

or three very small spines, hind margin very, but not evenly convex, rather deeply serrate; third joint not dilated; rest of the limb missing.

*Pleopods*.—The round-headed coupling spines have from three to four retroverted teeth; the rami have each from nineteen to twenty joints carrying densely plumose setæ; the first joints vary in the different pairs, being longer in the first pair than in the second, and in the second than in the third; the first joint has in the first pair thirteen or fourteen plumose setæ on one margin and four on the other, but fewer in the following pairs; the first joint of the inner ramus in the first pair has six cleft spines, in the second pair, I believe, only five, and in the third pair only three. The number of these spines, therefore, will not be of service as a specific character, unless all three pairs of pleopods are carefully scrutinized.

*Uropods*.—The peduncle in the first pair longer than the slender rami, of which the outer is but slightly longer than the inner; peduncle in the second pair equal in length to the rami, which are equal to one another, shorter than those of the preceding pair; peduncle in the third pair much shorter than rami; outer ramus with a nail, spines on or near the outer border, plumose setæ on more than half the inner border as far as the nail; inner ramus slightly shorter than outer, with spines on both borders, and plumose setæ all along the inner border.

*Telson* reaching beyond the peduncle of the third uropods; cleft for two-thirds or more of its length, the plates a little dehiscent distally, the apex of each rather more produced on the outer than the inner side of the terminal spine cavity; on each border two spines and between them a small feathered spiny seta.

*Length*.—The specimen measured, without the antennæ, nearly half an inch.

*Locality*.—Station 161, off Melbourne, April 1, 1874; depth, 33 fathoms; bottom, sand. One specimen. Trawled.

*Remarks*.—The specific name refers to Geelong, near the Station at which this species was captured.

I was tempted, chiefly on account of the mouth-organs, to refer this species to a new genus intermediate between *Callisoma* and *Hippomedon*. The mandibular palp agrees with that of *Callisoma crenatum*, Spence Bate, in its shape, but in its position with that in the species of *Hippomedon*. The inner plates of the second pair of maxillæ agree in their armature with *Callisoma* and not with *Hippomedon*, those of the first pair also disagreeing with *Hippomedon* as described by Boeck. The palps of the maxillipeds, the antennæ, the third uropods and telson nearly resemble the corresponding parts of *Callisoma crenatum*, while the gnathopods and other features are in closer agreement with *Hippomedon kergueleni*. However, on examining dissections of a specimen of *Hippomedon abyssi* (Goës), kindly lent me by Canon Norman, I found that the inner plate of the first maxilla had, like the present species, more than two