

several slender bristles; similar bristles are also found along the inner edge of the propodal joint.

The four remaining pairs of legs are all very small, and, in both sexes, quite simple, without any trace of exopodites. They represent the true ambulatory legs, and for this purpose are also turned more exteriorly.

The anterior of these pairs (fig. 17) are somewhat shorter than the succeeding pair, but have the coxal joint very large (see figs. 1, 2), forming an almost semicircular plate firmly connected with the corresponding segment. Of the other joints the basal is as usual the largest. The carpal joint is obliquely truncate at the apex, or produced on the outer side to a blunt process bearing two stiff bristles. The propodal joint is extremely small, whereas the terminal is rather large, compressed, and armed at the tip and along the outer edge with six short spines.

The three posterior pairs of legs (figs. 18, 19) are quite similar in structure, decreasing, however, somewhat in length, owing to the basal joint being shortened successively. The coxal joint in all of them is very small and scale-like; the four outer joints successively decrease in size, and the terminal joint has the form of a simple biarticulate spine. A few strong bristles originate from the tip of each joint.

The ventral limbs of the tail are, as usual, completely wanting in the female (fig. 3). In the young male (fig. 1) there are five pairs of imperfectly developed pleopoda, consisting of a stout basal segment and two short branches without distinctly developed setæ.

The uropoda (see fig. 20) are about twice as long as the last caudal segment, with the basal part or scape almost cylindrical or slightly dilated towards the apex. The terminal branches are both lanceolate in form and at the apex drawn out to a sharp point. The inner one is the shorter, about as long as the scape, and uniarticulate, with the inner edge finely serrulate; the outer branch is distinctly biarticulate, with the first joint very short, and the inner edge of the second joint setiferous.

Habitat.—Several specimens of this form were collected on April 1, 1874, off the entrance to Port Philip, Australia, Station 161, from a depth of 38 fathoms; sandy bottom.

2. *Cyclaspis pusilla*, n. sp. (Pl. I. figs. 21–23).

Specific Characters.—♀. Carapace almost globular, quite smooth at the sides, dorsal line evenly curved; pseudorostral projection very short and obtuse. Ocular lobe only slightly produced, its outer part swollen and provided with well-developed visual elements. Tail slightly keeled dorsally, but elsewhere quite smooth. Limbs much as in *Cyclaspis australis*. Colour whitish, anterior part of body mottled with brownish-pink. Length of adult female only $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Remarks.—This beautiful little form is readily distinguished from the preceding