

traversed by numerous shallow lines dividing them into a number of slightly separated convexities.

The posterior margin of the sixth segment is not regularly concave as in other species (e.g., *Eurycope sarsii*), but the line of division between it and the seventh segment runs straight and transverse to the longitudinal axis of the body throughout the dorsal region of the segments; this brings about the equality in size between the last two segments of the thorax.

The abdominal shield was, unfortunately, considerably damaged, so that its shape cannot be described with great accuracy; it appears to be more or less oval in form and truncated at its free extremity; laterally and just in front of the articulation of the long styliform uropoda is a spiny process directed backwards, nearly in the same straight line with the longitudinal axis of the abdominal shield.

The *antennæ* are of great length, measuring 87 mm., six times the length of the body of the animal; the last two joints are the longest, measuring respectively 38 and 42 mm.; they have a few stout spines scattered over the surface; the flagellum is a straight rod not divided at all into joints, it measures only 5 to 6 mm.

The *first pair of thoracic appendages* (fig. 3) form a very distinct prehensile hand; the two basal joints are long and subequal, the third joint is very short, the fourth and fifth are moderately short, the former somewhat swollen, the fifth is bent upon the fourth joint, and there is a small claw-like sixth joint; the inner edge of the third and fourth joint is furnished with numerous spines.

The next three pairs of thoracic appendages were lost.

The three last pairs are natatory and similar to each other. Each of these limbs is of considerable length, about as long as the body; there appears to be, as in *Munnopsis typica*, no terminal claw.

The abdominal operculum covers over the abdomen below.

The *uropoda* (fig. 4) are long and styliform, almost as long as the caudal shield itself; each is composed of two joints, which are furnished with long simple hairs.

I include this species for the present within the genus *Munnopsis*, though I am quite aware that exception might be taken to this view of its affinities; the general form of the body appears to be more that of *Munnopsis* than of any other genus except *Desmosoma*; on the other hand, the posterior segments of the thorax are by no means so narrow relatively to the anterior section of the body as they are in the other species of *Munnopsis*. The form of the uropoda is typical of *Munnopsis*, but also of *Desmosoma*. The very "prehensile" character of the first pair of thoracic appendages appears to be peculiar to the species; it certainly is not found in *Eurycope* and *Munnopsis*, and apparently not in the other genera belonging to this family.

Station 232, off Ino Sima Island, Japan, May 12, 1875; lat. 35° 11' N., long. 139° 28' E.; depth, 345 fathoms; bottom temperature, 41°·1 F.; green mud.