

dredged, which undoubtedly differ sufficiently from *Apseudes spectabilis* to constitute the type of a new species, which I propose to call *Apseudes antarctica*.

The largest specimen measures 4 mm. in length.

The cephalothorax is long and wide, nearly as long as the first four segments of the thorax taken together, it is prolonged into a sharp-pointed short rostrum, the eyes are well developed, the ocular lobes taper to a point anteriorly, the pointed extremity being slightly bent outwards; nearly half way along the cephalothorax, but nearer to the anterior than the posterior extremity, is a notch which marks the boundary line between the cephalic and thoracic regions.

The free thoracic segments increase in length but decrease in width up to the fourth; there is, however, less difference between the first three than between the third and fourth; the fourth and fifth segments are subequal in length and breadth; the sixth is rather shorter but not perceptibly narrower than the fifth. In the first free thoracic segments the epimera are prolonged into forwardly directed spiny processes; this is not the case with any of the following segments, where the epimera are small and with rounded margins; in this character *Apseudes antarctica* differs from *Apseudes spectabilis*, where all the epimera are furnished with a spine. In the fourth and fifth segments, which as already mentioned are longer than the preceding segments, there are two lateral projections on either side about equidistant from each other and from the epimera. These segments, it might be mentioned, are wider posteriorly than anteriorly; upon the terminal segment of the thorax one of the lateral spines is present on either side.

The abdomen is distinctly narrower than the thorax; its length is about equal to that of the last three segments of the thorax. The first five segments are subequal; they are furnished laterally with short epimera which terminate in a sharp spiny extremity; the length of these increases in the successive segments.

The caudal shield is a little longer than the free anterior abdominal segments; its shape is rather peculiar, and differs from that of *Apseudes spectabilis* in that it is constricted towards the middle of its extent; the uropoda are articulated to salient processes and the caudal shield terminates in an obtusely pointed extremity.

The *antennules* are a trifle longer than the cephalothorax; the first joint of the peduncle is stout and long, and slightly bent inwards; the second joint is rather more slender and very much shorter, only measuring one-third of the length of the basal joint; the two following joints decrease in length as well as in breadth; the outer flagellum is nearly twice the length of the inner, and is composed of eight joints of irregular size, becoming, however, narrower as they approach the distal extremity; the inner flagellum is composed of three slender elongated joints.

The *antennæ* (fig. 2) are not very much shorter than the antennules but considerably more slender; the first joint of the peduncle is short, the second longer; the exopodite