

*Second Peræopods* like the first, but the first and fifth joints a little shorter. In all the limbs gland-cells can be seen in the first joint, but in the first and second peræopods they are much more conspicuous in the fourth than in the first joint.

*Third Peræopods*.—First joint more or less oval, the lower end the wider; the second joint a little longer than broad; the third shorter than the fourth, with a couple of minute setules on the front margin; the fourth joint shorter than the fifth, with the front margin pectinate; the fifth joint slender, very slightly curved, the front margin pectinate, and having a little apical inward curving spine; the finger slender, curved, about half the length of the fifth joint, with two little spinules on the front margin just below the dilated base.

*Fourth Peræopods* resembling the third, but with all the joints longer, and seemingly without the two little spinules on the finger.

*Fifth Peræopods* like the two preceding pairs, not longer than the third, the first joint narrower, the terminal joints scarcely pectinate.

*Pleopods*.—Coupling spines small, with two pairs of retroverted teeth; the cleft spine with the arms nearly equal, the longer one having, as is probably the case in the kindred species, a small dilatation near the apex, this dilatation being so placed as to antagonise with the other arm just below the dilated part of that arm; joints of each ramus six in number.

*Uropods*.—Peduncles of the first pair longer than the rami; the rami narrowly lanceolate, with the adjacent margins pectinate, the longer inner ramus more strongly than the outer; peduncles of the second pair a little longer than the outer ramus, shorter than the inner, the rami nearly as long as those of the first pair, which they nearly resemble; peduncles of the third pair nearly as long as those of the first, longer than the rami, which are subequal, the adjacent margins finely pectinate; in all the rami there is a scarcely perceptible pectination also of the outer margin.

*Telson* triangular, longer than broad, a little more than half the length of the peduncles of the third uropods.

*Length*, in the position figured, from front of head to extremity of uropods, just over one-tenth of an inch. Some of the specimens were much smaller.

*Locality*.—April 26, 1876; off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; lat. 16° 49' N., long. 25° 14' W.; surface temperature, 73°·2.

*Remarks*.—The specific name—meaning divided chin, and derived from the Greek, *σχιζω*, I cleave, and *γένειον*, a chin—refers to the emarginate lower border of the head, which is a very conspicuous feature in this species. There are many points of resemblance between this species and *Hyperia dysschistus* found at the other side of the world, but the general shape and proportions are distinct, and the descriptions will have shown that in many minute details the two species differ. There is, however, a single specimen,