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#### NOTES ADDED IN PRESS

Since correcting galley proofs of this paper, opportunities have arisen to examine collections of Isopods from Canterbury collected by Dr R. Pilgrim and students, from Auckland by Professor J. E. Morton and students, and from Hawke Bay and Foveaux Strait by the N.Z. Oceanographic Institute. In addition, Dr Pilgrim has kindly drawn my attention to various points arising from field use of the keys. The following annotations refer to corresponding superscript numbers inserted in the text:—

- <sup>11</sup> (Page 265.) Chilton was correct—*Edotia dilatata* Thomson is the female of the New Zealand species referred to *Crabyzos elongatus*. *Edotia* should therefore be deleted from the New Zealand faunal list.
- <sup>12</sup> (Pages 270, 286.) The more material I see of *Isocladus armatus* and *I. spiniger*, the more I become convinced that they are but different stages of the same species.
- <sup>13</sup> (Page 283.) *Cirolana arcuata* proves to key out here also and may perhaps belong in *Metacirolana*. The following couplet should separate *C. arcuata* from *M. japonica*:
- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| End margins of telson and uropod inner ramus both truncate, jagged; ant. 1 flagellum of about 6 segments only | <i>M. japonica</i>      |
| End margins of telson and uropod inner ramus rounded; ant. 1 flagellum of about 15 segments                   | ..... <i>C. arcuata</i> |
- <sup>14</sup> (Page 283.) *Pseudaega punctata* is much more easily distinguished from the New Zealand species of *Cirolana* by its remarkably leg-like uropod in which the outer ramus is cylindrical, and the inner is widely flattened with a distinct notch on its outer margin.
- <sup>15</sup> (Page 284.) *Cirolana woodjonesi* Hale (Hale, 1925: 137-139, Fig. 5) is common in Hawke Bay and keys out into couplet 5 with *C. australiense* and *C. arcuata*. Although sometimes affected by preservative, the distinct reddishness of its small, round eyes is a good clue to its identity. *C. woodjonesi* differs from *C. australiense* and *C. arcuata* in having a very narrow frontal lamina. Antenna 1 has the flagellum characteristically stubby and compressed and the flagellar segments very wide and short, not thin and attenuated as in *arcuata* nor thin and compressed as in *australiense*. The flagellum barely reaches halfway along the last segment of the peduncle of antenna 2; in *australiense* it reaches right to the end of this peduncle, and in *arcuata* beyond it.