

Genus *Paratyphis*, Claus, 1879.

1879. *Paratyphis*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 4, 13.
 1886. „ Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 483.
 1887. *Paratyphes*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 47.
 1887. *Paratyphis*, Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 31, 39.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 491). Some modification will be required for the inclusion of the species "*Paratyphes Thééli*" added to the genus by Bovallius, for in that species "the short and weak chela-process of the wrist," mentioned by Claus, is wanting to the second gnathopods, and the side-plates of the third peræopods are without inner tooth-process. The new species, *Paratyphis promontorii*, is also without any process of the wrist in the second gnathopods.

For distinguishing the genus from the other genera of the family Typhidæ, Claus gives the characters:—

"The *First Gnathopods* without, the *Second* with quite rudimentary, chela. The two terminal joints of the hinder male antennæ of moderate length."

Paratyphis promontorii, n. sp.

In general form agreeing with *Paratyphis maculatus*, Claus.

Upper Antennæ.—The peduncle and first two joints of the flagellum as in the species just mentioned, the two terminal joints missing.

Lower Antennæ.—Third (first free) joint of the peduncle curved at the base, about half as long as the following joint, which is rather longer than the fifth; the first joint of the flagellum is more than half as long as the last of the peduncle, and the following joint about as long as the third joint of the peduncle.

Upper Lip forming an arched dome.

Mandibles.—The trunk tolerably broad behind the palp, in front of it long and narrow, with nearly straight upper and sinuous under margin; the upper margin is continuous with the projecting tooth of the cutting edge, which is divided into about twenty minute denticles; on the left mandible there is a secondary plate, similar to the principal but rather smaller; the first joint of the palp is the longest and broadest, but not so long as the two following together; the third joint is longer than the second, slightly curved, not acute.

First Maxillæ.—The four teeth near the top of the inner margin are very small; the apex of the plate is narrowly rounded.

Second Maxillæ.—In these the apex appears to be acute.

Maxillipeds.—The inner plate broader at the base than the length, with two little embedded spinules at the centre of the slightly convex broad distal margin; the outer