

*Amphithoë kergueleni*, n. sp. (Pl. CXVII.).

*Rostrum* inconspicuous, lateral lobes of the head not very prominent, with rather irregular outline; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments almost squared. The animal in many parts covered with dark stellate markings.

*Eyes* rounded oval, situated on the lateral lobes of the head close to the margin.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint rather thick, about as long as the head, with some spinules on the under margin, and at the apex a group of small stiff spines and longer slender ones; the second joint much narrower but longer than the first, slightly bent, with spinules along the margins, and some slender spines on the lower one; the third joint more than a third the length of the second, similarly armed; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, with thirty-three slender joints, tipped with setiform spines, alternately longer and shorter on the upper joints.

*Lower Antennæ* shorter than the upper. First two joints very short, gland-cone small, acute, decurrent; third joint short and broad, longer than the preceding two united, with some spinules on the margin, and a large group of setiform spines on the lower apex; the fourth joint abruptly narrower, about as long as the first joint of the upper antennæ, slightly bent, with setiform spines at four or five points of each margin; the fifth joint similar, a little shorter and narrower; the flagellum of twenty joints equipped as in the upper antennæ, and the last joint being, as in that pair, minute.

*Upper Lip*.—The centre of the distal margin rounded, prominent, the cilia there being straight, spine-like, projecting; the cilia on either side long, directed towards the centre; the margins between the rounded sides and rounded centre of the plate being nearly straight.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge divided into eight strong teeth; the secondary plate into five or six on the left mandible, and on the right mandible into four that are alternately long and short; the spine-row consisting of nine long bent spines, denticulate prominently on the outer convex side; the inner spines longer than the outer; the molar tubercle prominent, with long teeth round the crown of it, and a long plumose seta, two of the teeth by its side on the right mandible being almost setiform in their length; there is a process near the base of the palp; the first joint of the palp rather longer than broad; the second joint not very long, with spines at three points of its front margin; the third joint rather longer and broader than the second, with about fourteen long pectinate spines, of which four or five may be reckoned to the front margin, the rest are crowded round the apical curve, those at the extreme apex being the longest; the outer margin is a little convex, without spines.

*Lower Lip*.—The principal lobes narrow, finely ciliated on the outer margins, with a little conical process at the inner apex, the inner margin deeply sinuous, ciliated on the