

*Hippomedon geelongi*, n. sp. (Pl. XI.).

The head narrow, much longer than the very short first peræon-segment, produced into pointed lateral lobes between the upper and lower antennæ. First segment of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles much, second with the same little, rounded; third with the same acute and bent upwards; the third segment the longest; the fourth segment with a dorsal depression.

No eyes were perceived.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint large and tumid, upper margin distally produced; the second joint almost embedded in the first; the second and third both short, narrowing as they approach the flagellum, of which the first joint is large and long, adorned with the usual brush; of the other joints only two remained, the second bearing a large calceolus, and a row of five cilia near it. The secondary flagellum consists of five joints, furnished with setæ.

*Lower Antennæ*.—Gland-cone rather prominent, third joint not long, still equalling in length the composite first and second; fourth joint thicker, but scarcely longer than fifth, both furred on the upper margin and carrying feathered cilia on the lower. Flagellum of thirty joints, each apparently except the last furnished with a calceolus and a row of cilia behind it. The calceoli seemed to be rather short-stalked and with the outer rims firmer than usual.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge not well observed, but probably in near agreement with that of *Hippomedon kergueleni*; the spine-row of three curved, rather short spines; the molar tubercle with the dentate crown oval; the palp set just over the front part of the molar tubercle, its second joint considerably longer than the third, slightly constricted below the middle, this being the place where the muscles in connection with the first joint end, and where those in connection with the third joint begin; nearer to the apex begins a row of fourteen spines, which increase successively in length as they approach the outer angle of the apex; the third joint is long, slightly curved, narrowing distally, with two long setæ near the beginning of the outer border, and twenty-two pectinate spines along the concave edge; these slightly diminish in size as they approach the apex, till, close upon it, they rapidly increase.

*Lower Lip*.—The front lobes ciliated all round, apically as usual with more fulness; the mandibular processes narrow and not produced far back.

*First Maxillæ*.—The inner plate not very long, on the distal portion of its inner margin and the apex carrying a row of seven plumose setæ, graduated in size, the first of the row being very slight and the apical one very large; the proximal part of the margin is furred by the projection of the fine cilia on the surface of the plate; the outer plate carries distally eleven spines all strongly dentate, the six round the apical border very stout, the five below them on the surface of the plate more slender, not