

The *abdominal appendages* have the usual form; both rami appear to be setose, the outer more so than the inner; the uropoda extend beyond the termination of the abdomen and are very setose.

Flinders Passage, North Australia; depth, 7 fathoms.

#### Family ANTHURIDÆ.

##### *Paranthura*, Spence Bate.

I describe two species here, one of which, *Paranthura chiltoni*, would be referable to Harger's genus *Ptilanthura*,<sup>1</sup> since the antenna in the male has a many-jointed swollen flagellum with numerous hairs. The same is the case with specimens which I believe to be Stimpson's<sup>2</sup> *Anthura catenula*; in this species the palp of the antennules in the male is twelve to fourteen-jointed, in the female quite rudimentary, and three to four-jointed. A species described by Haswell<sup>3</sup> under the name of *Paranthura crassicornis* has the same peculiarity. The occurrence of this family in deep water is noted here for the first time. The description of the specimen from Kerguelen is, I am afraid, rather meagre, but the specimen being immature, it was difficult to select its distinctive specific characters. The description, however, will emphasize the occurrence of the genus in shallow water at Kerguelen, whence it was only known from an incidental notice by the late Dr. v. Willemoes-Suhm under the name of *Anthura*.

##### *Paranthura chiltoni*, n. sp.

I dedicate this species to Mr. Charles Chilton, who has done so much valuable work among the New Zealand Isopoda.

The single specimen measures 17 mm. in length.

The head is oval in contour, rather shorter than the first thoracic segment; it is prolonged into a rostrum between the antennules; laterally it extends beyond the insertion of these appendages; eyes are completely absent.

The segments of the thorax increase progressively in length up to the fourth, the fifth is about equal in length to the fourth, the sixth and seventh successively diminish in length. The first two segments are broader anteriorly than posteriorly; the middle segments are oval, being widest in the middle; these differences in form are owing to the shifting position of the thoracic appendages, the segments being widest where these are attached. The first three pairs of appendages are articulated close to the anterior margin of their segments, the fourth, fifth and sixth at the middle of the segment, the two posterior pairs being moved a little nearer to the posterior end; the appendages of the

<sup>1</sup> New England Isopoda, Rep. U.S. Fish. Com., Washington, 1880.   <sup>2</sup> *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, vol. vii., 1885.

<sup>3</sup> On some new Australian Marine Isopoda, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, vol. v. p. 478.