

a few little remote setules, and the fourth slightly pectinate; the fifth joint slender, considerably longer than the fourth, the front margin closely pectinate, with three or four setules at the distal end; the finger slender, curved, not half the length of the fifth joint, with two little spinules on the front margin just below the bulb of the base.

Fourth Peræopods.—The branchial vesicles less elongated than in the preceding pair, directed forwards. The limb similar to that of the third peræopods, but with the joints longer, four spinules on the front margin of the first joint, the third joint subequal in length to the fourth, and the finger without the two spinules.

Fifth Peræopods similar to the fourth but shorter; the first joint with three little spines on the front margin, the joint larger than in the third peræopods, a little shorter than in the fourth; the fifth joint shorter than in the third peræopods.

Pleopods.—The coupling spines small and slender, with a lateral pair of hooks below the apical pair; the arms of the cleft spine subequal, the margin of the joint above this spine being finely ciliated; the inner ramus with six joints, the outer with seven or with six; the first joint of the inner ramus narrow at the base, longer than the first joint of the outer ramus.

Uropods.—The peduncles of the first pair the longest, longer than the rami; the rami narrowly lanceolate, minutely pectinate on their adjacent margins, the longer inner ramus reaching back as far as the apices of the rami of the third pair; the peduncles of the second pair shorter than those of the third, longer than the rami, which are smaller than those of the first pair, otherwise similar; peduncles of the third pair much longer than the rami; the rami nearly equal, the inner nearly as long as the inner of the second pair, and the outer a little longer than the outer of that pair.

Telson rather more than half as long as the peduncles of the third uropods, of nearly equal length and breadth, in outline an inverted arch with the apex nearly acute, reaching as far as the apex of the peduncles of the second uropods.

Length, in the position figured, from the front of the head to the back of the second pleon-segment, scarcely more than one-tenth of an inch. One of the females with the marsupial plates fully developed was smaller than this.

Locality.—April 3, 1874; off Cape Howe, Australia; lat. $37^{\circ} 33' S.$, long. $149^{\circ} 54' E.$; surface, night; surface temperature at midnight, $66^{\circ} \cdot 5$. Three specimens, one male, two females.

Remarks.—The species which seems to come nearest to this is that described and figured by Dana under the name "*Lestrigonus Fabreii?* Edwards," in the U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 985, pl. lxxvii. figs. 10a-d. Dana states that the last four segments of the peræon in his species are distinct and the first three coalesced along the back. The account he gives of the antennæ shows that he had an adult male specimen; of this he gives the length as "one and a half lines," whereas Milne-