

is at once distinguished from the other Hyperidean genera by the form of the last joint of the flagellum of the first pair of antennæ and by the peculiar armature of the second pair of pereopoda [*Second Gnathopods*]. In other respects it forms a link between the Hyperidean and the Platyscelidean groups of the tribe." He does not, however, describe "the last joint of the flagellum of the first pair of antennæ," which is by no means the same in the new species, *Tryphana boeckii*, as that described and figured by Boeck for *Tryphana malmii*. Gerstaecker, who in 1886 rightly kept this genus distinct from *Lycæa*, in his definition leaves the eyes doubtful "(Augen?)," but this doubt was needless, since Boeck in the description of the type-species had expressly said that the eyes occupy the whole sides of the head.

*Tryphana boeckii*, n. sp. (Pl. CXCIV.).

*Head* deeper than long, as long as the first three or four segments of the peræon; head and peræon together shorter than the pleon; first three segments of the pleon large, the postero-lateral angles almost right angles, the acute points being minute; all parts of the animal having dark spots very irregularly distributed, on the whole not very numerous.

*Eyes* occupying all the sides of the head, with large and elongate pigment-mass.

*Upper Antennæ* attached in front to the under side of the head; the first joint of the peduncle widening abruptly from a narrow attachment, widening distally, not longer than broad, the two following joints short, their outlines rather indistinct except at the upper edge; the first joint of the flagellum short and broad, little convex on the upper edge, otherwise almost circular, the filaments of the brush round the lower edge being longer than the joint; the second joint longer than the first, within the slightly projecting apex of which it is attached, slender, its width distally for a third (or sometimes more) of the length being abruptly reduced to less than half that of the proximal part, the long lower margin having ten little groups of setules, and the truncate apex a bunch of them; the shorter upper margin has at its apex a long spine with two little hairs at the blunt tip, this spine probably being the third joint; between this spine-like third joint and the produced lower part of the second joint there is a very small process, not longer than broad, its distal margin occupied by three filaments, which reach to the end of the third joint.

*Lower Antennæ* attached at the back of the head; the gland-cone only slightly projecting, the joint which bears it being partially free; the following or third joint of the peduncle visible outside the lower part of the hind margin of the head, broad, somewhat oval, two or three times as long as broad, the edges smooth; the fourth joint much narrower, not twice as long, narrowed a little from the base, the distal part widest, closely fringed with short filaments on the inner edge, and with nine or ten distant cilia