

head in this species favours the view taken by Gerstaecker in placing the genus among the Phoxina, Sp. Bate (see p. 582).

Genus *Platyischnopus*, n. gen.

*Mandibles* with denticulate molar tubercle, third joint of the slender palp elongate.

*First Maxillæ* with one-jointed palp, apical spines of the outer plate almost smooth.

*Second Maxillæ* with the plates broad, especially the outer.

*Maxillipeds* with the outer plate reaching beyond the second joint of the palp, and having long teeth on the inner margin.

Both pairs of *Gnathopods* long and slender, with the first, second, and fourth joints long, and the hands chelate.

*The Fourth and Fifth Peræopods* with the third and fourth joints of great breadth, and carrying numerous spines.

*The Telson* emarginate.

The head long, irregularly-shaped, produced over both pairs of antennæ to a rostral tip; none of the side-plates deep.

The generic name is derived from the Greek words, πλατύς, broad, ἰσχνός, narrow, πούς, a foot, and refers to the union in the animal of very narrow with very broad feet.

The general structure brings the genus into alliance with the subfamily Phoxinæ, Spence Bate, as defined by Boeck, while the peræopods show a relationship to those of *Urothoë* and *Haustorius* (*Lepidactylis*), so that it may stand for the present in the family Pontoporeiidæ, although the combined characters of its peculiar head, the chelate gnathopods, and the emarginate telson, give it a more or less isolated position among the Amphipoda at present known.

*Platyischnopus mirabilis*, n. sp. (Pl. LVIII.).

*Head* long and remarkable, the short rostral peak in our specimen puckered perhaps accidentally, behind this the head widens rather abruptly, and continuing to widen forms a tract included in the back of which are the first joints of the peduncles of the upper or front antennæ; close behind these the head becomes quite abruptly shallower and then again deepens gradually to the base, the eyes occupying the shallow part between the places of insertion of the upper and lower antennæ; the dorsal line of the head is nearly straight, longer than the first three segments of the peræon united; of the peræon-segments the sixth and seventh are the longest, and the seventh has the postero-lateral angles acutely produced to a small extent; of the pleon-segments the first has the postero-lateral angles rounded, the second has these angles acute, the third acute and