

which Boeck constitutes the subfamily Gammarinæ, and there perhaps it ought to stand. It is excluded from the *Ædiceridæ* by the large size of the upper antennæ and the small size of the fifth peræopods, as well as by having an accessory flagellum, though a small one, on the upper antennæ. In the species here assigned to the genus the fifth peræopods are undetermined, being imperfect in our single specimen, the upper antennæ have an appendage which can only very doubtfully be regarded as an accessory flagellum, and the third joint of the mandibular palp is longer than the second, instead of shorter as in Heller's species. In placing the Challenger species next to *Ædiceroides ornata*, I was influenced by the similarity in the mandibles, maxillipeds, gnathopods, and telson, as well as in the palp of the first maxillæ, though, it must be allowed, the outer plates of those organs differ in the number of apical spines. On the other hand, the general structure of the body and the character of the peræopods, so far as observed, bring *Amathillopsis australis* near to the genus *Epimeria*, but the maxillipeds are an obstacle to including it in the family Epimeridæ. Owing to the imperfect condition of the fifth peræopods in the specimen, the generic position of our species is itself a little uncertain, so that a more accurate determination of its family must await more favourable circumstances.

*Amathillopsis australis*, Stebbing (Pl. LXV.).

1883. *Amathillopsis australis*, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 205.

Rostrum small, with the apex a little depressed, not projecting as far as the lateral processes of the head; these are narrow, apically almost pointed, grooved on the outer surface; the lower margin of the head carinate; a longitudinal groove sweeps round from that of the lateral process almost to the hind margin, another groove descending from it transversely to a little angled point in the lower margin. A carina traverses the centre of the back, leaving the rostrum smooth, and likewise a small piece at the base of each segment; along the head and first four segments of the peræon it is a mere raised line, though raised sufficiently to show a little undulation on a lateral view; on the three following segments of the peræon and the first three of the pleon it is prolonged into acute processes, successively larger, and each overlapping the next following segment, that on the third segment of the pleon having its lower edge, not as in the other cases continuous with the hinder margin of the segment, but originating a little in advance of it; on the fourth segment the carina is indicated beyond the dorsal depression, but does not reach the end of the segment, it traverses the fifth, and is just indicated at the end of the sixth segment. All the peræon-segments have on each side a dimple or oblique groove, and on the first three pleon-segments rather higher up there is an arched groove not dimpled, these three segments have the hinder borders sinuous, and at the postero-lateral angle the first rather tends to form a tooth than actually develops one; in the second