

1879. *Caprella æquilibra*, Haller, Læmodipodes filiformes, Zeitschr. f. Wiss. Zool., Bd. xxxiii. p. 404.
1879. „ *caudata*, G. M. Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xi. p. 246, pl. x.d, fig. 5.
1880. „ *obesa*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 348, pl. xxiv. fig. 1.
1882. „ „ Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 314.
1882. „ *æquilibra*, Mayer, Die Caprelliden, p. 45, taf. i. fig. 7, taf. ii. figs. 1-11, taf. iv. figs. 20-25, taf. v. figs. 16-18.
1884. „ „ Miers, Report on Zool. Coll. H.M.S. "Alert," pp. 180, 320.
1885. „ „ Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. pt. iv. (extract p. 7).
1886. „ „ Thomson and Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xviii. p. 142.

A few notes are added in regard to this widely distributed and often described species for the identification of the Challenger specimens.

*Upper Antennæ* with the peduncle stout, the third joint longer than the first, each of these shorter than the second; the flagellum abruptly narrower than the peduncle, of twelve joints, almost all of which are distally expanded, and all of them together not nearly as long as the third joint of the peduncle. In the female specimen examined the flagellum was less conspicuously narrower than the third joint of the peduncle and exceeded that joint in length.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The flagellum nearly as long as the fourth or the fifth joint of the peduncle, strongly fringed like them, with short curved spines on the distal part of the long first joint, which is six or seven times as long as the second, this terminal joint being very narrow as well as short. In the female the flagellum is quite as long as the fifth joint of the peduncle.

*Upper Lip* bilobed.

*Mandibles*.—Cutting edge divided into five strong but very unequal teeth; secondary plate of the left mandible strong, divided like the principal plate; secondary plate of the right mandible slighter, with a prominent slender distal tooth, and the upper edge only slightly divided into two or three inconspicuous denticles; spine-row on the left mandible of three, on the right of two, stout curved feathered spines; molar tubercle strong, with a powerful tooth on the front border, giving the crown a very irregular outline.

*Lower Lip*.—Principal lobes strongly dehiscent, only a little advanced in front of the inner lobes which are fully as large as the outer, and fill up almost all the gap between them, but the inner lobes about halfway from the base become coalescent with one another, and their outer margins not very far from the rounded apical borders seem to lose themselves on the sides of the principal lobes; the mandibular processes not divergent, apically narrow.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate undeveloped; the outer plate smaller than the palp, with the dentate distal margin carrying seven spines, all of them having one or more strong lateral denticles; the first joint of the palp short, the second widening towards the dentate obliquely convex distal margin, which is fringed with thirteen slender spines, none very long, the outermost the longest, the innermost six slenderer than the rest; on