respects not very dissimilar from *Munnopsis typica*. The present specimen is a female, and was dredged from 1600 fathoms between Prince Edward's Island and the Crozets.

It measures 8 mm. in length, exclusive of course of the enormously elongated antennæ, which measure themselves at least 36 mm.

The head is comparatively narrow in proportion to its length; its general outline is in fact oval, though the anterior margin is straight and abruptly truncated; the region between the insertion of the antennæ is very wide, quite as much so as in *Munnopsis latifrons* and *Munnopsis typica*; a semicircular process extending a little over the articulation of the antennules on each side is shown on fig. 1.

The first segment of the thorax is extremely narrow especially dorsally; it widens out laterally to nearly the width of the succeeding segments of the thorax; the segment closely embraces the head, and is in consequence almost V-shaped, the concavity being of course anterior; the second segment of the thorax is five or six times as long as the first and subequal to the two next; at the second segment the body of this species is broadest, gradually decreasing in breadth both before and after this segment; the shape of the thoracic segments gradually alters from the first to the fourth; the V-shaped form so conspicuous in the first becomes less and less marked in the remaining segments, the fourth being almost straight, with sub-parallel anterior and posterior margins.

All the segments of the thorax are furnished with epimera which, although visible on a dorsal view of the animal, are not large; their margins are not prolonged into spiny processes as they so often are in the species of this family. The remaining segments of the thorax, together with the caudal shield, form a narrow cylindrical section of the body which contrasts very much in this respect with the anterior region, being not more than perhaps one-half its width; the three segments of the thorax, although about equal in width, differ very much from each other in length, that is to say, the anterior segment differs very much from the sixth and seventh; it measures at least three times the length of either of these, which are both short and subequal; I am not certain as to the lines of demarcation between these latter segments, which I could not detect in the specimen.

The abdominal shield is long and narrow and has very much the form of the abdominal shield in *Idothea*. It terminates posteriorly in a somewhat conical process which is upturned; the upper surface appears to be regularly convex.

It has been already stated that the present specimen is a female; the identification of