

Edwards says of his "*Lestrigonus Fabreii*," "long d'environ cinq lignes," a very considerable difference, seeing that he also was describing an adult male, besides that in Milne-Edwards' species only the first two segments of the peræon are coalesced. From Dana's species from the Sooloo Sea the Challenger one is distinguished by the fifth peræopods, which are decidedly shorter than the fourth, whereas in Dana's species they are both figured and specially described as being longer; in our species, moreover, the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments are squared, not rounded. The immature male and the female of "*Lestrigonus bengalensis*," Giles, 1887, show the peculiarity of having the first five segments of the peræon indistinctly divided or dorsally quite coalesced, but in that species the peduncles of the second uropods extend beyond those of the other two pairs, and the telson is figured as much wider than long.

*Hyperia schizogencios*, n. sp. (Pl. CLXVIII.).

*The Head* much deeper than long, with a widely emarginate process, forming a sort of divided chin below the insertion of the lower antennæ; the peræon narrowing distally, but deeper throughout than the pleon, also much wider than the pleon, especially at the centre, the preponderance of the front over the hinder part of the animal giving it a top-heavy appearance; the first three or sometimes four segments of the peræon dorsally coalesced; the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments of the pleon squared, or the first almost rounded. The young while still in the egg, without indication of limbs, show the same preponderance of the front over the hinder part of the animal as the adult.

*The Eyes* occupying the whole surface of the sides of the head.

*Upper Antennæ*.—In the largest male specimen the peduncle has the usual three joints, and the flagellum has the usual large tapering first joint, which is followed by about twenty-three short joints, several of which are nearly as broad as long, the linear stage not having been reached. In the female the peduncle consists of a single joint, followed by a strongly tapering flagellum, also consisting of a single joint, very much longer than the peduncle, with four long filaments or pairs of filaments in a series on the inner side of the upper and thicker part.

*Lower Antennæ*.—In the male the last joint of the peduncle the longest, the flagellum similar to that of the upper antennæ, except that the first joint is not bulky, though nearly as long as the last joint of the peduncle, followed by twenty-one short joints, the last tapering to a point. In the female the peduncle consists of a short broad joint, and the flagellum of one scarcely longer, strongly tapering to an acute apex.

*The Mouth-Organs* of the female are shown *in situ* at the lower right-hand corner of