

The *Uropods* and *Telson* are in very close agreement with those of *Vibilia propinqua*.

*Locality*.—"Cape York," September 1874. One specimen.

*Remarks*.—The specific name is chosen to indicate the close agreement between this species and *Vibilia viatrix*, Bovallius, from the Atlantic, from which, however, it is separated by not having the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon distinct from one another.

*Vibilia australis*, n. sp. (Pl. CXLIX.).

*Head* with an acute rostrum which does not reach beyond the first joint of the upper antennæ; the lateral emarginations deep to correspond with the thickness of the peduncle of the upper antennæ; the first segment of the peræon dorsally the shortest, widened below, being produced at the rounded front corners; the first three segments of the pleon long and deep, the postero-lateral angles of the second segment squared, those of the first more rounded, those of the third more acute; the coalesced fifth and sixth segments not quite equalling the length of the fourth.

*Eyes* remarkable, in general form a long irregular oval, not quite parallel to the lateral margins of the head, the ocelli in three rows of about thirteen or fourteen each, forming a compact eye, but with this peculiarity, that as well the crystalline cones in the rows as the rows themselves stand apart from one another; the cones appear to be rather spherical than conical, or each of the component halves, which can be very clearly distinguished, may be a little more than a hemisphere; those at the ends of the rows are of diminished size.

*Upper Antennæ* stout; the peduncle short, the first joint broader than long, longer than the next two together, these being very short, but almost as broad as the first; the first joint of the flagellum more than twice as long as the peduncle, tapering at first very gradually, at the end more abruptly; at the outer side this joint has a rounded and smooth surface, forming on the inner side two sharp edges between which the inner surface or breast bulges a little, being set with a long brush of short setæ or cylinders in two series, the rows composing which number about thirty, with from one to five cylinders in each row; the edges near the end are serrate, and carry each about a dozen little tufts of small cylinder-like setæ; the almost acute apex of this large joint is tipped with two minute joints, the first scarcely longer than the second but considerably broader, and a little decurrent; the apex of each has a pair of setules.

*Lower Antennæ* very small (at least in our specimens). The first joint short, bent, not appearing beyond the margin of the head; the second longer than either the first or third; the third rather longer than the first, narrower than the second, slightly tapering,