

the corresponding part of the preceding pair, but with the third joint still more decurrent, and the fourth and fifth joints rather longer.

*Fifth Peræopods.*—Side-plates similar to the preceding pair, but smaller. Branchial vesicles small. First joint greatly expanded, longer than broad, its length surpassing that of the next four joints united; the front margin nearly straight, carrying a few small spines, the hind margin serrate, very convex, the lower margin rounded, partially overlapping the short second joint, which has spines at two points of the front margin; the third joint has spines at two or three points in front, and at four points of the hind margin, which is decurrent almost to the apex of the fourth joint; the fourth joint has spines at four points of the front margin, the apex of which is acute; the fifth joint, which is longer than the fourth, but shorter than the third, has a single spine near the centre of the pectinate front margin; the finger is more than half the length of the fifth joint, its inner margin pectinate.

*Pleopods.*—The coupling spines are very slender, with three or four minute teeth on either side close to the apex; near them is a plumose seta; from a process at the top of the peduncle another plumose seta projects; the first joint of the inner ramus has two cleft spines, in which the branches are nearly equal, the outer, as usual, serrate on its inner margin; the inner ramus has seven, the outer eight joints.

*Uropods.*—As in the two preceding species, the peduncles appear to be carinate and channelled; the first pair both as regards the peduncles and the rami reaching a very little beyond the second, and the second beyond the third; the first and second pairs, but not the third, have some spines on the edges of the peduncles; all the rami have pectinate edges; in the first pair the longer outer ramus has two spines on the upper part of the outer margin, in the second pair there is but one spine; in the third pair the rami are nearly equal in length to the peduncles, the outer ramus being a little longer than the inner, its distal portion consisting of a nail which is more than a third of the total length.

*Telson* about as broad as long, very small, not nearly reaching the end of the peduncles of the third uropods, its curved sides converging to an acute apex, which is cleft for about a third of the length of the telson, not dehiscent.

*Length.*—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, from the front of the head to the back of the second segment of the pleon, one-fifth of an inch.

*Locality.*—Station 168, off New Zealand, July 8, 1874; lat. 40° 28' S., long. 177° 43' E.; depth, 1100 fathoms; bottom, blue mud; bottom temperature, 37°·2. One specimen; female. Trawled.

*Remark.*—The specific name refers to the great depth from which this little creature was obtained, but is principally designed to call attention to its close relationship with the northern species, *Andania abyssi*, Boeck.