

inner ramus of the third pair of uropods is coalesced with the peduncle, as Claus figures it, though he does not mention the circumstance in his description. In *Amphithyrus sculpturatus* this ramus is free, and so also is it in *Amphithyrus orientalis*, though it is not perhaps in either species very freely movable, its position under the telson making such freedom not especially necessary.

Length.—At full stretch the specimen would not have measured one-tenth of an inch, and it was much less than this with the pleon flexed.

Locality.—Atlantic, surface. One specimen, male.

Family SCCELIDÆ, Claus, 1879.

The account which Claus gives of this family both in 1879 and 1887 is as follows:—

“Shape of the body and the antennæ as in the Typhidæ, the ventral surface however generally strongly flattened; the pleon relatively larger and more produced, flexing. Lower antennæ of the female well developed. Mouth organs outdrawn, beak-like, mandibles narrow and elongate. The branchial vesicles are simple laminæ. Laminar first joint of the third peræopods ovoid, that of the fourth peræopods considerably longer and more extended. Fifth peræopods feeble, but in general with the full number of joints.”

Bovallius in 1887 changes the name of the family to Parascelidæ, without, I think, sufficient cause for the alteration. He gives the following diagnosis:—

“Head large, a little deeper than the body, anteriorly produced downwards. The eyes large, occupying the whole sides of the head. First pair of antennæ fixed at the under side of the head; first joint of flagellum tumid, the rest of flagellum subterminal. The second pair fixed at the under side of the head, angularly folded (♂) or reduced (♀). Mandibles with palp. Femora of fifth and sixth pairs of pereopoda [first joint of *Third* and *Fourth Peræopods*] transformed into imperfect opercula. Seventh pair [*Fifth Peræopods*] not transformed.”

As regards the flagellum of the upper antennæ, it may be observed that the expression “subterminal” is not suitable to all the genera of the family, since in some the second joint of the flagellum is attached at the apex of the first. The statement that the mandibles have a palp is no doubt intended to apply only to the male.