

sword-shaped, triangular as far as the half of their length, with the lower angle denticulate at the base, three and a half lines long, flesh-coloured with two lines of orange-red dots; they are supported on a short cylindrical peduncle. Lower antennæ filiform, white, much longer than the upper, formed of six joints, the first of which is much longer than the rest. Eyes very small, round, orange-red, placed on the outer side at the base of the upper antennæ. Thorax of seven segments, which increase gradually in width to the fifth; the sixth and seventh are narrower. Abdomen of four rings, narrower, but longer than those of the thorax, so that the whole of the animal appears as if divided into two portions, the anterior half wider, the hinder abruptly narrowed. Seven pairs of legs properly so called, simple, slender, which in their length preserve the order of the segments of the thorax;¹ the fifth pair, the longest of all, is denticulate on the outer side through the whole length of the second joint, which on the inner side is prolonged beyond the articulation in an acute point. The tail carries six very slender stiles; four inserted on the same line, and the other two lateral, somewhat lower and longer than these.”

It is possible that the notes of colouring² given by Prestandrea may suffice to determine whether his species be the same as *Tyro marginata*, Bovallius, which is also from the Mediterranean, but in the latter species the eyes are said to be very large. *Tyro cornigera*, Milne-Edwards, agrees with Prestandrea's species in having “face supérieure de la tête garnie de deux petites crêtes obtuses et divergentes.”

For the original definition of the genus *Tyro*, see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1840 (p. 189). It will be noticed that Milne-Edwards says that “the lower antennæ are extremely small,” while Prestandrea says that they are much longer than the upper, but the apparent discrepancy can be explained by a reference to the description of *Clydonia borealis*, in which Sars states that “the lower antennæ of the female are altogether rudimentary, almost inconspicuous, those of the male elongate, very thin, filiform, geniculate.” For the definition of the genus *Clydonia*, see Note on Dana, 1849 (p. 229). The identity of this genus with *Tyro*, Milne-Edwards, was pointed out by Bovallius in 1885, but Bovallius does not describe the lower antennæ in any of the nine species which he refers to this genus. It is therefore probably from the male of *Clydonia borealis*, as described and figured by Sars, that, in the diagnosis of the family Tyronidæ, he draws the character of the lower antennæ as “angularly bent, fixed at the inferior side of the head.” The definition which Bovallius gives of the genus is as follows:—

“Head truncated anteriorly. First pair of antennæ very robust, long, occupying with their basal joints the largest part of the anterior side of the head. First two pairs of pereiopoda [first and second gnathopods] simple, not cheliform. Fifth pair [third

¹ The meaning no doubt is that the shorter legs are attached to the shorter segments and the longer legs to the longer segments, but at any rate in some of the species, if not in all, the fourth segment is longer than the fifth, while the limbs of the fifth are longer than those of the fourth, and in *Tyro clausii*, Bovallius, the short sixth segment has the limbs longer than those of the longer fifth segment.

² The colouring of an unpublished figure by Sir J. D. Hooker agrees well with that of Prestandrea's species.