

1862. *Urothoe*, Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 192.
 1865. *Urothoe*, Lilljeborg, On *Lysianassa magellanica*, p. 18.
 1870. „ Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 57.
 1876. „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 224.
 1876. „ Giard, Comptes Rendus, Jan. 3, p. 76; Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. xvii. p. 261.
 1879. „ Sars, Crust. et Pycn. nova, p. 446.
 1885. „ Sars, Den norske Nordhavs-Exp., p. 164.
 1886. „ Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 501.
 1887. „ Chevreux, Catal. Amph. Bretagne, p. 10.

For the original definition of the genus see Note on Dana, 1852 (p. 257). Dana placed it along with *Anonyx* in the subfamily Lysianassinæ. Costa placed *Egidia* in the Gammarini, the fourth subfamily of the Gammaridei. Spence Bate in 1862 placed *Urothoe* between *Sulcator* and *Liljeborgia*. The identity between *Egidia* and *Urothoe* was detected by Boeck, who in 1870 and 1876 thus defines the genus:—

“ *Mandibles* apically only a little dentate.

“ *First Maxillæ* with the palp two-jointed; the two joints of nearly equal length.

“ *Maxillipeds* with the second joint of the palp much dilated on the inner side.

“ *First and Second Gnathopods* with the hand small, subcheliform.

“ *Third Peræopods* with very broad joints.

“ *Third Uropods* with the outer ramus a trifle longer than the inner.

“ *Telson* cleft to the base.

“ Body much depressed, broad; the head in front only a little produced and rounded; the side-plates narrow.”

Urothoe lachneëssa, n. sp. (Pl. LVII.).

Head broad at the base behind the upper antennæ, in front of the insertion of which it is laterally flattened, the upper surface bending down over the base of the upper antennæ in a broad rostral portion, of which the distal margin forms an obtuse angle with a rounded apex; the peræon broad and like all the rest of the back covered with a sort of bristly down; the first three segments of the pleon longer but narrower than those of the peræon; the postero-lateral angles of the third segment presenting a slightly outdrawn rounded point, with a deep re-entering angle above it.

No *Eyes* perceived.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint a little longer and a good deal thicker than the second, the second longer and thicker than the third, the third not as long as the first three joints of the flagellum; the flagellum of five joints, of which the third is the longest; one or two short cylinders were seen on these joints; the secondary flagellum of two joints, the first nearly as long as the first two of the primary, the second shorter and much thinner.