its greatest breadth not equalling their greatest breadth; the apex narrow, but rounded.

Length.—Some of the specimens were an inch in length, others much smaller; some were almost fully extended, others doubled up so that the tips of the uropods were just under the antennæ.

Locality.—Station 312, January 13, 1876; off Port Famine, Patagonia; lat. 53° 37′ 30″ S., long. 70° 56′ 0″ W.; depth, 10 to 15 fathoms; surface temperature, 47° 8. More than thirty specimens.

Remarks.—Milne-Edwards gives a very brief description of his species, which he says "Habite les mers du Chili." Spence Bate described it afresh and figured it under the name "Lestrigonus Gaudichaudii." He says "It closely resembles L. [Lestrigonus] exulans, but may be at once recognised by the distinct armature on the propoda of the gnathopoda." It has many points of resemblance also to Tauria macrocephala, Dana, a mysterious species, of which Dana's description does not wholly agree with his figures, see U.S. Explor. Exped., pl. lxviii. fig. 2d. According to Bovallius, Arctic and Antarctic Hyperids, Spence Bate's Lestrigonus exulans is a synonym of Montagu's Hyperia galba, while Krøyer's Lestrigonus exulans is a synonym of Milne-Edwards' "Hyperia Latreillei." Milne-Edwards only distinguishes Hyperia gaudichaudii from Hyperia latreillii by the antennæ, using characters which are now known not to be of specific value, but the figures given by Bovallius of Hyperia latreillii show that it must come extremely near specifically to Hyperia gaudichaudii, although the one is a northern, the other a southern, form.

Specimens belonging to the genus *Hyperia*, or to one of the closely related genera, were obtained at many localities, but there has not been time to examine them all; many of very small size, little or not at all over a tenth of an inch in length, have the characters of adult males or females, while many are almost certainly the young of larger species; whatever their age or size they have not been neglected as uninteresting, but simply because certain conditions of time and space to which this Report is subject have made it desirable to pass them over.

## Genus Hyperoche, Bovallius, 1887.

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