in this genus only a single pair of appendages, namely the posterior pair, of the seventh
segment is retained, this appendage being, as in the other allied groups, the phallopod,
and that its apparent double nature, suggesting its composition of two appendages, is
due to its being secondarily biramous. This suggestion involves the supposition that
the appendages of the first pair, the coleopods of other groups, are suppressed. There
are difficulties in the way of the acceptance of both views of the matter, and the
question at issue will probably remain unsettled until the development of the apparatus
in question has been worked out. The view above advocated as to the apparatus being
composed of a single pair of appendages appears to be that of Silvestri, who in his
description of Physiostreptus says: "Organum copulativum pari uno appendicium
constitutum ut in Pseudonannolene" (Boll. Mus. Torino, xviii. no. 438, p. 14, 1903).

The two species of the genus Epinannolene recorded below are very closely related.
Analysis of the descriptions yields no very satisfactory characters for distinguishing
them, apart from the structure of the copulatory apparatus of the males. By means
of this organ they may be distinguished as follows:—

a. Anterior branch of copulatory apparatus with the distal extremity bent and ending
in two lamelliform processes, the external of which is denticulated on its inner
edge ....................................................... [pittieri.]

a'. Anterior branch of copulatory apparatus evenly narrowed distally, not bent, and
terminating in two subsimilar spiniform processes ........................................ bicornis.

[1. Epinannolene pittieri.


Colour dark brownish-red, sometimes palely annulated; legs dark coloured.

Body slender, shining. Head smooth; antennae short, hardly surpassing the first segment. Eyes narrow,
consisting of three rows of ocelli. First segment with its antero-inferior borders forming an evenly
convex curve, marked with two strong grooves in addition to the marginal groove. Segments with their
exposed portion very finely reticulated. The transverse sulci distinct and marked with punctuations
which are weak dorsally, stronger laterally; longitudinal striae about five in number and confined to the
inferior portion of the segments. Sterna smooth. Anal segment moderately long; tergal plate with
its rounded posterior border covering the valves, the edges of which are not compressed but are furnished
with three pairs of setae. Sternal plate with its posterior edge transverse.

Number of segments 49–55.
Length 21–24 millim.; width 1–1·20.

Hab. Cocos Island (Biolley 1).

This species is included here for comparison with E. bicornis; the locality, however,
does not come within the limits of this work.]

2. Epinannolene bicornis.


Colour dark blackish-brown, annulated; legs yellowish.

First segment with only one sulcus in addition to the marginal one. Exposed portion of segments without