

1882. *Moera spinosa*, Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 257.
 1883. „ „ Chilton, Trans. New Zeal. Inst., vol. xv. p. 81.
 1884. „ *festiva*, Chilton, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. part iv. p. 3 (extract), pl. xlvi.
 fig. 2, a. b. c.
 1885. „ *rubro-maculata*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. part i. p. 11 (extract),
 pl. xv. figs. 5-12.

Rostrum minute, lateral lobes of the head not very prominent, nasiform, the lateral margin below the lobe sigmoid; the first five segments of the pleon prettily serrate across the back, with setules in the serrations, in one of the specimens with fifteen teeth on the first segment, seventeen on the second, fifteen on the third, nine on the fourth, seven on the fifth, the central tooth being the most prominent, especially in the third and fourth segments; the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments sharply pointed, with a little serration of the lower margin in the first and second segments, and sometimes in the third, which also has the lower part of the hind margin serrate; the sixth pleon-segment with a dorsal tooth over the base of the telson, and a tooth further on and lower down on each side of the telson, which may be regarded either as dorsal or lateral, the segment also sharply pointed below. The ornamentation in this species seems liable to considerable variation.

Eyes oval, situated close to the margin of the lateral lobes.

Upper Antennæ with the peduncles a little, and the flagella much, longer than those of the lower antennæ; the first joint long, carrying some cilia and setæ, and armed along the serrate under side with four or five stout spines; the second joint more slender than the first but of equal length, or sometimes a little longer, with many groups of setæ, and on the under side several spines; the third joint scarcely more than a fifth of the length of the second, carrying some groups of setæ; the flagellum having in three different specimens respectively twelve, twenty-eight, and thirty-three joints, but the specimen with twenty-eight joints had on one antenna only sixteen, that with twelve had on one antenna only ten; in every case the first joint of the flagellum was much the largest, subequal to the third joint of the peduncle, while the last joint was in each case minute; the secondary flagellum varied similarly, having but four joints in the small specimen to accompany the primary of twelve, eight in the large specimen for the primary of sixteen, twelve for the primary of twenty-eight, in the third specimen, also large, ten for the primary of twenty-three, but on the other antenna eleven for a primary of twenty; the joints had apical groups of setules in both primary and secondary flagella, in the former also one or two short cylinders.

Lower Antennæ.—The lobe of the first joint not much expanded, the second joint short except for the very long decurrent gland-cone, which nearly reaches the distal end of the long third joint; the third joint carries some groups of setules; the fourth joint thinner than the third, but between two and three times as long; the fifth joint both shorter and thinner than the fourth, both carrying many groups of setæ; the flagellum