Genus Andania, Boeck, 1870.

Mandibles with the cutting edge for the most part smooth; only one mandible with a secondary plate, and that minute.

First Maxillæ with a two-jointed palp, which does not always reach so far as the outer plate.

Second Maxillæ with the outer plate shorter and much narrower than the inner. Telson very small, whole or slightly incised.

Boeck founded this genus for the two species Andania abyssi and Andania nordlandica; to these Sars in 1882 added a third, Andania pectinata; for the three new species now included, it has been necessary slightly to modify the wording of Boeck's definition (see p. 399). Indeed, his expression, "Maxillæ 1mi paris palpo elongato, lato, 2-articulato," does not seem to agree with his description of the first maxillæ of Andania nordlandica, of which he says, "Palpen er liden, uden Børster."

Andania gigantea, Stebbing (Pl. XXXV.).

1883. Andania gigantea, Stebbing, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xi. p. 206.

The head almost concealed beneath the large overhanging first segment of the peræon, the forehead obtusely angled; the peræon broad and deep, especially from the second to the fifth segment; the first segment longer than the rest, from before backwards increasing rapidly in depth; from the sixth segment of the peræon the width and depth of the segments decrease rapidly towards the telson; the segments of the pleon not exceeding the average length of those of the peræon, the third segment with the rounded hind margin dorsally produced over the dorsal depression of the fourth segment, the sixth segment dorsally emarginate to receive the telson; the postero-lateral angles acute in the second segment, but not in the first, and scarcely in the third, though in that segment a little outdrawn. In spirit the integument shows prismatic colouring. The larger specimen is brown and very thin-skinned, while the smaller has a less flexible integument, and, as is commonly the case with specimens in spirits, is a sort of creamy-white in colour.

Eyes not made out, probably wanting.

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint stout and short, broader than long; the second joint a little narrower and much shorter; the third showing little more than a rounded lobe on each side, the smaller lobe on the inner side having a group of setæ; the flagellum three-sided, tapering, of about fourteen joints, of which the first is very large, much longer than either the peduncle or the remainder of the flagellum; it tapers strongly with a slight curve, and in addition to a row of nine or ten large spine-like setæ along

¹ In regard to this, see Note on Aurivillius, 1885 (p. 558).