

1869. *Metoëcus*, Norman, Last Report on Dredging among the Shetland Isles, p. 287.
 1870. *Metoecus*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 6 (86).
 1872. *Tauria*, Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 88.
 1879. *Hyperia* (*pars*), Edward, Smiles' Life of a Scotch Naturalist, p. 435.
 1882. *Tauria*, Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, pp. 19, 75.
 1882. *Hyperia* (*pars*), Bovallius, On some forgotten Genera among Crust. Amph., Bihang till
 K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 10, No. 14, p. 17.
 1885. „ „ Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, p. 422.
 1886. „ „ Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 491.
 1887. *Hyperoche*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-
 Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 18.
 1887. „ „ Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv. p. 563.
 1887. „ „ Hansen, Malacostraca marina Groenlandiæ occidentalis, p. 58.

For the original definition of *Metoecus*, see Note on Krøyer, 1838 (p. 179). The name being preoccupied must yield to *Hyperoche*, for the definition of which see Note on Bovallius, 1887 (p. 588). In his Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids Bovallius adds the observation that:—

“*Hyperoche* is easily distinguished from *Hyperia*, its nearest relative, by the form of the carpal processes of the first two pairs of pereopoda [*First and Second Gnathopods*] being compressed, knife-shaped, sharply serrated. Also the carpi of the third and fourth pair [*First and Second Peræopods*] are different in form, with serrated hinder edges, or dilated as in the genera *Parathemisto* and *Euthemisto*. The general habitus is very similar to that of *Hyperia*.” Hansen considers that both “*Hyperoche Kroeyeri*,” Bovallius, and “*Hyperoche Luetkeni*,” Bovallius, should be made synonyms of *Hyperoche medusarum* (Krøyer). Sars unites Boeck's *Tauria abyssorum* with Krøyer's species, and it is probable enough that *Hyperoche prehensilis* (Bate and Westwood) is only a young male of that species; its chief distinction, the dilated fifth joint in the peræopods, is shown by Fritz Müller to be a character of the young. Bovallius gives “*Hyperoche Martinezi*” as the name of Fritz Müller's “*Hyperia Martinezii*,” and in view of the wording of Bovallius' generic definition it may be noticed that in that species the fourth joint or carpus of the first peræopod is figured by Müller¹ with serrated hinder edge and dilated. These two characteristics are also combined in the first peræopods of the Challenger species, though they are not very strikingly developed. In *Hyperoche medusarum* (Krøyer) Hansen found the fourth joint prolonged downwards in a serrate process only on the first peræopods, and not also on the second.

Hyperoche cryptodactylus, n. sp. (Pl. CLXX.).

The Head short, not specially deep; all the segments of the peræon distinct, the pleon deeper than the peræon, the postero-lateral angles of the first three segments produced in short sharp points. Liver-tubes very large; heart large and with strong walls,

¹ Für Darwin, trans., p. 77.