

*Locality*.—Station 120, off Pernambuco, September 9, 1873; lat. 8° 37' S., long. 34° 28' W.; depth, 675 fathoms; bottom, red mud. One specimen. Trawled.

*Remark*.—The specific name is given in honour of the late Axel Boeck, who instituted the genus *Andania*, and who stands in the very foremost rank among the investigators of the Amphipoda.

*Andania abyssorum*, n. sp. (Pl. XXXVII.).

Lateral lobes of the head rather prominent; first segment of the peræon as long as the next two united, less overhanging than in the two preceding species; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments not acute, a little rounded; the following segments abruptly shallower, the fourth almost concealed beneath the third, the sixth longer than the fifth, with two longitudinal ridges running from the base of the segment to either side of the base of the telson.

No *Eyes* perceived.

*Upper Antennæ*.—Peduncle shorter than the flagellum, the first joint very stout, scarcely longer than broad, longer than the two next joints united; the flagellum tapering, of four joints, the first as long as the other three together, rather longer than the first joint of the peduncle, with a brush of cylinders, and at the apex some spinules and a long spine; the narrow, slightly curved, secondary flagellum is not half as long as the first joint of the primary, seemingly one-jointed, with a long subapical spine.

*Lower Antennæ*.—First joint a little dilated; gland-cone very small; third joint forming an angle with the fourth; fourth rather longer than the fifth; the two together longer than the slender six-jointed flagellum.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge broad, almost straight, with a very minute denticle at the top, but sharply upturned below, with some conspicuous though microscopic denticles; on the inner surface near the lower angle, but connected by a groove with the upper, is a small triangular secondary plate on the right mandible, and some distance behind this on the outer surface there is a seta; on the left mandible there is no secondary plate, but the seta is present, arising from a curved groove on the outer surface.

*Lower Lip*.—The principal lobes apically narrow, with a small tuft of cilia or setules standing out at about the centre of the apical margin; a band of long cilia appears to cross the surface as in the other two species.

*First Maxillæ*.—The inner plate carrying seven stout strongly plumose setæ along the inner margin; the truncate distal margin of the outer plate armed with nine denticulate spines, rising amidst very long and spine-like cilia; the first joint of the palp not very short, the second reaching as far as the outer plate, its outer margin convex, its