

the rami of that pair; the outer the shorter, with a little serration of the outer and not much more of the inner margin, the apex acute; the inner ramus also similar, a little more strongly armed; the peduncles of the third pair set wide apart, a little shorter than those of the first pair, much longer than the rami, the inner apex acute; the rami shorter than those of the second pair, the outer the shorter, the margins only a little denticulate.

The Telson much broader than long, very short, triangularly rounded, its base occupying the space between the third uropods.

Length, outstretched, about a quarter of an inch.

Locality.—March 9, 1876, South Atlantic, surface; lat. $37^{\circ} 47'$ S., long. $30^{\circ} 20'$ W.; surface temperature, $64^{\circ} \cdot 5$. One specimen.

Remarks.—The specific name is given out of respect to Sir J. D. Hooker, among whose numerous unpublished drawings of Amphipoda there is one representing a species of this genus; the colouring represents the head as almost black, evidently occupied almost entirely by the eyes, the body a deep blue, the antennæ a lighter shade of the same colour, and the legs light red. In *Cylopus armatus*, Bovallius, the first flagellum joint of the upper antennæ is drawn out to a much greater extent, there is a much greater disproportion between the second and third peræopods, the rami of the second uropods are more nearly equal to those of the third, the telson is differently shaped, and the size of the animal much greater. *Cylopus magellanicus*, Spence Bate, has the rami of the third uropods "scarcely one-fourth of the length of the peduncle," the telson cylindrical, and the body of the animal "thickly covered with coarse stellate spots of black pigment," whereas the Challenger specimen was colourless except as to the eyes. From *Cylopus magellanicus*, Dana, if the figures of that species can be trusted, the present species is distinguished by having the fifth and sixth segments of the pleon coalesced instead of free, by having the peduncles of the second uropods much shorter as compared with those of the first, and by having the first joint of the fifth peræopods of greater breadth; to these marks of distinction might be added the fact that the telson is free, not, as in Dana's figure, coalesced with the preceding segment, but the figure cannot perhaps be relied on for so minute a detail.

Dr. v. Willemoes Suhm, in a letter from Cape York, September 1874,¹ refers to the capture of a species of *Cylopus*, but a mounted specimen so named, in his handwriting, with his monogram attached, and labelled as taken on the voyage from "Api to Cape York," belongs not to *Cylopus* but to *Paraphronima*.

¹ See Note on v. Willemoes Suhm, 1875 (p. 452).