

which have long setæ, spiniform and plumose like those at the apices of the peduncular joints; the one-jointed accessory flagellum as long, or nearly so, as the first of the principal, tipped with a long plumose seta and a shorter one. In those specimens of *Atyloides australis* which are comparable in size with the specimen here described, the proportions of the joints of the peduncle differ, and the present specimen has more groups of setæ than larger specimens of the allied species.

*Lower Antennæ* with the fourth joint shorter than the fifth; the flagellum of eighteen joints, the first longer than any of the others, showing within the markings of the new joints preparing for the next exuviation, an appearance not unusual, and observed also in specimens of the allied species.

*Upper Lip*.—The distal part shallower and more broadly rounded than in *Atyloides australis*.

*Mandibles*.—On the cutting plate of the left mandible there are two denticles outside the most prominent tooth, while *Atyloides australis* has apparently only one in that position.

*First Maxillæ*.—There are six plumose setæ on the oblique distal margin of the inner plate, the apical the largest, and eleven spines on the distal margin of the outer plate, similar in structure to those of the kindred species.

*Maxillipeds*.—On the outer plates there are five spine-teeth on the distal part of the inner margin, not set so closely together as the more numerous teeth in the other species; the finger is rather longer in proportion to the third joint, and has a long cilium on the back, set further back from the base of the nail than in *Atyloides australis*.

*First Gnathopods*.—Side-plates somewhat squared below; on the inner surface of the hand there are six small groups of spines in line, beginning near the base, the sixth being on the front margin not far from the apex; in the large specimens of *Atyloides australis* there are five groups rather differently arranged, and in the small specimens four groups; the palm in the present species is more oblique, the finger reaching just beyond it as in the adult male of the other species.

*Second Gnathopods*.—These, like the first gnathopods, have few setules on the front margin of the first joint instead of many as in *Atyloides australis*, and the palm more oblique and more groups of spines on the inner surface of the hand than in that species.

*Peræopods* all broken below the third joint, the remaining portions not showing any characteristic difference from those of *Atyloides australis*.

*Pleopods*.—Cleft spines two or three, joints of the rami ten or eleven.

*Uropods* similar to those of *Atyloides australis*, except that the rami of the second pair appeared to be subequal, the outer rather the longer; but as the tips were damaged, this is a little doubtful, the fewness of the spines on peduncles and rami of all the pairs might be due to the smallness of the specimen.