

There is no articulated scale on the outer antenna such as is found in *Janira*.

The *uropoda* (fig. 10) are of considerable size compared with what is usual in this genus; the basal joint is wide; the two rami are narrow but of about equal length with the basal piece; the inner ramus is rather longer as well as thicker than the outer. Both are furnished with numerous long stiff hairs.

Rock Pools, Kerguelen.

Jæropsis, Köhler.

Jæropsis, Köhler, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., sér. 6, t. xix. No. 1.

M. Köhler has described a little Isopod from the Island of Sark, which bears many resemblances to *Jæra*, but which he regards as being the type of a new genus; the name employed by him is significant of the affinities of the Isopod. The general form of the body is that of *Jæra*, with which it also agrees in the rudimentary nature of the terminal abdominal limbs of the *uropoda*. The main structural feature which distinguishes *Jæropsis* from *Jæra* is to be found in the antennæ, which instead of being long and slender with a well-developed flagellum, are extremely small with a rudimentary flagellum. The single species, which is very minute, measuring only from 2 to 3 mm., is named *Jæropsis brevicornis*.

A species obtained at Marion Island during the voyage of the Challenger appears to me to be referable to this genus, but to be specifically different from *Jæropsis brevicornis*. The description of this new species is as follows:—

Jæropsis marionis, F. E. Beddard (Pl. I. figs. 11–15; Pl. II. fig. 1).

Jæropsis marionis, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 105.

The single specimen of this species, from dredge-mud off Marion Island (100 fathoms), differs very distinctly from the other species of the genus.

The specimen is a male, and measures nearly 4 mm. in length.

The head is large and roughly quadrangular in outline; the anterior margin is prolonged between the antennæ into a rostrum which is deeply notched; the eyes are of fair size (I counted seventeen crystalline cones) and dorsal in position; the lateral margins of the head, which are very much bent down, are serrate.

The general shape of the body is cylindrical, the diameter being everywhere approximately equal; the species is also marked by the great convexity of the middle of the body.

The head is about as long as the first two segments of the thorax taken together; the latter are subequal, the third is slightly shorter, the fourth and fifth subequal and very much shorter again; the two last segments of the thorax are quite as long as the two