

For the original definition of the genus *Themisto*, see Note on Guérin, 1828 (p. 133). Bovallius in 1887, finding that the name *Themisto* was preoccupied, changed it into *Euthemisto*, for which he gives the following definition :¹—

“This genus differs from *Hyperia* by the narrow, gauge-shaped carpal process of the second pair of pereopoda [*Second Gnathopods*]; the carpus of the first pair being broad but not produced. From *Parathemisto* it differs by the strong development of the fifth pair [*Third Peræopods*]; this latter characteristic however is not of any higher value, as there are transitions between the two genera.”

It may be added that *Euthemisto* is distinguished from *Hyperia*, *Hyperoche*, and *Hyperiella* by the stronger development of the inner plate of the maxillipeds.

Euthemisto bispinosa (Boeck).

1870. *Themisto bispinosa*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 8 (88).
 1872. „ „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 87, pl. i. fig. 4.
 1887. *Euthemisto bispinosa*, Bovallius, Systematical List of the Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 22.
 1887. „ „ Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 569, pl. xlvi. figs. 97–103.
 1887. *Euthemisto compressa* (*pars*), Hansen, Malacostraca marina Groenlandiæ occidentalis, p. 59.

In large specimens there is a bulge of the frontal margin on either side just below the rostral point; the back is carinate along both the peræon and pleon, developing a dorsal tooth produced backwards from the centre of the hind margin in each of the last two or three segments of the peræon, and the first three or four of the pleon, in large specimens the tooth being very prominent in the last two segments of the peræon and the first two of the pleon; the smaller the specimen the less important is the size of the teeth.

In Boeck's very brief account of the species it is stated that the last three pairs of peræopods have the first joint very narrow, not dilated, and of the third peræopods in particular it is said that the first joint is only slightly dilated, with a convex front and straight hind margin, and that the limb itself is little longer than in the following pairs. In the Challenger specimens, if they be rightly referred to this species, the third peræopods are very considerably longer than the fourth or fifth, in agreement with Boeck's figure; the first joint is of the shape usual in the genus, being channelled behind.

Bovallius says of this species, “it is characterized by the carinated, serrated dorsal side, by the carpal process of the second pair of pereopoda [*Second Gnathopods*] being shorter than the metacarpus, provided with a terminal spine, by the irregularly triangular carpi of the third and fourth pairs [*First and Second Peræopods*] being as long as the metacarpi [fifth joint], by the very short exterior rami of the uropoda, and by the small semicircular telson, not equalling a fifth of the length of the peduncles of the last pair of

¹ Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, p. 568.