

larger portion of these appendages are lost; the general form of the body, apart from the long spiny epimera, appears to be that of *Desmosoma*, while the characters of the thoracic limbs are peculiar to the genus. The characters of *Acanthocope spinicauda* are decidedly more aberrant (that is, compared to other genera) than those of *Acanthocope acutispina*; the great length of the telson and the five-jointed uropoda are perhaps the most remarkable structural features. The anterior thoracic limbs of this species agree much more closely with Sars's description of *Desmosoma*, the first pair being decidedly smaller than the rest, which are subequal; on the other hand, the immense disproportion between the anterior and posterior regions of the thorax is only comparable to a large species, which I have described above (p. 71), under the name of *Eurycope pellucida*, though I have pointed out that the generic identification of that species with *Eurycope* is by no means certain. The distribution of spines on the dorsal surface of the body in *Acanthocope spinicauda* is identical with that of *Eurycope fragilis* and the shape of the caudal shield is, apart from the immensely elongated telson, not very different. The styliform character of the uropoda, not to mention their being composed of six separate joints, prevents me from regarding this species as a *Eurycope*. Although in *Acanthocope spinicauda* the posterior appendages of the thorax have quite the typical form that they have in *Eurycope*, *Desmosoma*, &c., both species of this genus show a certain approach to the Asellidæ in the fact that the penultimate joint is not nearly so fitted for swimming as in those genera, being much narrower; in this respect all the three posterior thoracic appendages are like the terminal pair in the genus *Ilyarachna* (see p. 77). There can be but little doubt that these two species belong to a distinct genus from those already known, but the question is whether they are sufficiently alike to be included in the same genus; for the present I am inclined to unite them on account of the general similarity in outward form.

*Acanthocope spinicauda*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. VIII. figs. 6-12).

*Acanthocope spinicauda*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885, pt. iv. p. 922.

This species can be distinguished at once from any other Munnopsid by the extremely long, slender telson, which is about half as long as the remaining portion of the body. It presents other remarkable characters, and is one of the most curious forms of Munnopsidæ obtained during the voyage. A single specimen only was dredged between Kerguelen and Australia in 1800 fathoms, at the same station as produced the remarkable *Ischnosoma bacillus*. The specimen has been stained in picrocarmine and mounted in Canada balsam. The specimen has been somewhat crushed in preparation; the figure, therefore (Pl. VIII. fig. 6), cannot be so accurate as might be wished.

The specimen is a male, measuring 8 mm., inclusive of the long spiniform telson.

As a rule this family of Isopods is not remarkable for the presence of pigment. Many