

the first peræopod in his species is a little longer than the second, whereas both in *Platyscelus* and *Hemityphis* the reverse is the case; this would tend to show either that Dana's genus is different from both those mentioned, or that no extreme weight is to be given to his accuracy in minutiae. The long peræon shown in the full figure of *Dithyrus faba* is more like that of a species of *Platyscelus* than it is to those hitherto figured of *Hemityphis*, and, in the absence of other evidence, it seems just that *Hemityphis*, Claus, which can be perfectly well recognised, should hold its place, and that the name, *Dithyrus*, Dana, should stand aside until some species has been found to correspond with Dana's definition.

*Hemityphis tenuimanus*, Claus (Pl. CLXXXIII.).

1879. *Hemityphis tenuimanus*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, p. 12.

1887. *Dithyrus tenuimanus*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang. till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 46.

1887. *Hemityphis tenuimanus*, Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 38, Taf. iv. figs. 1-13.

*The Head* broad, sloping a little downwards and forwards, the rostral angle not projecting but folded underneath; the peræon with evenly convex sides as viewed from above, all the seven segments very short, so that all of them together at the centre of the back do not equal the length of the head or one-third the length of the pleon; on the other hand the greatest width of the animal is at the centre of the peræon; the first three segments of the pleon are long, the first about as broad as the head, the two following successively narrower; the sides are carinate, the hind borders below the carina being emarginate; the fourth segment is much shorter but not much narrower than the third; the fifth and sixth segments and the telson are coalesced, forming a triangular piece, of which the sides are a little convex near the base, slightly interrupted at the insertion of the third uropods, but otherwise converging in a nearly straight course to the narrowly rounded apex.

*Eyes* large, leaving the front of the head and a small triangular space behind free, the lower division of the eye much smaller than the upper, not projecting so far forward, and with smaller ocelli.

*Upper Antennæ* placed very close together on either side of the rostral point, and projecting very slightly beyond the head; first joint of the peduncle cylindrical, rather longer than broad, second and third joints obscure or obsolete; first joint of the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, bent abruptly at right angles to it, fringed on the inner side with a great number of rows of filaments, set so closely as to make a thick brush which streams out beyond the succeeding joints; the distal end of the joint is itself a little produced on the inner side, with a rounded apex; the next joint is very small, about twice as long as broad, carrying several filaments, and reaching a little