Bovallius from *Hyperia;* "*Euthemisto Gaudichaudi*, Guérin, 1828," with the synonym "*Euthemisto* [Themisto] *Gaudichaudii*, Guérin;" "*Euthemisto libellula*, Mandt, 1822. Pl. 46, fig. 90–96;" "*Euthemisto bispinosa*, A. Boeck, 1870. Pl. 46, fig. 97–103;" "*Euthemisto antarctica*, Dana, 1852;" "*Euthemisto Nordenskiöldi*, C. Bovallius," 1887, with the synonym "*Euthemisto Nordenskiöldii*, C. Bovallius," 1887, the observation being made that "possibly the *Hyperia Cyaneæ* Spence Bate (not Sabine) is identical with this species;" "*Anchylomera abbreviata*, Guérin-Méneville, 1836;" "*Anchylomera antipodes*, Spence Bate, 1862;" "*Tryphæna Malmi*, A. Boeck, 1870," with the synonyms "*Tryphana Malmii*, A. Boeck," and "*Lycæa Malmii*, G. O. Sars;" "*Tryphæna Nordenskiöldi*, C. Bovallius, 1887;" "*Thamyris antipodes*, Spence Bate, 1862."

As far as Bovallius has himself observed, the Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids do not include species of the Paraphronimidæ, Phronimidæ, Phorcidæ, Oxycephalidæ, Pronoidæ, Scelidæ, or Typhidæ. From his whole review he draws the conclusions, that:—

"1:o) the genus *Euthemisto* (and possibly also *Hyperia*) is common to both the arctic and the antarctic regions; as it has only few representatives in the Northern and Southern temperate regions and none in the tropical, its centra of development are most likely to be searched for in both the frigid zones;

"2:o) the genus *Lanceola* is a true arctic form with only a few emigrants in the Northern temperate region;

"3:o) the genera *Hyperia* and *Parathemisto* are cosmopolites, probably to be found in all the seas;

"4:o) the genus *Cyllopus* is a true antarctic form with its centre in the American Antarctic Ocean;

"5:o) the genus *Hyperiella* is a connecting link between *Hyperia* and *Euthemisto*, with same centre as *Cyllopus;*

"6:o) the genus *Hyperoche* is an arctic form with its centre in the European Arctic Ocean;

"7:o) the genera *Vibilia*, *Thaumatops*, *Mimonectes* and *Tryphæna* are occasional immigrants into the arctic region from the tropical and temperate regions, probably to be found occasionally also in the antarctic region (except *Mimonectes*);

"8:o) the genera *Anchylomera* and *Thamyris* are occasional immigrants into the antarctic region, not likely to be found in the arctic realm."

The Challenger collection, I may observe, shows the genus *Lanceola* to have an immensely wider range than that given above. One specimen was obtained, along with a specimen of *Phronima*, in lat. 50° 1′ S.; another specimen was taken in lat. 8° 37′ S. Bovallius himself records *Lanceola curticeps* from Cape Verde Islands and *Lanceola felina* from Tristan da Cunha. The genus *Hyperoche* is represented at the Cape of Good Hope.

For *Hyperia medusarum*, O. F. Müller, the following synonymy is given:—*Pulex cancriformis antennis brevissimis*, H. Ström, 1762; *Cancer medusarum*, O. F. Müller, 1776; *Gammarus medusarum* [O. F. Müller], J. C. Fabricius, 1779; *Phronima*, Latreille, 1818; *Talitrus cyaneæ*, Sabine, 1824; "*Hyperia Lesueurii*, Latreille," in Desmarest, 1825, and in Milne-Edwards, 1840; *Hyperia spinipes*, A. Boeck, 1861 [1860] and 1872; *Hyperia exulans*, var., A. Goës, 1866 [1865].

To *Hyperia Latreillei*, M.-Edw., 1830, the synonyms assigned are *Lestrigonus exulans*, Krøyer. 1838; *Hyperia Latreillei*, M.-Edw., 1840; "*Hyperia galba* [Montagu] Spence Bate," 1862; "*Lestrigonus Kinahani.* Spence Bate," 1862; *Hyperia exulans*, Kroeyer (e. p.). Goës," 1865; "*Lestrigonus Kinahani.* Spence Bate," in Bate and Westwood, 1868; "*Hyperia medusarum* [O. F. Müller.] A. Boeck," 1872.

To *Hyperia galba*, Montagu, 1813, the synonyms given are "*Hyperia galba*, Montagu," 1813, (which should rather be *Cancer Gammarus galba*); "*Lestrigonus exulans.* [Kroeyer]. Spence Bate," 1862; "*Hyperia medusarum* [O. Fabricius] Spence Bate," 1862; "*Lestrigonus*