Liljeborgia haswelli, n. n. (Pl. XCII.).

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1880. Eusirus dubius, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 331, pl. xx. fig. 3.
1882. , Haswell, Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea, p. 247.
1885. , Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. pt. i., extract, p. 6, pl. xiv. fig. 1.
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Rostrum narrow, sharply pointed, not half the length of the first joint of the upper antennæ, lateral lobes of the head rather broadly rounded, outdrawn between the upper and lower antennæ; the last two segments of the peræon and first five of the pleon dorsally produced backwards into a tooth; in the first and second segments of the pleon a large central tooth is accompanied by two others on each side, the nearer smaller than the more distant, on the third segment a very small tooth has on either side a large projecting lobe of the hind margin; the postero-lateral angles of the second and third segments have sharp points, very slightly produced; the sixth segment carries a pair of dorsal spines, beyond which its dorsal margin becomes duplex, diverging on each side of the telson.

The Eyes are oval, situated on the lateral lobes; when the ocelli are withdrawn there are markings left on the integument as if of incipient facetting.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint narrowing distally, much longer than the two following joints united; the second joint short, with the upper margin longer than the lower, carrying two groups of setæ, the distal margin oblique; the third joint broader than long; the flagellum of thirty-four joints, the first a little longer than the third joint of the peduncle, most of the joints having distally a group of setæ and a cylinder; the secondary flagellum of eighteen joints equalling in length the same number of the primary.

Lower Antennæ longer than the upper, the first joint a little inflated, the second very distinct, with a short and broad blunt gland-cone; the third joint but little longer than the second; the fourth joint long, with many groups of spines on the margins; the fifth still longer, with slenderer spines; the flagellum of twenty-four joints, of which the first is the longest, the whole flagellum much shorter than the peduncle.

Upper Lip.—The distal plate transversely oval, with no trace of insinuation of the distal margin.

Mandibles similar in structure to those of Liljeborgia consanguinea, but here the trunk is broader, while the palp is more slender, shorter than the trunk of the mandible, the third joint with three or four long setæ on the inner margin and three at the apex; the secondary plate of the left mandible is also considerably smaller than the principal plate.

Lower Lip.—The lobes dehiscent, ciliated round the narrow tops; the mandibular processes short, divergent, apically rounded.

First Maxilla.—Inner plate small, with a long seta at the apex; outer plate short (ZOOL. CHALL EXP.—PART LXVIL.—1887.)

XXX 124