following new species, "*Lanceola Lovéni*," "*Lanceola Sayana*" (Fig. 1. 1*a* and 1*b*.), *Lanceola felina*, *Lanceola serrata*, *Lanceola curticeps*, "*Lanceola Clausii*." He considers that the genus *Daira*, Milne-Edwards, 1830, is either identical with or very near to *Paraphronima*, Claus, and that *Dairinia*, Dana, is quite distinct, synonymous with *Thamyris*, Spence Bate, and belonging to Claus' family Lycæidæ. *Dairinia* [or rather *Dairilia*] was substituted by Dana for *Daira*, the latter being preoccupied. Bovallius describes the new species *Paraphronima clypeata* (Fig. 2), *Paraphronima californica*, "*Paraphronima Edwardsii*," and, for the sake of comparison, *Paraphronima gracilis*, Claus, and *Paraphronima crassipes*, Claus. He argues that *Tyro*, Milne-Edwards, 1840, is the same as *Clydonia*, Dana, which the latter author placed among the Corophidæ instead of the Hyperidæ. It may be noted that G. O. Sars had already, in 1882, transferred *Clydonia* to the Hyperidæ, but without recognising its identity with *Tyro*. Bovallius gives preliminary descriptions of the new species, "*Tyro Clausii*," *Tyro atlantica*, *Tyro marginata*, "*Tyro Sarsii*" (Fig. 3 and 3*a*), "*Tyro Tullbergii*." Lastly he upholds the genus *Tauria*, Dana, 1853, as distinct both from *Hyperia*, Latreille, and *Metoecus*, Krøyer; he gives figures copied from Dana of the type species, *Tauria macrocephala*, and concludes with the following observation:—"The Tauria medusarum O. Fabr. [A. Boeck] is to be united with the genus Hyperia, because the development of the carpal process is gradual through the species and no generic character. But as the name H. medusarum has been already given by O. F. Müller to another Hyperia, I propose for it the name *Hyperia Kroeyeri*, the diagnosis being the same as that given by Boeck l. c. pag. 83. Tauria abyssorum, A. Boeck, must be named Hyperia abyssorum, A. Boeck." As already observed, if G. O. Sars is right in identifying *Tauria abyssorum*, Boeck, with *Tauria medusarum*, Boeck, then *Hyperia abyssorum* will take precedence of Bovallius's *Hyperia kroeyeri*. The remark is scarcely accurate that Spence Bate "has been deceived into transferring Hyperids with totally opposite characters to Dana's genus," since *Hyperia tauriformis*, Bate and Westwood, the species referred to, is not transferred to Dana's genus at all, but I think that Bovallius is justified in dropping the specific name *tauriformis* on the ground of its misleading character, though otherwise (see Note on Norman, 1869, in Appendix) it would take precedence of the name *kroeyeri* which Bovallius proposes, as well as of Boeck's *abyssorum*.

1885. Bovallius, Carl.

Mimonectes, a remarkable genus of Amphipoda Hyperidea. With 3 Plates. (Presented to the Royal Society of Sciences of Upsala the 10th October 1885.) Upsala, 1885.

The name refers to the "mimicry" presented by these Amphipods; the creature offering "a striking resemblance to a little jelly-fish." A new family is constituted as follows:—"Mimonectidæ. Hyperids with the head and a part or the whole of the pereion developed into an enormous balloon-shaped globe. Ocelli not united but dispersed on each side of the head. The upper antennæ long, more or less straight. The lower small, four-jointed. The mandibles without palp. The maxillipeds well developed."

The new genus *Mimonectes* is thus defined;—"*Caput* magnum, latum, valde inflatum, simul cum pereio sphæram formans. *Oculi* parvi, dispersi. *Antennæ superiores* longæ, rectæ, flagello articulato. *Antennæ inferiores* parvæ. *Pleon* compressum non inflatum. *Pedes uri* duos ramos gerentes." "The genus Mimonectes is easily distinguished from other Hyperids by its globular shape, with all the legs, branchial sacks, ovigerous lamellæ, and the urus hanging down, similar to the filaments of a Medusa. But it differs also by some anatomical and morphological characteristics from all or most of the other Hyperids.