

The uropoda (fig. 18) have both plates of nearly equal length, and, contrary to what is the case in the typical species, are fringed with rather elongate plumose setæ. The inner plate has, moreover, the inner edge, beneath the marginal setæ, armed with numerous unequal spines, some of which—disposed at regular intervals—are rather long. The auditory apparatus within the base of this plate is much more fully developed than in *Anchialus typicus*, the otolith being rather large and of a rounded oval form. The outer plate is armed with only two spines issuing from a ledge-like projection at about the middle of the exterior edge, and has the outer part linguiform and setose all round.

*Habitat*.—The three above-mentioned specimens were all collected in the same locality, at the entrance of Port Philip, South Australia. The locality is given below as follows:—

Station 161, April 1, 1874; lat. 38° 22' S., long. 144° 36' E.; depth, 33 fathoms; sand.

51. *Anchialus pusillus*, G. O. Sars (Pl. XXXV. figs. 19, 20).

*Promysis (?) pusilla*, G. O. Sars, Preliminary Notices on the Challenger Schizopoda, No. 54.

*Specific Characters*.—Form of body rather short, with anterior division considerably dilated, tail very narrow. Carapace completely covering the trunk, slightly emarginate posteriorly; frontal margin forming in the middle an obtuse angle, antero-lateral corners obtusely rounded. Last caudal segment remarkably elongate. Eyes slightly expanded at apex with dark pigment. Antennular peduncle rather stout, outer flagellum very elongate. Antennal scale less rudimentary than in the other species, denticle of outer corner well defined. Legs slender, with terminal part short, triarticulate. Caudal limbs in female very small, almost obsolete. Telson elongate, scarcely shorter than uropods. Length, 3 mm.

*Remarks*.—I have recorded this form in my Preliminary Notices as a species of the genus *Promysis*, Dana. On closer examination I have, however, found this to be incorrect, and now believe that it should more properly be referred to the genus *Anchialus*, exhibiting, as it does, several characters in common with the latter genus, not to be met with in the former. My examination of the species has not been so close as could be wished, since both the specimens in the collection were mounted in Canada balsam on a glass slide, and in such a position as not to admit of examining all the parts satisfactorily.

*Description*.—Both the specimens in the collection are females, with greatly developed marsupial pouches, and thus may be assumed to have attained their full size. Notwithstanding this, their length does not exceed 3 mm., and this form may accordingly be regarded as a true dwarf Mysidan.

The form of the body (see Pl. XXXV. fig. 19) is comparatively short, with the anterior division considerably dilated, whereas the tail is exceedingly narrow.