

plate of the *First Maxillæ* may not be constant either in the genus *Mæra* or in the genus *Elasmopus*, but, so far as I have been able to examine, in species of *Mæra* there are not fewer than nine of these spines, while in species of *Elasmopus* there are not more than seven. It is possible that *Moera incerta*, Chilton, 1882-3, may belong to the latter rather than to the former genus. *Moera crassipes*, Haswell, 1880, also in all probability belongs to this genus.

Elasmopus subcarinata (Haswell) (*Elasmopus persetosus*, Pl. XCVIII.).

1880. *Megamæra sub-carinata*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. iv. p. 335, pl. xxi. fig. 4.
 1882. *Moera petriei*, G. M. Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xiv. p. 236, pl. xviii. fig. 3.
 1882. *Megamæra sub-carinata*, Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 260.
 1883. *Moera petriei*, Chilton, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xv. p. 82, pl. ii. fig. 4a.
 1884. *Mæra sub-carinata*, Chilton, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. ix. pt. iv. (extract) p. 5.
 1884. " " Chilton, New Zealand Journal of Science, vol. ii. p. 230.
 1885. " " Chilton, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, vol. xvi. p. 368.

Rostrum rudimentary, lateral lobes of the head rounded, with a very small lobe immediately below the large one, from which the margin slopes backwards, gently concave, to the rounded lower corner; first three segments of the pleon with the postero-lateral angles acute; submarginal spines at six points along the lower border of the third segment; the fourth segment behind the dorsal depression becoming dorsally bicarinate, the carinæ produced a little apically in sharp teeth, bending slightly towards one another.

Eyes large, reniform, situated near or on the lateral lobes of the head, dark coloured in spirits; ocelli small, numerous.

Upper Antennæ longer than the lower; first joint long, equal in length to the second but twice as broad, with three spines along the lower margin; second joint with many groups of setæ about it; third joint three times as long as broad, not half the length of the second, similarly furnished; flagellum broken, fifty-two joints remaining, the first longer than broad, the next thirty or so broader than long, all widening a little distally, and there carrying groups of setæ with an occasional cylinder; secondary flagellum of six joints tipped with setæ; the last joint rudimentary, the six together longer than the first six of the primary flagellum, or than the third joint of the peduncle.

Lower Antennæ.—Peduncles and flagella respectively shorter and thinner than those of the upper pair; the first three joints short, the first not expanded, the gland-cone well developed, decurrent, the distal margin of the two coalesced joints bearing three small spines above, below these being produced into a process longer than the gland-cone, and as long as the third joint; the third joint with a subdistal spine and setæ; the fourth joint much longer than the first three united, longer than the fifth, carrying numerous