

the sex depends upon the presence of what I believe to be a pair of ovigerous lamellæ attached near to the bases of the third pair of thoracic appendages. One of them is shown in fig. 10; it is a thin plate projecting inwards from the surface of the thorax, just inside of the articulation of the appendage; the shape of the lamella can be understood by an inspection of the figure; it is somewhat concave anteriorly and convex inwards and posteriorly; along the margin are a series of grooves giving to this region a tessellated appearance. I could not find any trace of an ovigerous lamella on any other segments of the body; the remarkable disposition of the ovigerous lamella in *Tanais willemoesii* from Kerguelen, described by the late v. Willemoes-Suhm, and more recently by Studer, prepares us for abnormalities in this respect in Isopoda from that region of the globe; it may be, however, that the other ovigerous lamellæ have not yet appeared owing to the immature condition of the specimen, though this is not generally the case with Isopoda; it is also possible, but not probable, that this structure does not correspond with the ovigerous lamellæ.

The *antennules* (fig. 2) are articulated with the head by a stout basal joint of cylindrical form; the dorsal region of the first joint is prolonged some way beyond the articulation of the next joint, which is considerably smaller; the fourth and fifth joints are very small. The flagellum is long, about three times as long as the basal region of the antennule; it appears to be perfectly smooth proximally and gradually becomes more and more ringed, until it is evidently made up of a number of separate joints; the sensory filaments are restricted to the distal region of the appendage.

The *antennæ*, as already observed, are remarkably long even for a genus which is characterised by the length of the antennæ; the proximal joints are as usual extremely short and subequal in length. The fifth joint measures alone no less than 15 mm. Only the distal one-sixth of the joint is occupied by the muscles, which effect the movement of the succeeding joint (see fig. 3); the latter is comparatively very short; the long flagellum measures in the example before me 17 mm., but the extremity is evidently lost, so that it is impossible to calculate how much longer it was during life; the flagellum shows traces of division into separate joints, which appear to be very long.

The *mandibles* differ somewhat from the typical form of the mandibles of other Munnopsids. The specimen itself is labelled in the handwriting of v. Willemoes-Suhm as a doubtful Munnopsid, and it is possibly these very appendages, which are conspicuous and readily to be made out, which led v. Willemoes-Suhm to hesitate before including the species in the genus *Munnopsis* or its immediate allies.

In fig. 8 of Pl. XIII. I have figured one of the mandibles; it is a conical stout appendage slightly curved inwards towards its fellow; the biting edge is prolonged into a stout tooth distinguishable from the rest of the appendage by its yellow colour, behind which are traces of other teeth in the way of slight crenulations of the margin; the asymmetry between the two mandibles is not very striking; the most remarkable fact,