

of that species to another genus. Apart from the absence of a palp the shape of the mandible is by no means unlike that of *Munnopsis typica*. The great length of the fifth segment of the thorax is a character which at once distinguishes this species from *Munnopsis typica* where the three posterior segments of the thorax are about equal. Other points of difference will be apparent on comparing my description and figures of *Munnopsis australis* with those of *Munnopsis typica*.

Station 147, off Marion Island, December 30, 1873; lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E.; depth, 1600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 34.2 F.; Diatom ooze.

*Munnopsis latifrons*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. X. figs. 1-4).

*Munnopsis latifrons*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, pt. iv. p. 917.

A single female example of this species was dredged to the east coast of Japan, in 345 fathoms.

It is a small species, measuring about 15 mm. in length, but unfortunately rather damaged owing to the soft character of the integuments, which are but little calcified, though brown and opaque, and not transparent as in the remarkable *Eurycope pellucida* (see p. 71).

The head is very large in proportion to the other segments; it is as long as the first three segments of the thorax taken together; as the antennæ and the antennules are comparatively small at the base and widely separated, the frontal region of the head, which is of course bent downwards at right angles to the rest of the head, is very broad, much broader than in any other species known to me; in *Eurycope sarsii*, for example, there is only a very narrow bar separating the bases of the antennæ and representing the frontal region of the head. The upper surface of the head has a tumid, swollen appearance, and is covered with minute punctulations.

The anterior thoracic segments appear, on a dorsal view, to be subequal in size; the lateral regions, however, increase progressively in size from before backwards, the first segment being the shortest and the fourth the longest; the dorsal portion of the segments, as in so many other species, is saddle-shaped, the lateral region of the segments is convex. The epimera are present though small, but are not prolonged into spines as in many species of *Eurycope*.

The three posterior segments of the thorax differ from the same segments in other species by reason of their relative disproportion; the first of these segments is very decidedly the smallest, its antero-posterior diameter not being more than one-third of either of the two remaining segments of the thorax; this statement, however, only refers to the dorsal region of the segment; laterally all three segments are of equal breadth. The sixth and seventh segments of the thorax are, as already mentioned, considerably longer dorsally than the fifth, and are subequal. The surface of these segments is