

comparatively short and thick, with the last joint by far the largest. The male appendage also exhibits a very similar aspect.

The antennal scale (see fig. 17), on the other hand, looks very dissimilar, resembling rather that occurring in the species of the genus *Mysidopsis*. It is about twice as long as the antennular peduncle, and exhibits a very narrow, lanceolate form, with both margins apparently fringed with setæ in their whole length. On closer examination, however, a dentiform projection is seen issuing from the outer edge, at a very short distance from the base, and the part of the edge behind this projection does not exhibit any setæ. Thus, the scale is, in reality, formed upon the same type as that in the other species of the present genus, but is truncate obliquely to such an extreme degree, that the inner linguiform-produced corner occupies well nigh the whole length of the scale, whereas the outer corner has withdrawn to very near the base. The basal part of the flagellum is somewhat more produced than in the preceding species, being not much shorter than the scale, and has the last joint the longest. The terminal part of both this flagellum and those of the antennulæ had been broken off near their bases.

Habitat.—The above-described fragment I found in a bottle containing several larvæ of Decapoda and other Crustacea, taken off the entrance to Port Philip, Bass Strait. The locality is given below, as follows:—

Station 161, April 1, 1874; lat. 38° 22' S., long. 144° 36' E.; depth, 33 fathoms; sand.

Genus 5. *Anchialus*, Krøyer, 1861.

Anchialus, Krøyer, Nat. Hist. Tidsskr., 2^{den} Række, Bd. i.

Generic Characters.—Form of body somewhat different in the different species. Carapace more or less developed, with frontal margin produced in the middle. First caudal segment in female with small horizontally projecting epimera. Eyes normally developed. Antennular peduncle with male appendage very small, tuberculiform; outer flagellum forming a lamellar expansion at base. Antennal scale remarkably small, shorter than basal part of flagellum, apex obliquely truncate. Legs subequal, densely setiferous, with terminal part subdivided into a more or less considerable number of short articulations, terminal claw quite obsolete. Caudal limbs in female partly obsolete, in male well developed, natatory. Telson large, incised at apex. Inner plate of uropoda scarcely shorter than outer; auditory apparatus distinctly developed.

Remarks.—This genus, first established by Krøyer, is chiefly characterised by the rudimentary condition of the antennal scale, the presence in the female of a pair of small but distinct epimera on the first caudal segment, and the peculiar reduction of some of the caudal limbs in the female, finally by the form and large size of the telson. Besides the three species described below, a fourth, *Anchialus agilis*, has been recorded by the