

definition of *Lysianassa*. To *Eusirus dubius*, Haswell, he adds the account of a variety, pl. xiv., fig. 1, and a new species, *Eusirus affinis*, pl. xiv., figs. 2-4. From the information given I am inclined to group all three forms with one described in this Report under the name *Liljeborgia haswelli*. It would not, I think, be reasonable to transfer the specific title *dubius*, which was applicable enough in connection with the generic name *Eusirus*, to the undoubted position of the new species in the genus *Liljeborgia*. In the British Museum Catalogue by some accident the telson in this genus is said to be entire, a mistake corrected in Bate and Westwood's subsequent work. Probably Mr. Haswell's attention was diverted from the genus *Liljeborgia*, when he found the telson in his own species cleft almost to the root. He accepts the view of Miers that *Leucothoë commensalis* is a variety of *Leucothoë spinicarpa*, and states that *Leucothoë gracilis* and *Leucothoë diemenensis* are to be regarded as marked varieties of the same. He describes a new species under the name *Atylus homochir*, pl. xiii., figs. 5-7, which will also be found described and figured among those brought home by the Challenger. "*Decamine Miersii*," n. s., pl. xiii., figs. 8-12, is described. Figures, pl. xv., figs. 1-4, and description are given of "a species from Port Stephens which is very nearly related to *Megamæra suensis*, and yet differs from it in several particulars." "This species bears a considerable general resemblance also to *Mæra hamigera*, but the modification of the left posterior gnathopods in this latter species is so special as to distinguish it very clearly." *Megamæra thomsoni*, Miers, is identified with *Megamæra mastersii*, Haswell. *Mæra spinosa*, Haswell, *Mæra ramsayi*, Haswell, and *Mæra festiva*, Chilton, are identified with *Mæra rubro-maculata*, Stimpson. To this list of synonyms must no doubt be added *Megamæra serrata*, Spence Bate. Mr. Haswell speaks of "the form figured by Stimpson," but without saying where the figure is to be found. Fresh figures are given of *Xenocheira fasciata*, Haswell, pl. xvi., figs. 1-3, with the remark that "in most of its characteristics this species shows evident relationships with *Microdeuteropus*. In fact it is only the form and proportions of the gnathopoda (figs. 1 and 2) that separate it from the normal members of that genus, with which it is connected through the European *M. versiculatus*, Spence Bate." Of *Haplocheira typica*, pl. xvi., figs. 4-8, Mr. Haswell writes that its relations are rather with the Podocerides than with the Gammaridæ, "the last pair of pleopods being short, with slightly hooked spines on the outer ramus, and a very short inner ramus with a simple pointed spine, and the telson (fig. 8), being a small undivided plate with a strong hook at each of its postero-lateral angles." He says further, "the superior antennæ have small two-jointed appendages—a feature which I overlooked in my first examination. The flagellum of the inferior antennæ has three distinct joints. The anterior gnathopods (fig. 4) might be described as very imperfectly subcheliform—the propus having a small lobe at the base of the dactylus. The nearest ally of the genus seems to be *Corophium*, and *C. Lendenfeldi* of Chilton (Trans. N. Z. Inst. etc.) is probably this species." *Gammarus barbimanus*, Thomson, 1879, takes precedence as *Haplocheira barbimanus*. Of *Harmonia crassipes*, Haswell, pl. xvi., fig. 9, he writes, "The relations of this species were not correctly expressed by the position in which it was placed in the 'Catalogue of Australian Crustacea.' It is a member of the family *Corophiidæ*, distinguished from *Amphithoë*, *Sunamphithoë* and *Nænia*, among other points, by the presence of an appendage on the superior antennæ, from *Cerapus* by the biramous character of the posterior pleopoda, and from *Podocerus* by the multi-articulate flagella of both pairs of antennæ. The genus may be defined as follows:—Coxæ not so deep as the corresponding segments; antennæ both with multi-articulate flagella, the superior pair with an appendage. Mandibles palpigerous. Maxillipedes unguiculate, sub-pediform, with a squamiform process on the basos only. Gnathopods sub-chelate, unequal, posterior pair very large. Posterior pleopods biramous, the outer ramus with slightly hooked spines and straight hairs, the inner with straight hairs only. Telson single, long, pointed." From