

*Hyperia dysschistus*, n. sp. (Pl. CLXVII.).

In this compact little species, the sixth and seventh segments of the peræon are distinct, but the first five segments, though more or less faintly marked, do not appear to be separated except in the vicinity of the side-plates; the body is large as compared with the limbs; postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments squared.

*Upper Antennæ*.—In the male (no doubt not adult) specimen, the peduncle consists of one joint broader than long, the flagellum of one thick joint, twice as long as the peduncle, at first tapering rapidly, and at the end of the tapering portion carrying six or eight filaments, the apical part of the joint not slender or tapering, with an indication at the rounded end of a minute second joint. In the female these antennæ were much more slender, tapering from the base to the acute apex, the distal part of the flagellum-joint carrying a series of four setules, and its tip being furnished with two which are longer than those on the side.

*Lower Antennæ* in the male not so thick as the upper, with only two joints distinguishable, the second much longer than the first, thick, with a blunt apex; in the female much smaller, tapering to an almost acute apex, with two minute setules side by side upon it.

*Epistome* deeper and broader than the *Upper Lip*; the latter with a rather deep oblique distal incision, making it as usual unequally bilobed.

*Mandibles* of the usual character, the molar tubercle very large, the palp not so long as the trunk, with its three joints but faintly separated, a character showing that the specimen was not fully adult. The mandibles in the female resembled those of the male, except in being without the palp.

*First Maxillæ*.—The outer plate appeared as usual triangular when seen in connection with the surface of the palp, but the distal margin with its row of unequal spines was seen to be far from acute, when the surface of the plate was seen and the palp turned edgewise. It is not easy to say whether there is any substantial difference either in the spines themselves or in their arrangement in the different species. There would seem to be some specific variation in the armature of the palp, but it is all of a minute order difficult to describe and not always easy to observe; in the present species the palp has a single comparatively large spine-tooth at the inner apex, the distal margin being cut into very slender sharp teeth, the series of which is continued some little way down the convex outer margin.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The outer plate longer than the inner, though not so much so as might be inferred from the figure *mx.2*, where the inner plate is foreshortened; in the lithographing all the spinules are given of equal thickness, but two or three of the apical spinules on each of the plates are in reality more spine-like than the rest.

*Maxillipeds*.—The inner plate as seen in profile almost triangular, beset with long