In two previous contributions (Pillai, 1963; Pillai, in press) on the epiparicid parasites I described a new genus belonging to the family Cryptoniscidae and four new species belonging to Dajidae. The present paper describes four species belonging to the family Bopyridae. One species is new.

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**Hypophryxus leptochelae** n. sp. (figs. 1-4)

Material. — A fully mature female 7.0 mm long and a juvenile 2.0 mm long, both without the male, were found attached to the ventral side of the abdomen of *Leptochela aculeocaudata* Paulson. The hosts were caught in the plankton net operated in the inshore waters of the Kerala coast. The mature female is deposited as the holotype in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Female. — The body is tumid and highly asymmetrical. The cephalon, in the juvenile (figs. 2, 3), is triangular; in the mature specimen (fig. 1) it is parallel-sided, posteriorly rounded and deeply immersed in the peraeon. The anterior border of the cephalon is faintly trilobed and remains on a level with the arched first peraeon segment. Eyes are present in the juvenile. Cephalic appendages are conspicuous and project in front of the cephalon. The first antenna is short and four-segmented, the second antenna is long and stout, six-segmented; both antennae are provided with setae.

The first two peraeon segments are bent forwards and embrace the cephalon, their lateral borders, which remain on a level with the cephalon, have a semicircular bulge with serrate border (fig. 3). Peraeon segments three to seven are clearly defined on the right side, but the septa progressively become faint towards the left side so that on the left side the peraeon is unsegmented. Neither ovarian bosses nor coxal plates are present. All the seven pairs of pereopods are present. The first two pairs are symmetrically placed in front of the cephalon. The basis of these legs has a rounded projection with a serrate border. Peraeopods three to seven are asymmetrically arranged. On the right side, which is nearly straight, the legs form a closely arranged row, the sixth and seventh legs are ventral in position. On the left side the third pereaeopod is comparatively very long and situated dorsally.
between the two enlarged brood lamellae, the last four peraeopods are ventral in position. All the peraeopods are normally developed, the merus and carpus are coalesced and the inferior borders of the carpus and propodus are spiny. In the anterior peraeopods the inferior border of the propodus is convex and the dactylus is short and triangular. The propodus of the posterior peraeopods is deeply concave and the dactylus is comparatively long.

The pleon is longer than broad and five-segmented, the fifth segment is semicircular and posteriorly cleft. The first four pleon segments carry large foliaceous lateral plates completely hiding the pleopods in the dorsal view. There are four pairs of biramous pleopods (fig. 4), the exopod is large and the endopod is small.

Figs. 1-4. *Hypophryxus leptochelae* n. sp. 1, mature female; 2-4, immature female. 1, 2, dorsal view; 3, anterior end of body showing cephalon and antennae, dorsal view; 4, posterior end of body, ventral view.