

9. July 1875, North Pacific, between Japan and Honolulu; lat. 35° N.; surface. (*Brachyscelus cruscolum*, see p. 1547.)

10. August or September 1875, Pacific Ocean; surface. (*Brachyscelus acuticaudatus*, see p. 1555.)

11. October 1875, South Pacific; surface. Two specimens (one *Brachyscelus latipes*, see p. 1550, and one *Brachyscelus bovallii*, see p. 1553).

To complete the account of the distribution so far as at present known, it may be added that *Thamyris antipodes*, Spence Bate, was taken in lat. 58° S., long. 172° W.; *Thamyris rapax*, Claus, at the Cape; *Thamyris globiceps*, Claus, at Zanzibar; *Thamyris mediterranea*, Claus, near Naples; *Thamyris elegans*, Bovallius, in the Atlantic, and Dana's *Dairilia inæquipes*, at the Philippine Islands.

Genus *Thamneus*, Bovallius, 1887.

1852. *Daira* (?) (*pars*), Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 981, 992.

1852. *Dairilia* (*pars*), Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. pp. 1519, 1596, 1604.

1862. *Dairinia* (*pars*), Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 309.

1885. „ (*pars*), Bovallius, Some forgotten Genera of Amphipoda, p. 9.

1887. *Thamneus*, Bovallius, Systematical List of Amph. Hyper., Bihang till K. Svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., Bd. 11, No. 16, p. 31.

For the definition of this genus, see Note on Bovallius, 1887 (p. 591). The first described species of the genus appears to be Dana's *Dairilia* (or *Dairinia*) *depressa*, but Dana's generic name may well be allowed to drop, as well for the doubtfulness of the spelling, as for the reason that Dana himself intended to identify it with Milne-Edwards' *Daira*, from which it differs, and included in it three species, of which two have already been assigned to other genera, and the third remains still doubtful. The name *Thamneus* itself comes rather awkwardly near to the earlier *Thamnus*.

Thamneus platyrrhynchus, n. sp. (Pl. CXCVIII.).

A very broad species, and also deep at the middle of the peræon; the head broader than long and considerably broader than deep; the front of the head, though broad from side to side, is very thin vertically, the rostral point not projecting but folded in on the under side between the antennæ; the peræon has its segments a little dimpled on either side; the fourth and fifth segments are the broadest; the first three segments of the pleon, which are scarcely half as broad as these, have their postero-lateral angles slightly rounded. The skin is covered with minute honeycomb markings. The outer margin of the liver-tubes is deeply corrugated as in *Simorhynchotus*.¹

¹ See Claus, Die Platysceliden, p. 65, Taf. xvii. fig. 18.