

The *Peræopods* simple, the fifth the shortest, the first four pairs having branchial vesicles; in the female the first three pairs of peræopods and the second gnathopods having marsupial plates.

The three pairs of *Uropods* having the peduncles longer than the lanceolate rami; the outer branch shorter than the inner in the first and second pairs.

*Telson* very short.

*Head* large, tumid, squared in profile, deeper than the peræon, the mouth organs projecting backwards from the lower hinder corner; body dorsally compressed.

*Peræon* narrowing towards the seventh segment, sometimes becoming tumid at the third segment.

The eyes to some extent agree with those of *Phronima*, in that the grouping of the ocelli justifies the expression of divided-eye for each of the pair. In the upper division the ocelli are arranged almost in parallel rows, in the lower and smaller in a radiating manner; in both, as Claus observes, they stand wide apart.

Bovallius is inclined, though not without doubts, to unite the genus *Daira*, Milne-Edwards, 1830, with *Paraphronima*, Claus, while decidedly and with good reason separating both from *Dairinia* [*Dairilia*], Dana. In 1885, to explain his views on these points, he gave parallel descriptions of the three genera mentioned, but in the adaptation of them to a uniform terminology, some obscurity has arisen. The original definition of *Daira* has been already quoted in the Note on Milne-Edwards, 1830 (p. 143). In 1830 Milne-Edwards says that his *Daira gabertii* is probably not adult, that it has but one pair of antennæ, much like the lower antennæ in *Hyperia*, that the first segment of the peræon is extremely short (*étroit*<sup>1</sup>) and almost entirely concealed under the second, that the second gnathopods end in a sort of didactyle hand, the movable finger of which extends a little beyond the immovable finger, and is apically armed by a crooked and movable nail, and that the first gnathopods, though similar to the second, have the immovable finger less developed. I cannot therefore see any probability that *Daira* is the same as *Paraphronima*, since in the latter there are two pairs of antennæ in both sexes, the first segment of the peræon is not at all concealed under the second, the second gnathopods are less stout than the first, while neither pair has any immovable finger at all, the second pair not even having any spines which might by chance be mistaken for one. Bovallius, it is true, among the characters in the definition of *Paraphronima*, Claus, gives the following:—"The last joints of the second pair [of gnathopods] forming a didactyle hand, the moveable finger consists only of the last joint, and is longer than the fixed one." Claus' own description, however, contains nothing of this sort, and the "fixed" finger probably refers to the

<sup>1</sup> That *étroit* refers to the measurement of the segment from front to back, not from side to side, seems clear from the description of the peræon, "le thorax point enflé au milieu comme dans l'*Hyperie* de Latreille, mais diminuant progressivement de volume d'avant en arrière."