## Genus Parascelus, Claus, 1879.

1979	Parascelus.1	Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 17, 18.
		Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 425.
1885.	"	Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 483.
1886.	"	Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Oldhangen, Da. v. Hour. h. p. 100.
1887.	,,	Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.
		Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 43.
1887.	,,	Claus, Die Parasceliden, pp. 43, 45.

For the shorter definition of this genus by Claus in 1879, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 492). In the fuller account he says:—

"Body moderately broad and rounded, yet with flattened ventral surface, as in Tanyscelus. Upper lip and maxillipeds projecting beak-like. The former with tongue-shaped projecting epipharynx. Mandibles narrow, outdrawn almost stiletto-like. Upper antennæ as in Tanyscelus. Limbs of the peræon very slender, with very long first joint. The gnathopods simple (enden klauenförmig). The wrist in the gnathopods with small tubercular prominence a suggestion as it were of a chela-forming process. Laminar first joint of the third peræopods compactly ovoid. Laminar first joint of the fourth peræopods elongate, distally narrowed, without pocket-like groove. Fifth peræopods completely developed. The rami of the uropods are narrow fin-laminæ (Flossenblätter), the inner of the second pair being the largest."

Gerstaecker in the definition of this genus includes two other characters, namely, that the head has summit-eyes and lateral-eyes combined, and that there are two gland-cells in the fourth joint of the first and second peræopods.

Dana's account of Thyropus does not include any mention of the pocket-like groove of the fourth perceopods as either present or absent, but the very elongated termination of the first joint in those limbs, with the remaining joints not reaching to its apex, confirms the view that Thyropus coincides rather with Claus' Tanyscelus than with his Parascelus. In Dana's Thyropus the fifth perceopods have only two or three joints, but it is evident that these limbs vary in the number of joints within the genus, if not within the species or in the individual.

## Parascelus zebu, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXXV.).

Head deeper than long, the flattened front a little produced at the lower end over the insertion of the upper antennæ; the second segment of the peræon the shortest; first three segments of the pleon postero-laterally almost squared.

Eyes as in Thyropus.

Upper Antennæ.—In the male, first joint of the peduncle widening distally, the two following joints short, incompletely developed; the first joint of the flagellum

<sup>1</sup> Given as Parascellus in the Zool. Jahresb. (see Scudder's Nomenclator Zool., p. 248).