

and slightly longer, bent at the base; the fifth joint not as long as the preceding two together, but much longer than either, its front margin straight, and like the hinder minutely pectinate; the finger a little longer than the fourth joint, constricted just below the base, thence widening and from the middle again narrowing to a blunt apex, the armature of the margins being exceedingly minute. The whole limb is about two-thirds the length of the fourth peræopod.

Pleopods.—Coupling spines exceedingly minute; cleft spine stout, with the arms slender, unequal in length; the joints of the rami eight in number, the outer ramus narrower than the inner.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair scarcely so long as the rami; the rami equal, lanceolate, reaching just beyond those of the third pair, each cut into five or six sharp teeth on the inner margin and nine or ten on the outer, the apex long, acute; the peduncles of the second pair reach as far as those of the first, the rami are as long as the peduncles; the inner ramus has the inner margin nearly smooth, the outer pectinate; the outer ramus is a little longer and has its outer margin cut into six teeth, the inner with the upper part pectinate, the lower part cut into three teeth, the apex long, acute; the peduncles of the third pair, which are set apart, reach much beyond those of the other two pairs, and are a good deal longer than the rami; the outer ramus has its outer margin smooth, the inner pectinate; the inner ramus the reverse; ventrally the distal margin in the various peduncles is pectinate.

Telson rather longer than broad, triangular, with a well-rounded apex, reaching more than half-way down the peduncles of the third uropods.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured one-fifth of an inch in a straight line from the apex of the upper antennæ to the back of the third pleon-segment.

Locality.—"March 9, 10, 1874, surface. South of Australia"; lat. $48^{\circ} 18' S.$, long. $130^{\circ} 4' E.$ Three specimens.

Remarks.—The specific name refers to the southern latitude from which the specimens were obtained. The species agrees with *Vibilia gracilis*, Bovallius, from the Pacific, in having a rostrum and in having a tapering flagellum to the upper antennæ, but here the carpal process of the second gnathopods is strongly instead of "sparingly" serrated, and the telson is not round but triangular.

Vibilia antarctica, n. sp. (Pl. CL.).

Frontal margin of the head shallowly convex; back of the animal broadly rounded, the first two segments of the peræon together shorter than the head; none of the segments either of the peræon or the pleon very long, the terminal part of the pleon having an unusually stumpy appearance.