

The first pair of thoracic appendages are modified into a prehensile hand; they are stouter and shorter than the succeeding appendages of the thorax; the first joint of the limb is rather short and slender, the following joint is of equal length but much stouter; the third joint is much shorter and narrower; in every case these joints are wider at the articulation with the following joints than with the previous; the fourth joint of the limb is extremely large and stout and triangular in form; the distal side forms a cutting margin against which the comparatively small fifth joint plays.

The remaining thoracic appendages are more slender than the first pair but still stout, and their great length is characteristic of the genus; the more posterior pairs of these appendages are considerably longer than the body; the three basal joints are comparatively short and subequal; the fourth joint is long and equally stout, and provided with tufts of spines; the fifth joint is the longest but considerably more slender than the preceding; it is also furnished with tufts of hairs and spines; the sixth joint is very stout and the limb ends in two claws.

The *uropoda* are small conical stumps placed near to the end of the abdominal shield.

Station 149D, off Royal Sound, Kerguelen, January 20, 1874; lat. 49° 28' S., long. 70° 13' E.; depth, 28 fathoms; volcanic mud

*Munna pallida*, F. E. Beddard (Pl. XI. fig. 15).

*Munna pallida*, F. E. Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1886, pt. i. p. 98.

The present species is also from Kerguelen, and like the last is represented by a single male individual; this species, however, has the more typical characters of a male in being elongated and of approximately equal breadth throughout.

It affords a transition to such genera as *Jæra* by the structure of the eyes, which are small and not raised upon stalks as in the typical *Munna*; the free abdominal segment, the elongated thoracic appendages with two terminal claws, and the rudimentary conical uropoda show that this species in other respects conforms to the same generic type as the last.

*Munna pallida* is a smaller species than the last, measuring rather less than 3 mm.; it is pale and transparent and without the black pigment spots of *Munna maculata*.

The head terminates in a straight truncated anterior margin, the lateral notches for the reception of the antennules are deep, the lateral regions of the head are pointed anteriorly and rounded posteriorly; the eyes are conspicuous and placed just behind the antennules; they are quite sessile, not raised on a stalk as is so usual in this genus.

The first segment of the thorax is longer than any of the three succeeding, which are subequal; the lateral margins of these segments are rounded; the epimera which are small are also rounded laterally. The three posterior segments of the thorax gradually