

part only of that margin pectinate and not strongly, the inner margin only slightly serrate; the second pair as in *Paratyphis promontorii*; the third pair with the outer ramus less than half the breadth, but a little more than half the length of the inner, the margins of each being very minutely pectinate; the inner ramus reaches a little beyond the telson.

The Telson as in the species just mentioned, but with much narrower apex, the sides straighter and converging more rapidly.

Length, less than a fifth of an inch.

Locality.—August 24, 1875; 400 miles south of Hawai; lat. $13^{\circ} 1' N.$, long. $151^{\circ} 50' W.$; surface at night; surface temperature, $78^{\circ} \cdot 2$.

Remark.—The specific name refers to the capture of the species in the Mid Pacific Ocean. From *Paratyphis parvus*, Claus, it is distinguished by the produced apex of the third joint in the fourth peræopods, the two- to three-jointed fifth peræopods, and the longer outer ramus of the third uropods, but the species bear a close resemblance to one another.

Genus *Tetrathyrus*, Claus, 1879.

1879. *Tetrathyrus*, Claus, Die Gattungen und Arten der Platysceliden, pp. 4, 14.
 1886. „ Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 483.
 1887. „ Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang. till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 47.
 1887. „ Claus, Die Platysceliden, pp. 31, 40.

For the definition in the original language, see Note on Claus, 1879 (p. 491).

In the preliminary table of the family Typhidæ, Claus gives as the character common to *Tetrathyrus* and *Amphithyrus*:—

“Both pairs of gnathopods subchelate. The two terminal joints of the hinder antennæ in the male as long or nearly as long as the preceding.”

To distinguish *Tetrathyrus* from the companion genus he gives the characters:—

“Gnathopods simply subchelate. Laminar first joint of the fourth peræopods without pocket-shaped groove.”

Tetrathyrus moncauri, n. sp. (Pl. CLXXXIV.).

Dorsal surface of the head with a downward slope, the rostral triangle bent in and tip-tilted; the back broadly rounded; first two segments of the peræon very short dorsally, especially the second; the first three segments of the pleon conspicuously larger than any of the peræon-segments.