

region of segments. Abdominal segments all fused to form a single oval piece which terminates posteriorly in a short pointed extremity. Antennules with a long flagellum reaching some way along the terminal joint of the peduncle of the antennæ. Antennæ as long as the body; flagellum longer than the peduncle; third joint of peduncle with a rudimentary exopodite; two last joints of peduncle elongated. Mandibles with a three-jointed palp. Thoracic appendages (in the female) not dissimilar to each other, terminating in a single claw. Uropoda moderately long, biramose, outer ramus one-jointed, inner with a small distal and long proximal joint.

This genus comes nearest perhaps to *Janira*, but is to be distinguished by the uninguiculate thoracic appendages. The general shape of the body is also unlike *Janira*, though in most other particulars it is hard to find any great differences between the two genera. The presence of a rudimentary exopodite on the antennæ is a feature only found in this genus, in *Janira*, and in *Stenetrium*, where it has the form of a flat scale tipped with fine hairs. In other genera this structure is entirely absent, though, as I have already pointed out (p. 17), a stout spine occupying the same position in *Iolanthe* and *Acanthoniscus* may be its representative.

*Trichopleon ramosum*, F. E. Beillard (Pl. I. figs. 1-10).

*Trichopleon ramosum*, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 106.

This species, as already mentioned, is represented by only a single individual, dredged to the south of the Philippine Islands in 500 fathoms.

The specimen is an immature female and measures 5 mm. in length; it has been stained in picrocarmine and mounted on a slide in Canada Balsam; the sex was ascertained by an examination of the ovaries, which were darkly stained and very conspicuous in consequence; one of these is shown in fig. 7 of Pl. I.; at the two extremities the ovary is formed of indifferent tissue, in the middle is a single row of ova, each surrounded by a follicular layer in which the constituent cells could not be made out. The oviduct which arises at the end of the posterior third is pear-shaped and opens by a slit-like orifice upon the last thoracic segment but two, near to the attachment of the limbs. There were no traces of brood lamellæ developed in this specimen.

The head is rather narrower but longer than the succeeding segment of the thorax; the insertion of the antennules is marked by a deep notch; between the two antennules the head is prolonged into a frontal process which ends squarely. To the outside of the antennules the lateral region of the head is prolonged forwards, terminating in a blunt rounded process which is almost exactly on a level with the frontal margin of the head. There is no trace whatever of eyes.