

In the details of the mouth-organs and the limbs, apart from those which have been just specified, the specimen agreed so nearly with *Liljeborgia haswelli*, obtained in the same dredging, that recapitulation seemed unnecessary.

Locality.—Station 162, off East Monœour Island, April 2, 1874; lat. 39° 10' 30" S., long. 146° 37' 0" E.; depth, 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the comparative paucity of notches and teeth in the body and limbs of this animal.

Family PARDALISCIDÆ, G. O. Sars, 1882.

In 1870 Boeck instituted the Pardaliscinæ as the eighth subfamily of the Gammaridæ, and in his subsequent work transferred the group to the Leucothoidæ as the fifth subfamily, but without altering the definition, and in each case assigning the same three genera, *Pardalisca*, *Halice*, *Nicippe*. Sars in 1882 changed the subfamily into the family Pardaliscidæ. Boeck gave the following definition:—

“*Upper Lip* broad, insinuate below [distally].

“*Mandibles* without molar tubercle, not alike, apically dentate; one with, the other without, an accessory plate; the palp three-jointed; its second joint elongate.

“*First Maxillæ* with the palp tolerably broad, apically furnished with many teeth; the inner plate nodiform.

“*Second Maxillæ* with narrow plates.

“*Maxillipeds* with the inner plates little or obsolete, the outer plates either broad but rather short, or narrow; the palp elongate, narrow; the last joint unguiform.

“The body thick, inflated, with small side-plates.

“*Upper Antennæ* slender, with an accessory flagellum; the peduncle very short; the anterior joints of the flagellum in the male coalesced and together forming a large joint, furnished on the inner side with bundles of setæ.

“*First and Second Gnathopods* of the same shape.

“*First and Second Peræopods* strong, the third joint short.

“*Fourth Peræopods* longer than *Third*, *Fifth* than *Fourth*; in these three pairs the first joint not strongly dilated; the finger long.

“*Uropods* biramous; the rami almost equal in length; those of the third pair laminar.

“*Telson* elongate, cleft.”

Buchholz in 1874 expressed the opinion that in *Pardalisca* both mandibles possess a secondary plate, but he was probably misled by observing a broad spine on the right mandible worn down by use to a stumpy condition, suggestive of its being a plate instead of a spine. Bruzelius in describing the right mandible of *Pardalisca cuspidata*, Krøyer,