

1887. *Lestrigonus*, Giles, On Six New Amphipods from the Bay of Bengal, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, vol. lvi. No. 2, p. 224.
 1887. *Hyperia*, Hansen, Malacostraca marina Groenlandiæ occidentalis, p. 56.
 1888. „ Robertson, Catal. Amph. and Isop. of Clyde, p. 64.

For the original definition of the genus see Note on Desmarest, 1825 (p. 122). For the definition of *Hiella*, see Note on Straus-Durckheim, 1829 (p. 139); for that of *Lestrigonus*, see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1830 (p. 142). Bovallius in 1887 defines *Hyperia* as follows :-

“Head large, nearly globular, flattened anteriorly. Pereion smooth, in the females larger and more tumid than in the males. Carpus of first pair of pereiopoda [wrist of *First Gnathopods*] dilated, less produced than in second pair, the produced carpal process in both pairs spoon-shaped. Carpi of third and fourth pair [fourth joint of the *First* and *Second Peræopods*] not dilated. Last three pairs subequal, not or only a little longer than the two preceding pairs. Epimerals distinct. Uropoda short and broad. Telson very large.”

Hyperia sibuginis, n. sp. (Pl. CLXV.).

First and seventh segments of the peræon dorsally the longest; the first three segments of the pleon much longer than any of the peræon-segments, the postero-lateral angles almost right angles, the produced points being minute in the first and second segments, and the third having none.

Upper Antennæ.—The peduncle short, the first joint tumid, not longer than broad, the two following joints very short; the first joint of the flagellum somewhat bent upwards, narrower than the peduncle, but longer, its lower margin longer than the upper, clothed with a brush of filaments, of which the longest are near the base; the remainder of the flagellum is linear, fringed with setules, of twenty-three joints, of which the first and second are the shortest, rather stouter than the rest.

Lower Antennæ.—The third (first free) joint of the peduncle not longer than broad, second rather shorter, third longer, bent a little upward, the proximal part wider than the distal; the flagellum linear, much longer than that of the upper antennæ, fringed in a similar manner, of about thirty joints, which are rather longer than those of the upper antennæ, the first not short, bulbous at its base.

Upper Lip unequally bilobed, the apical cleft rather deep.

Mandibles almost rectangular, with the palp fixed at the upper front angle, the small cutting plate projecting at the angle below, while the lower angle to the rear is rounded; the cutting edge divided into nine denticles, the rather narrower secondary plate of the left mandible having an edge of ten or a dozen denticles; behind these plates is a group of spinules on the lower margin, immediately to the rear of which projects the