

with respect to the longitudinal axis of the body in the successive segments. The length of the thoracic spines is very considerable; anteriorly and posteriorly they are nearly equal in length to the diameter of the body; in the middle segments they are about equal in length to half the diameter of the body.

These epimeral spines are furnished with four rows, equidistant from each other, of short transversely arranged spines (see fig. 4); proximally these spines are set at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the epimeron, distally they are inclined to it at a less angle; the whole surface of the body is covered with similar spines, which are also found upon the head.

The abdominal shield is oval in outline, it is prolonged behind into a long telson spine which is about equal in length to the shield itself; there are two pairs of lateral spines which are about equal in length to the telson spine; the first pair of these is directed backwards, though its curvature, as in the thoracic epimeral spines, is rather forwards; the last pair is not only directed backwards, but the curvature is backwards. The abdominal shield as well as its lateral and posterior spines are densely covered with short spines like the thorax.

The posterior pair of spines overlies the articulation of the uropoda; another spiny process, not quite so long as the first, springs from behind the articulation of these appendages; it corresponds almost exactly in direction to the dorsal spine.

The *antennules* (Pl. VIII. fig. 5) are very different indeed from those of the last species, but I am unable to give a very accurate representation of them owing to the fact that part of the peduncle is hidden in the specimen. The drawing of these appendages cannot, however, be very far wrong; the only fact that I cannot state for certain is the presence of the fourth joint in the peduncle, and judging from the analogy of the *Asellidæ* and other *Munnopsidæ*, it is in all probability present. The basal joint of the peduncle is very large, as is characteristic of the family; the remaining joints are small, the flagellum is extremely short in comparison with that of the last species, and only consists of four somewhat elongated joints.

Of the *antennæ* I have not thought it worth while to give a separate drawing, as they appear to agree so closely with those of the last species, the basal joints of which are shown in fig. 8 of Pl. VIII.; the spines upon the basal joints may perhaps be a trifle longer in proportion; both antennæ are incomplete, like those of *AcanthoCOPE spinicauda*, and have been broken off at the same point.

The *mouth appendages* are obscured, owing to the method of preparation of the specimen, so that I am unable to give any description of them.

The two first pairs of *thoracic appendages* are subequal in length, they are shorter as well as more slender than the succeeding appendages, which are not, however, remarkable for their length, and are nothing like so elongated as are the same appendages in *Munnopsis typica*.