

*Andania boeckii*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVI.).

The head almost concealed beneath the overhanging first segment of the peræon; the first three segments of the pleon longer than any of the peræon except the first, their postero-lateral angles not acute, yet scarcely rounded; the second, third, and fourth segments with a transverse dorsal depression, the second and third with small spines along the lower margin; the animal more elongate in proportion to its depth than *Andania gigantea*; the integument showing prismatic hues in spirit, much or all of it covered with hexagonal markings.

*Eyes* not perceived.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The three joints of the peduncle very short and thick, the first as long as the other two, the third being shaped as in the preceding species; the flagellum of fourteen joints, the first longer than the rest united and longer than the peduncle, very broad at the base, tapering, bordered with a thick brush of cylinders in about sixty broad rows, serrate towards the distal end and armed with long spines; the other joints have distal rows of spinules; the secondary flagellum is nearly as long as the first joint of the primary, in the channelling of which it is lodged; it is strongly curved, ribbon-like, fringed with setules or spinules, and carrying at the apex some very long spines; there may be a minute second joint.

*Lower Antennæ* considerably longer than the upper. First three joints very short, gland-cone small, decurrent, blunt; fourth joint longer than the preceding three united, with several setæ on the surface and lower margin; fifth joint more than twice as long as the fourth, thickest at the base, its upper side covered with fine hairs; flagellum of more than twenty-five joints, the first the longest, the distal margins of the first eighteen oblique.

*Epistome* carinate; upper lip with two unsymmetrical lobes, which in the Plate are folded back, but whether that represents their natural position, I cannot say for certain.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge of great breadth, with a small denticle at the top and with a much smaller just below, and a sort of tooth on the upper margin behind it; the edge itself is scarcely convex, drawn out below into a blunt tooth; the lower margin is cut into fine teeth or serrations for a short space; it then presents a forward-directed tooth, from which a curved beaded line runs up the surface, the margin itself forming two overlapping curves; this applies to what is apparently the left mandible; that which I suppose to be the right is rather shorter, otherwise very similar, but without the prominent tooth of the lower margin, having on the other hand on the surface near the lower apical tooth a curved groove or fold of the integument suggestive of an inchoate secondary plate; moreover, near the inner angle of the lower margin there is a small opening in the integument from within which issues a seta; at the inner corner of the upper margin each mandible has what appears to be an articulating process.