

that this is probably not Krøyer's original specimen, but that Krøyer was really describing a specimen of *Parathemisto*, as his figures indicate; in that case, however, he considers that there is little or nothing to separate *Parathemisto oblivia* (Krøyer) from the later *Parathemisto abyssorum*, Boeck, of which he has found several specimens from Greenland in Krøyer's collection. Under these circumstances it is reasonable that the specific name *oblivia* should be dropped on the ground of uncertainty and insufficient description. The next species claiming admission into the genus is *Hyperia trigona*, Dana, 1852, "length six to eight lines," coming "probably from the Lagulhas Bank, near Cape Horn." The Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 297, gives the measurement of this species as "Length $\frac{6}{10}$ ths of an inch = '6-8 lines' (Dana)." Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, p. 568, renames the species *Parathemisto trigona*, but gives the measurement as "Length 25-30 mm.," adding "*Hab.* Off Cape Horn (Dana)." For *Hyperia oblivia*, Spence Bate, 1857, Bovallius gives the name *Parathemisto longipes*. The species is rather obscure, but such as it is, it must bear the specific name *gracilipes*, proposed by Norman in 1869. The remaining species included in the genus are *Parathemisto compressa* (Goës), 1865, and *Parathemisto japonica*, Bovallius, 1887.

Parathemisto pacifica, n. sp.

The lower margins of the first three pleon-segments a little serrate and produced into small acute points; the hind margin bulging out beyond the postero-lateral angles.

Upper Antennæ.—First joint of the flagellum (in the male) as long as all three joints of the peduncle, with fourteen pairs of filaments along the convex margin, the apex narrowed; fourteen joints follow, of which the first is the shortest, a little longer than broad.

Lower Antennæ.—Last joint of the peduncle considerably longer than the preceding joint; first joint of the flagellum the longest, nearly as long as the last of the peduncle, but much more slender, a little bulbous at the base; sixteen slender joints follow in the specimen examined.

Upper Lip.—The distal emargination making one lobe half an oval, the other nearly square, yet with the end a little convex.

Mandibles.—The trunk compact, much shorter than the palp; the cutting edge with fourteen denticles, of which the lowest is the largest, a little apart from the rest; the secondary plate of the left mandible widens from a narrow neck, its broad distal edge having thirteen denticles which lie very near to those of the principal plate; behind the cutting plates there is the usual tuft of spines and the broad denticulate molar tubercle; the first joint of the palp is straight, elongate, yet shorter than the third; the second joint is slightly bent, longer than the third.

Lower Lip.—The distal margin of the principal lobes flattened, strongly ciliated.