

The *three posterior thoracic appendages* are modified in the swimming feet; the basal joint is comparatively long and stout; the two succeeding joints decrease progressively in length; the next joint is long, flattened, and crescent-shaped, the outer margin being thickened; it is fringed on both sides with long plumose hairs; the fifth joint is rather narrower, and apparently not so much compressed and flattened; it is fringed only on the inner side with similar plumose hairs; the distal joint is long and narrow; it terminates in a few longish hairs, and its outer side is closely fringed with very short hairs. The same remarks about the similarity of these appendages to the last thoracic limbs of *Ilyarachna* may be made on this species as on the last.

The *uropoda* (fig. 3) are long and styliform, reaching nearly to the extremity of the telson spine; they appear to be composed of three separate joints, the first and third being subequal and longer than the middle one.

It is evident from the foregoing description that this species presents many points of difference from *Acanthocope spinicauda*; since, however, both species are only represented by a single individual, which happen to be of opposite sexes, it is impossible to say with certainty whether some of the points of difference may not be sexual rather than specific; in the mean time, however, there is no other *Munnopsis* known in which the two sexes differ in so many points and in such points, though the fact that the present species are representatives of a new genus must be borne in mind in considering the question.

Regarding the two individuals as representing two distinct species, the points of difference are shortly as follows.

In *Acanthocope spinicauda* the three posterior thoracic segments taken together are about twice the length of the four anterior.

In *Acanthocope acutispina* the three posterior thoracic segments are shorter than the four anterior. The latter species also differs from the former in the absence of any long tergal plume and in the much greater length of the epimeral spines.

The two species also appear to differ in the relative development of the short spines which beset the general body surface; in *Acanthocope spinicauda* these spines are certainly visible on some of the epimeral spines, but they seem to be confined to the posterior lateral margin of the epimeron.

The most marked point of difference between the two species is in the form of the abdominal shield and of the uropoda.

In figs. 2 and 12 of Pl. VIII. are drawings of the abdominal shield in the two species; in *Acanthocope spinicauda* (fig. 12) the telson is very much longer than it is in *Acanthocope acutispina*, but at the same time the lateral spines are rather shorter in proportion to the length of the abdominal shield than in the last named species. The antennules are also remarkably different; the shortness of the flagellum of *Acanthocope acutispina* contrasts with the very long flagellum of *Acanthocope spinicauda*. The uropoda of *Acanthocope acutispina*, have only three joints; those of *Acanthocope spinicauda* five.