

*The Telson* is minute, triangular, nearly once and a half as long as broad.

*Length*, without the antennæ, two-fifths of an inch.

*Locality*.—The label "September 29, 1873," refers this species to the South Atlantic, off the coast of Brazil, lat.  $19^{\circ} 6' S.$ , long.  $35^{\circ} 40' W.$  Six specimens, two of them males.

"October 5, 1873, South Atlantic, surface, night;" between lat.  $26^{\circ} 15'$  and  $29^{\circ} 35' S.$ , long.  $32^{\circ} 56'$  and  $28^{\circ} 9' W.$  One specimen, male.

A specimen labelled "New Hebrides, August 23, 1874," does not seem distinguishable from this species, although coming from a very distant locality, between lat.  $15^{\circ} 58'$  and  $14^{\circ} 7' S.$ , long.  $160^{\circ} 48'$  and  $153^{\circ} 43' E.$  It has, however, a shorter wrist to the first gnathopods, and the outer ramus of the third uropods is more than half the length of the inner ramus.

*Remarks*.—Whether this be really Milne-Edwards' briefly described species from the Atlantic must perhaps remain a little uncertain. He describes the upper antennæ as longer than the body, but whether by this he means the peræon and pleon without the head and the uropods is not clear. "*Tyro Sarsii*" of Bovallius is very near to, if not identical with, the present species, but there seems to be little to separate that species from *Tyro cornigera*. Dana's *Clydonia gracilis* agrees with the present species in so minute a particular as having "eyes small, nine lenses"; the description of *Astacus crassicornis*, Fabricius, is too vague and erroneous to entitle the specific name to the honour of priority.

#### Family VIBILIDÆ, Claus, 1872.

In 1840 Milne-Edwards formed the "Tribu des Hypérines gammaroides," to receive the single genus *Vibilia*. In 1852, Dana placed this tribe in the family Hyperidæ, as "Subfam. 1. Vibiliinæ." Claus changed the subfamily into the family Vibilidæ. This is changed into Vibiliidæ by Carus in 1885, but written Vibilidæ by Gerstaecker in 1886, and by Bovallius in 1887. None of these writers increase the number of genera in the family. In the table of generic divisions belonging to his "Famille des Hypérines," Milne-Edwards, in 1830, attributes to *Vibilia*, "pattes-mâchoires présentant des rudimens de tiges palpiformes." These he figures in his later work, pl. xxx. fig. 2. Dana in 1852, and Carus in 1885, retain these rudimentary palps of the maxillipeds as a character of the group, but it is almost certain that the original mention of them was due to some error of observation; Marion in 1874 expressly denies their existence either in adult or young of *Vibilia jeangerardii*, Lucas. Bovallius in 1887 gives the following character of the family:—

"Head small, not tumid; eyes mediocre, resembling those in the Gammarids. Both pairs of antennæ fixed at the anterior side of the head. First pair with the first joint