

and there are a pair of short spines, one on either side of the median line, and situated exactly behind the articulation of the antennules.

The first four segments of the thorax are subequal in length; they increase in width up to the third; the length of the anterior region of the body comprising the head and the first four segments of the thorax is about equal to that of the posterior region. Each of the first four thoracic segments is concave above, the anterior and posterior margins being raised into a ridge; the anterior ridge in all these segments is prolonged into a number of short spines, which have a more or less regular arrangement as follows: there are four principal spines of equal length, which are disposed symmetrically and at equal distances from each other and from the median dorsal line; in the fourth segment of the thorax the spines are less marked owing to the fact that they are placed a little way back from the anterior margin of the segment; they also appear to be more numerous than in the preceding segments; the lateral margins of the segments as well as of their epimera are also spiny.

The three posterior segments of the thorax increase progressively in length,¹ and have the characteristic form of the genus; the first of the segments has a few spines along its anterior margin, but they are wanting on the subsequent segments.

The abdominal shield is triangular in form, the median region is much more convex than the lateral regions, from which it is separated by furrows.

The *antennules* (fig. 3) are very short, not more than one-fifth of the length of the body; they almost touch each other at their insertion on the front margin of the head; the basal joint of the peduncle, as is usual in the Munnopsidæ, is of very great length and breadth compared to the small second joint, which is at the same time the last joint of the peduncle. The flagellum has seven or eight joints, of which the first is extremely long.

The *antennæ* were in every specimen broken off at the fourth joint; the three basal joints are as usual short and stout.

The *mandibles* appear to be without a palp.

In the thoracic limbs the fifth and sixth pairs have the antepenultimate joint extremely broad and flattened; the penultimate joint on the contrary (fig. 6) is extremely narrow and not wider than in the anterior thoracic appendages, which are not modified into natatory limbs; it is, however, like the preceding joint, fringed with long plumose hairs; the second joint of these two limbs has a long spine on the outer side.

The last pair of thoracic appendages are not characteristically natatory limbs; the antepenultimate joint, although to some extent flattened and therefore fitted for swimming, is not nearly so much expanded and flattened as in the case of the fifth and sixth pairs of appendages; this is the principal generic character of *Ilyarachna*, and for this reason I have assigned the present species to that genus.

¹ In the smaller specimens the last segment of the thorax is distinctly smaller than the preceding, doubtless owing to the difference in age of the specimens.