

*Hippomedon trigonicus*, n. sp. (Pl. IX.).

In many respects this species shows a very close resemblance to *Hippomedon kergueleni* (Miers), although there are peculiarities which have induced me, after some wavering, to keep it distinct. In the present form the postero-lateral angle of the third pleon-segment is but little, instead of greatly, curved upwards. Of the fourth pleon-segment the proximal portion is very convex, the depression being distal, so that the end of the segment forms a raised angular apex rising above, instead of forming a continuous curve with, the following segment.

It originally appeared to me that the dorsal depression in *Hippomedon kergueleni* was in a marked manner proximal, and in the form now under consideration conspicuously distal, but I find in this and many other species of Amphipods that the dorsal appearance of the fourth pleon-segment is very essentially altered according as the pleon happens to be more or less extended or flexed. In the state of extension the proximal portion of this segment often telescopes far into the third segment, sometimes completely hiding a dorsal depression, and at others making such a depression appear proximal, when in regard to the whole dorsal length of the segment it is in fact distal or central.

The other differences between the two forms may be judged of from the following account.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The peduncles comparatively slender, the first joint longer in proportion to its breadth than in the form already described; the flagellum consisting of eleven joints, the first equal in length to between two and three of those succeeding it; the secondary flagellum of three joints, of which the first is not quite so long as the first of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ*.—Gland-cone prominent, third joint equal in length to the fifth; fourth joint decidedly longer than either; flagellum nine-jointed.

*The Mouth-Organs* appear to be in close agreement with those previously described. In the specimen examined there were fewer teeth on the apex of the palp of the first maxilla.

*First Gnathopods*.—There seems to be no difference of importance except in the shape of the side-plates, which are here of less regular form, shorter and stouter, outdrawn in front below. At the beginning of the palm of the hand there are two spines.

*Second Gnathopods*.—In this species the wrist is a little plumper distally, hand and wrist both densely furred, but the distal spine-armature of the hand both at front and back less important than in the other species.

*Second Peræopods*.—What may be called the shank of the side-plate is here somewhat longer in proportion to the broad lower portion.

*Third Peræopods*.—First joint more contracted below, and with margins more curved, so as to have an oval rather than the square appearance presented in the other species; the third and fourth joints longer compared with their breadth.