

found on all segments, are rapidly lost in alcohol in the present material, but Shiino states that the pigment spots of his specimens are retained in alcohol; the seta on the inner distal angle of the terminal joint of the first pereopod is non-plumose here but plumose in Shiino's material; the flange on the outer region of the first joint of the exopod of the second pereopods is lacking, as are the small flanges shown at the bases of the four most distal spines of Shiino's and Shen's specimens; the basal joint of the fourth pereopod is shorter here than in Shiino's and the four most distal spines are not serrated as they are in Shiino's and Shen's specimens; the branches of the sternal furca are not curved as in Shiino's material and in this the present material is similar to Shen's. The author considers that the above differences are insufficient to allow the proposal of a new species for the present material considering the overall similarity of body form and the general form of the appendages.

It is interesting to note that *L. scutiger* occurs here with *Caligus brevis* Shiino on fishes of the family Labridae, but that unlike *C. brevis* which occurs on a labrid in Japan also, it is found on a member of the Hexagrammidae in Japan and China.

Lepeophtheirus polyprioni n.sp.

Caligids in which the female is moderately large, pale yellow-brown in alcohol; the carapace definitely more than half the entire length, a little wider than long; the fourth thoracic segment three times as wide as long; the genital segment wider than long, about half as wide as the carapace, with well developed lobes; the abdomen two-segmented, the first segment twice as long as the second, altogether about one-third the length of the genital segment. The males always much smaller than the females.

DESCRIPTION. *Female:* Females of this species large compared to those of other species of this genus (7.70mm–8.25mm), carapace normally three-fifths length of animal.

Carapace sub-ovate, a little wider than long (4.80mm–4.95mm x 4.80mm–5.20mm); frontal area half as wide as carapace and one-tenth as long as wide; it is curved anteriorly to a depth equal to twice its length, and swells posteriorly over lateral one-fifth of its width to twice its median length. Transverse bar of dorsal rib curved anteriorly, its junctions with longitudinal branches being two-thirds of distance from anterior margin of carapace, its midpoint one-eighth nearer this margin; anterior longitudinal branches of dorsal rib straight, one-fifth length of carapace and diverge slightly; posterior longitudinal branches three-tenths as long as carapace, straight and diverging by one-quarter their anterior separation for first three-quarters of their length, then incline slightly towards each other before terminating at posterior sinuses. Posterior sinuses long and narrow, as wide as flange on lateral areas, three times as long as wide, parallel to each other, bounded laterally by a strip of median posterior area which is only three-quarters width of sinuses. Lateral areas rounded posteriorly; median posterior area as wide as frontal area but tapers abruptly to half this width posteriorly, then terminating in a straight margin; it extends beyond sinuses for a distance equal to posterior width of flange on lateral areas. Eyes small, one-sixtieth length of carapace, situated three-tenths of distance from anterior margin of carapace; they are two-fifths as wide as long, separated by a distance equal to half their length posteriorly, touching but not joined anteriorly. Flange on lateral margin of carapace moderately wide (0.15mm–0.21mm).

Fourth, freely articulated thoracic segment broad but very short (0.50mm–0.55mm x 1.25mm–1.60mm); it is subrectangular, narrowing slightly laterally to articulation with the genital segment, lateral margins rounded.

Genital segment subcircular, a little wider than long, about half width of carapace (2.0mm–2.40mm x 2.05mm–2.65mm); subsemicircular posterolateral lobes, which are very slightly pointed posteriorly, make up one-fifth of length of segment; lobes separated anteriorly by a straight margin one-sixth width of segment, and posteriorly by a distance equal to half width of segment.

Abdomen subtrapezoid, two segmented, one-sixth length of carapace, second segment half as long as first (1st segment 0.48mm–0.61mm x 0.50mm–0.55mm; 2nd segment 0.22mm–