

Euthemisto gaudichaudii (Guérin) (Pls. CLXXII., CLXXIII.).

1828. *Themisto Gaudichaudii*, Guérin, Mém. de la Soc. d'Hist. nat. de Paris, t. iv. pl. xxiii.
 1830. " " Milne-Edwards, Ann. d. Sci. Nat., t. xx. p. 393 (extr., p. 42).
 1836. " " Guérin-Ménéville, Iconographie du Règne Anim., t. ii. pl. xxv.
 fig. 7.
 1838. " " Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Anim. sans vert., t. v.
 1840. " " Milne-Edwards, Hist. nat. des Crust., t. iii. p. 84.
 1840. " " Lucas, Hist. nat. des Crust., des Arachn. et des Myriap., p. 235,
 pl. xviii. fig. 5.
 1862. " " Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Cat. Amph. Crust., p. 314, pl. iv. fig. 10.
 1862. " *Guerinii*, Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Cat. Amph. Crust., p. 313, pl. i. fig. 9.
 1887. *Euthemisto Gaudichaudi*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till
 K. Svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 21.
 1887. " " Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Vega-Exped., Bd. iv.
 p. 568.

Back little compressed, and not dorsally dentate. Second segment of the peræon the shortest; the first three segments of the pleon with the lower margin slightly serrate, the postero-lateral angles produced very slightly into acute points.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint of the peduncle longer than broad, the two following joints very short; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, tapering, having a serrate inner margin and about a dozen pairs of filaments on the inner side, the end narrow, curved.

Lower Antennæ.—Third (first free) joint of the peduncle not longer than broad, the fourth longer than the third, and the fifth than the fourth; the flagellum slender, tapering, longer than the peduncle, either consisting of one long joint, or with a long first joint followed by a few or several short joints.

Upper Lip about as broad as its depth, unsymmetrically bilobed, one side of the distal emargination more oblique than the other.

Mandibles.—The cutting plate with fourteen little teeth, of which the lowest is the largest, standing a little apart from the rest; the secondary plate of the left mandible has an extremely narrow neck, with a front edge about two-thirds the width of that of the principal plate, against which it is so closely applied that the twelve little teeth are not easy to count; the right mandible is without a secondary plate, and on the principal plate the lowest tooth and the lowest but one are larger than the rest; behind the cutting plates there is a large bunch of spines, some of which are almost hair-like; the molar tubercle is large and prominent, with the usual rows of denticles, the row on the inner margin of the crown containing more than twenty teeth stouter than those on the surface of the crown, and attended each by a setule; the palp is placed on a little raised base which sometimes looks like an incipient joint; the palp itself is long and slender, the first joint shorter than the third, the two together about as long as the second, which is more or less bent, more in large specimens than in small; the third joint is apically acute.