the upper side, the second long, then two short, a long, three short, a long, two short, a long, and a strongly cleft one adjoining the hinge of the fifth joint; of the cleft tooth the hinder division is the broader and has part of its hind margin finely serrate; the fifth and sixth joints together are scarcely as long as the fourth, the fifth is slender, the finger not quite half its length.

Fourth Perwopods.—The decurrent apical tooth of the hind margin in the third joint is not very long; the front margin of the fourth joint has five teeth, two very small and

three larger; it exceeds the length of the third joint.

Fifth Perwopods.—The upper part of the first joint considerably wider than the distal end, the remaining joints together shorter than the first, proportions between them as in Primno guerini, except that in the present species the finger is only half the length of the fifth joint; the pectinate distal border of the finger forms a decided angle with the front margin.

The First Uropods differ from those of Primno macropa by having the inner margin produced into a small tooth at a little distance from the apex of the plate; the third pair differ by having the inner as well as the outer margin produced into a tooth, the serrate distal margin being produced into an apex between and beyond them.

Telson triangular, not broader than long.

Length.—The length of the specimen was a little over a fifth of an inch.

Locality.—March 9-10, 1874, south of Australia; lat. 48° 18′ S., long. 130° 4′ E.; surface; surface temperature, 52°·3. One specimen, female.

Remarks.—The specific name is taken from the addition to his name which Guérin assumed, thereby becoming Guérin-Méneville; an undescribed species was named "Primno Guerinii" by White in 1847.

Primno antarctica, n. sp.

Postero-lateral angles of the third pleon-segment not produced.

Upper Antennæ.—The peduncle cylindrical, a single joint longer than broad; the flagellum a single joint little longer than the peduncle, strongly tapering, carrying three filaments above the centre, and one or two setules near the apex.

Gnathopods as in Primno latreillei.

First Perwopods.—Second joint as long as the third; third with a minute subapical tooth to the hind margin; fourth joint longer than the fifth, with a tooth at the middle of the hind margin, and a larger apical tooth, within which there is a spine not quite so long as the tooth; fifth joint smooth, a little bent at the base; the finger strongly curved at the tip, more than half the length of the fifth joint.

Third Permopods.—First joint channelled behind, expanded a little below the base,