

Tribe 4. *Hyperiina*. Fam. *Hyperiidæ*. Gen. *Hyperiopsis*, n. "Generic Character.—Body of the usual form in Hyperidians, tumid anteriorly, with back broad and small epimera. Head large, with upper part prominently arcuate. Eyes incompletely developed. First pair of antennæ larger than 2nd, with peduncle short and a well-developed accessory flagellum. Mandibles furnished with distinctly developed palps. The 2 foremost pairs of legs feeble in structure, simple, non-subcheliform; the 2 succeeding pairs with 3rd joint very large, compressed, lamelliform; the 3 posterior pairs slender, almost filiform, with basal joint but slightly expanded; last joint longest. Pleopods powerfully developed. The 2 foremost pairs of caudal stylets simple, two-jointed; last pair biramous. Telson rudimentary." "It is far from improbable that a closer examination will show the necessity of selecting it [*Hyperiopsis Vøringii*] as the type of a distinct group within the tribe *Hyperiina*. The most striking peculiarity in the present form is the distinct and rather large secondary flagellum on the 1st pair of antennæ, a character quite alien to Hyperidians in general." 75. "*Hyperiopsis Vøringii*," n. sp. "The specimen examined would appear, judging from the structure of the antennæ, to be a female," length 11 mm., taken off the Norwegian coast at a depth of 600 fathoms. [The fifth and sixth pleon-segments are not coalesced.]

In the *Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer*, 1882, Sars divides the Amphipoda into Tribe 1. *Hyperina*, Tribe 2. *Gammarina*, Tribe 3. *Caprellina*. In the the present work we find Tribe 3. *Caprellina*, but Tribe 1. *Gammarina*, and Tribe 4. *Hyperiina*, without any Tribe 2. It may be presumed that the change of order was intentional, and that the numbers would have been consecutive but for an oversight.

The appendix, p. 276, mentions that *Socarnes ovalis*, Hoek, is a synonym of *Socarnes bidenticulatus* (Sp. Bate), and that in regard to the shallow-water specimen from north of Spitzbergen referred by Hoek to *Onesimus leucopis*, G. O. Sars, the correctness of the determination is very questionable.

1885. SCHNEIDER, J. SPARRE.

Pontocrates norvegicus, Boeck, und *Dexamine thea*, Boeck, Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Amphipoden des arktischen Norwegens. Tromsø. Mit 2 Tafeln. pp. 13–26.

Pontocrates norvegicus, Boeck, is described and figured in much detail, distinguished from *Pontocrates (Kroyera) arenarius*, Sp. Bate, and identified with *Kroyera altamarina*, Bate and Westwood. The genus *Pontocrates*, as defined by Boeck, is considered to be scarcely if at all distinguishable from *Monoculodes*. A very striking relationship is pointed out between *Monoculodes carinatus*, Sp. Bate, and *Pontocrates norvegicus*. Since *Monoculodes carinatus* was originally instituted as the type-species of *Krøyeria*, Sp. Bate, Schneider's investigations seem to tend either to the restoration of the name *Krøyeria*, with the species *carinata*, *arenaria* and *norvegica*, or to the merging of *Krøyeria* and *Pontocrates* alike in *Monoculodes*. [The form *Kroyera*, instead of the earlier and more correct *Krøyeria*, is uniformly used in the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea.]

Dexamine thea, Boeck, is fully described and figured. On the first maxillæ Schneider observes, "A want of symmetry in the mouth-organs is found in most Amphipoda, especially in the mandibles, but so irregular a pair of first maxillæ I have hitherto found only in *Dexamine*." It is apparently very like *Dexamine heibergeri*, Boeck. "In regard to the telson, Boeck speaks of it as split to the root; I remarked to be sure," Schneider says, "a suture along the whole telson, but even under strong pressure could only make the points dehiscent. The third segment of the pleon is, just as in many *Lysianassidæ*, drawn out into a pointed, somewhat upward curved, hook, whereas Boeck expressly affirms the contrary."