

From *Parathemisto japonica*, Bovallius, the present species is distinguished by having the fifth joint of the first peræopods longer, instead of shorter, than the fourth, and pectinate, instead of smooth; and also by having the third peræopods longer than the second, and the rami of the third uropods unequal. In having the fourth peræopods longer than the third or fifth, the two species are in agreement.

Family PHROSINIDÆ.

In 1852 Dana placed the genera *Phronima* and *Primno* in the subfamily Phronimidæ, and the genera *Anchylomera*, *Phrosina*, *Themisto*, in the subfamily Phrosinidæ. In 1862 Spence Bate placed the genera *Phrosina*, *Primno*, and *Anchylomera* in the subfamily Phrosinides. For the same three genera, as first subfamily or first group of the Phronimidæ, Claus in 1879, Carus in 1885, and Gerstaecker in 1886, resumed the name Phrosininæ. In 1887 Bovallius, without change as to the genera, instituted the family Anchylomeridæ, for which, I think, the name Phrosinidæ should be preferred by right of inheritance from the terms Phrosininæ and Phrosinides, as well as in deference to its derivation from the eldest of the genera. The definition which Bovallius gives for the family is as follows:—

“Head mediocre, a little tumid, not deeper than the body. Eyes large, occupying the sides of the head. First pair of antennæ fixed at the anterior side of the head, with multiarticulate flagellum (in the male). Second pair fixed at the inferior side of the head, multiarticulate (in the male), or wanting (in the female). Mandibles with palp. Epimerals [side-plates] distinct. Seventh pair of pereopoda [*Fifth Peræopods*] reduced or transformed. Peduncles of uropoda laminiform, without rami.”

It cannot, however, be stated without reserve that the mandibles have a palp, since in the genus *Phrosina* that appendage has not yet been detected¹ in either sex, and, though present in the male, it is wanting in the female, as well in *Anchylomera* as in *Primno*. In regard to *Phrosina* and *Anchylomera*, it is scarcely accurate to say that the head is not deeper than the body, although there is none of that extreme prolongation noticeable in *Phronima* and *Phronimella*. The eyes in this family are divided each into two groups of ocelli, though the groups are contiguous on the surface. The side-plates are not invariably distinct, but distinct in some segments of the peræon and not in others. It would be better to describe the uropods as laminiform, undivided, without mention of peduncles or rami.

¹ Risso's statement on the subject, quoted on the next page, can scarcely be accepted without corroboration.