

Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 496, 1886. In all three definitions the upper antennæ are said to be without a secondary appendage, although Gosse, in describing the antennæ of the type species, had rightly observed "superior pair furnished with a minute appendage at the base of the lash." Spence Bate describes the three posterior pairs of peræopods (in his specific accounts) as subequal, but in fact the third pair is considerably shorter than those which follow. Gerstaecker in the generic definition says of these three pairs, "die drei letzten Paare verlängert, mit erweiterem Schenkelglied," whereas in fact attention should rather be called to the comparative narrowness of the first joint. The name *Dryope* will require alteration, being, according to Scudder's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, preoccupied among Diptera in 1830.

The generic name is derived from *Dryope*, the genus above mentioned, and εἶδος, likeness.

*Dryopoides westwoodi*, n. sp. (Pl. CXXII.).

*Rostrum* very small, acute; lateral lobes more advanced, distally rounded, not broad, the head squared below the lobes; the back of the animal flatly rounded; the posterolateral angles of the first three pleon-segments rounded; the fourth segment of the pleon as long as any of the three preceding segments, having a feathered cilium on the hind margin at either side, not showing any transverse dorsal depression; the fifth segment short; the sixth segment without any dorsal arch, so that from above the telson appears as if attached to the fifth segment.

*The Eyes* round, with about seventy ocelli in each, situated close to, rather than on, the lateral lobes of the head.

*Upper Antennæ* longer than the lower, but with much shorter peduncle. The first joint rather longer than the head, slightly curved, with two groups of spines on the under margin; the second joint longer than the first, also slightly curved, with slender spines on the lower margin and some spinules on the upper; the third joint little more than a quarter the length of the second; the flagellum of about thirty joints, the distal longer than those nearer the base, all together much longer than the peduncle; the secondary flagellum not visible on the outer side of the antennæ, consisting of a slender joint, with a minute terminal joint, the two together not so long as the first of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The first two joints short, the gland-cone decurrent, but very short; the third joint a little longer than the united first and second, with two groups of spines on the under margin, and two of shorter less slender spines near the upper; the fourth joint long, a little curved, longer than the second of the upper antennæ, slightly widening distally, carrying several groups of spines on both margins; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, with numerous spines; the flagellum not so long as the