

Length, at full stretch, one-tenth of an inch.

Locality.—Station 108, August 27, 1873; off St. Paul's Rocks; lat. $1^{\circ} 10' N.$, long. $28^{\circ} 23' W.$; surface; surface temperature, 78° . One specimen, female, with eggs.

Remarks.—The specific name is taken from the place of capture. Bovallius describes a species of this genus, *Lycæopsis lindbergi*, from "tropical parts of Atlantic," but it differs from the present in having the joints of the fourth peræopods very dilated, the third joint of that pair longer than the fifth; the first joint of the fifth peræopods dilated, ovate; the peduncles of the second uropods shorter than the outer ramus, the coalesced fifth and sixth segments of the pleon longer than the third uropods, and the telson nearly twice as long as the peduncles of those uropods. From *Lycæopsis themistoides*, Claus, a specimen of which has been sent me by Dr. Bruce from the neighbourhood of Malta, the present species differs as well by its more diminutive size, as in having the fourth joint of the fourth peræopods shorter instead of longer than the third; the first joint of the fifth peræopods not quite linear, and shorter than the third, fourth, and fifth joints together; the composite segment of the pleon not shorter than the third uropods, and in some other particulars.

Family TYPHIDÆ, Dana, 1852.

Milne-Edwards in 1840 established the "Tribu des Hypérines anormales" for the genera *Typhis*, *Pronoe*, and *Oxycephalus* (see Note on Milne-Edwards, 1840, p. 190). In 1852 Dana established the equivalent family Typhidæ, with additional genera distributed among three subfamilies, Typhinæ, Pronoinæ and Oxycephalinæ (see Note on Dana, 1852, p. 259). In 1862 Spence Bate united the first two of these subfamilies to form the family Platyscelidæ (see Note on Spence Bate, 1862, p. 337). Claus in 1879 adopted the title Platyscelidæ as the equivalent of Milne-Edwards' *Hyperina anomala*, including under it the five families, Typhidæ, Scelidæ, Pronoidæ, Lycæidæ, Oxycephalidæ (see Note on Claus, 1879, p. 490). Bovallius in 1887 drops the divisional or tribal title Platyscelidæ, but retains the five families, naming them respectively Eutyphidæ, Parascelidæ, Pronoidæ, Tryphænidæ, Oxycephalidæ (see Note on Bovallius, 1887, p. 590).

The earliest description of any species belonging to this group appears to be that given of *Oniscus gibbosus* by J. C. Fabricius in 1775 (see Notes on Fabricius, 1775, p. 40, and 1793, p. 59). This species, which was afterwards called *Gammarus gibbosus*, and which probably belongs to the Pronoidæ, is figured in the Banksian Museum among the zoological drawings by Sydney Parkinson in Captain Cook's First Voyage, with the name "*Onidium gibbosum*, T. 16. P. Sept. 7. 1768."

For the Eutyphidæ Bovallius gives the following diagnosis:—