Atyloides australis (Miers) (Pls. LXXV., LXXVI.).

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1880 1. "megalophthalmus, Haswell, Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. v. p. 102, pl. vi. fig. 4.

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Rostrum minute; animal rather compressed; postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment rounded, the lower part of the hind margin a little serrate, the lower border of this and the preceding segment having several submarginal spines.

Eyes close to the little-developed lateral lobes of the head, rather large, reniform, dark in the specimens preserved in spirits. A few of the ocelli, as seen from the inner side, are figured on Pl. LXXV., fig. oc.

Upper Antennæ not long, the peduncle shorter than the flagellum, the first joint in large specimens twice as long as broad, equal in length to the next two united, in small specimens longer than broad, longer than the next two united; the third joint about half the length of the second, all three with groups of setæ on the lower side, which in the larger specimens is rough with short spiny or scaly hairs; flagellum in a large specimen of fifty-five joints, in a small specimen of twenty-one joints, tapering, the earlier joints broader than long, every other widening at the lower apex, and there armed with a group of setæ, and in large specimens two or three cylinders; the accessory flagellum consists of a single tapering or triangular joint, shorter than the first of the principal flagellum, tipped with a long seta and a shorter one.

Lower Antennæ subequal in length to the upper, the peduncle longer than that of the upper antennæ, the first joint a little expanded, the gland-cone decurrent along the side of the short third joint; the fourth joint about as long as the three preceding united, subequal in length to the fourth, but broader; the gland-cone carrying three or four setæ, the third, fourth, and fifth joints furnished with several groups of them; the flagellum of fifty-six joints in a large specimen, of twenty-four in a small specimen, the first joint longer than any of the following.

Upper Lip with the distal margin rounded, closely ciliated.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate with its edge divided into seven or eight teeth, of which the outermost but one is the largest; the secondary plate on the left mandible is similar to the principal, on a smaller scale; on the right mandible it is slender, ending in three or four teeth, of which one is more prominent than the others but very slender; the spine-row of nine or ten slender curved spines, showing serration on the convex margin; the molar tubercle broad and massive, the crown set with many denticles, the