

“As to other points almost as in the genus *Microdeutopus*.”

In describing the subfamily Microdeutopinæ, Boeck says that the third joint of the elongate mandibular palp is apically obtuse, rounded; that the first maxillæ have the inner plate small, and the second maxillæ the plates very broad, that the maxillipeds have the outer plates armed with teeth, and the last joint of the palp apically armed with two strong curved spines; that the flagellum of the lower antennæ is not very long, that the uropods are biramous and the telson thick. In the definition of *Microdeutopus*, Costa, he says (see p. 1082) that the upper antennæ have the third joint of the peduncle short, and that the third uropods have rami of almost equal length. Mr. Chilton is of opinion that *Microdeutopus* ought to become a synonym of *Aora*, the females being practically undistinguishable. M. Chevreux, on the other hand, hopes to be able to publish characters by which the very similar females of *Aora*, *Microdeutopus*, and *Stimpsonia* may be discriminated.

*Aora kergueleni*, n. sp. (Pl. CIX. figs. A. ♂, D. ♀).

*Rostrum* minute, lateral lobes of the head broadly convex, little prominent, lower angles of the head acute; postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded.

*Eyes* small, tending to oval, situated on, but by no means filling, the lateral lobes of the head.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint long and thick. The other joints missing in the specimen figured, but in a second specimen resembling those of *Aora trichobostrychus*, the flagellum with thirty-three joints.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The first two joints short, the gland-cone decurrent; the third joint longer than the preceding two united, with some small stout spines at the apex; these three joints united not as long as the first of the upper antennæ. The other joints missing in the specimen figured; in another specimen the fourth and fifth joints were equal in length; the flagellum of eleven joints, was scarcely so long as the fifth joint of the peduncle.

*Upper Lip*.—The distal margin describes a broad curve, much projecting at the central part, the middle of which is smooth, except that straight spine-like cilia project a little from the inner surface, while a brush of cilia is directed towards it from the margin on either side.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge has six teeth; the secondary plate of the left mandible probably has five; that of the right mandible, fig. *m. A.*, is very narrow, showing only two distinct teeth, but it probably has two or three denticles as well; the spine-row consists of four broad overlapping spines, the oblique distal margin of which is cut into denticles; the spines are followed by two or three plumose setæ; the molar tubercle is prominent, the crown surrounded with long teeth, and its