one of which is large and a little denticulate; the inner ramus is similarly armed; the peduncles of the second pair as long as the inner ramus, with a spine at the apex of each of the upper margins; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, with a spine on each margin and an apical group as in the preceding pair; the inner ramus with three spines on one margin, one on the other, and the apical group; the peduncles of the third pair longer than the rami, reaching much beyond the peduncles of the preceding pairs, having four small spines and a couple of setæ on the distal margin; the rami very short, the outer with a slender spine just below the middle of the outer margin and two short hooked spines at the rounded apex, the outer spine the stouter; the inner ramus oval, slightly longer than the outer, with a spine near the middle of the inner margin, and at the apex two short spines and a long and a short slender spine.

The Telson of about equal length and breadth, much rounded, not reaching nearly so far as the peduncles of the third uropods, with a pair of setæ or setiform spines on the surface, one on either side the centre of the telson, another pair lower down but some way above the distal margin, each of the latter pair being attended by a setule; there is also a cilium or setule at the upturned corner on each side of the distal margin, and perhaps some small cilia elsewhere.

Length.—The specimen, in the position figured, measured, in a straight line from the front of the head to the extremity of the uropods, three-twentieths of an inch.

Locality.—Station 186, Flinders Passage, September 8, 1874; lat. 10° 30′ S., long. 142° 18′ E.; depth, 8 fathoms; bottom, coral mud. One specimen.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the place of capture. There is a great similarity between this species and Amphithoe brevipes as figured and described by Dana, but the two species do not seem to agree in respect to the uropods and telson. Amphithoe brevipes was also taken in a very different climate, "near Hermite Island, Tierra del Fuego; brought up with kelp in 5 fathoms water." With Amphithoe brevipes, Dana, Amphithoë falklandi, Spence Bate, seems to be in close agreement, since in the description of the upper antennæ of the latter species, "third joint of the peduncle longer than the preceding," third is probably only a misprint for second.

Amphithoë japonica, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXVIII. A).

In general appearance this species is in close agreement with $Amphitho\ddot{e}$ rubricata, Montagu.

Rostrum obsolete, lateral lobes of the head not strongly advanced, the sides of the head excavate below the lateral lobes for the base of the lower antennæ; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments with produced points, not upturned and scarcely acute.