

margin deeply cut; the fifth joint with two rows of spines, but so far as observed without setæ.

Uropods.—Peduncles of the first pair scarcely longer than the rami, apically acute within, and on the outer side having a broad apical spine, the rami subequal, the inner perhaps a little the longer, with fewer and stronger marginal spines; the peduncles of the second pair not reaching back quite so far as those of the first, scarcely so long as the inner ramus; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, with the marginal spines less strong, its upper surface more deeply channelled; peduncles of the third pair not so long as the rami, reaching beyond the other two pairs with almost their whole length; the rami broad, lanceolate, reaching back beyond the other pairs, spined on both margins, which are partially pectinate, especially the inner edge of the outer ramus, which is rather shorter and narrower than the inner.

Telson long and narrow, reaching a little beyond the peduncles of the third uropods, cleft nearly to the base, the apices double, the outer point of each produced much beyond the inner, the spine inserted between them reaching beyond the outer point.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the rostrum to the apex of the third uropods, three-fifths of an inch.

Locality.—At Station 162, off East Moncœur Island, April 2, 1874; lat. $39^{\circ} 10' 30''$ S., long. $146^{\circ} 37' 0''$ E.; depth, 38 fathoms; bottom, sand and shells. One specimen, female.

Remark.—The specific name is given in compliment to Mr. Haswell, who has described and figured this species from Tasmania and Port Jackson, calling it *Eusirus dubius*, but as there is in fact no doubt whatever that it belongs to the genus *Liljeborgia*, the specific name *dubius* must be sacrificed in spite of its priority.

Liljeborgia æquabilis, n. sp. (not figured).

The specimen on which this species is founded was taken together with *Liljeborgia haswelli*, and bore so great a general resemblance to it that it was dissected as a variety, before any figure of the animal had been drawn. It appeared to be without dorsal teeth, but some small ones may have escaped observation; the third, fourth, and fifth segments of the pleon were compressed, but scarcely carinate; the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments of the pleon were produced in small sharp points; the third segment was lobed at the upper part of the hind margin.

Eyes large, with very numerous small ocelli, very dark in the specimen preserved in spirits.

Upper Antennæ with a broad tapering flagellum of twenty-three joints, the secondary flagellum of thirteen, together equal in length to eleven or twelve of the primary.