

subulatæ, validæ (superiores validissimæ), eadem ferme pedunculi et flagelli longitudine, sub-rostro in eodem plano positæ, alterum par antè alterum posterius. Oculi in superficie capitis dorsali siti. Mandibulæ angustiores, acuminatæ, palpo instructæ; lamina maxillæ prioris exterior nullis divisa articulis; pedes maxillares palpo biarticulato. Thorax latus, depressus. Pes primi paris gracillimus, manu lineari, ungue elongato; pes secundi paris brevis, validus, manu quadrata, ungue sublaminari apice setoso. Reliqui decem pedes validi, subcheliformes, eadem ferme longitudine. Epimera mediocris magnitudinis, quartum par in acumen inferne productum. Pedes natatorii elongati, pedes saltatorii debiles." The type species is "*Lafystius Sturionis*, Kr.," at the time the species was constituted the only one of the Gammarina known to be parasitic.

Under the heading "new species of known genera," Krøyer here alters Milne-Edwards' definition of *Leucothoë*, Leach, to embrace two new species which he describes, *Leucothoë clypeata*, Kr., from Greenland, and *Leucothoë glarialis*, Kr., from Spitzbergen. These, he thinks, if refused admission to *Leucothoë*, would require, not simply one, but two new genera for their reception. He rightly observes that every genus founded on a single species must be liable to modification in its form to include subsequent discoveries. His own two species are now included in Boeck's genus *Metopa*, of which *Leucothoë clypeata* is the type. He describes *Gammarus dentatus*, n. s., by Sp. Bate named *Megamocera dentata*, and by Boeck transferred to *Melita dentata*. He reluctantly admits the separation of *Acanthonotus*, Owen, from *Amphithoë*, excluding from it *Acanthonotus nordmannii*, Milne-Edwards, which Spence Bate gives as *Protomedeia nordmannii*. Krøyer adds a new species *Acanthonotus inflatus*, very near to *Oniseus serratus*, O. Fabr., but "with back rounded, not dentate." These two by Boeck are named *Acanthonotozoma inflatum* and *Acanthonotozoma serratum* respectively, Owen's generic name and White's alternative for it, *Vertumnus*, being both pre-occupied. Krøyer next re-describes *Ischyrocerus angripes*, adding a new species *Ischyrocerus latipes*, both of which belong to the older *Podocerus* of Leach, and *Ischyrocerus angripes* in Bate's opinion certainly, in Boeck's doubtfully, being a synonym of *Podocerus cylindricus*, Say. The new species "*Podocerus Leachii*" here described was afterwards called "*Cerapus Leachii*" by Spence Bate, and *Cerapus difformis* by Boeck. To this last S. I. Smith restores its original name *Erichthonius difformis*, Milne-Edwards. Krøyer notices that the male of his species is an *Erichthonius*, for which reason he makes that genus yield as a synonym to *Podocerus*. In the genus *Anonyx* he notes that his *Anonyx appendiculosus* is only the male of *Anonyx lagena*. He has also discovered, he says, that in this genus the males are distinguished from the females in that the antennæ, besides being considerably longer in the lower pair, are furnished with a number of small appendages, which seem to act as suckers (Sugeskaaler), by which probably the male holds the female fast. These had been already noticed by Milne-Edwards in 1830 on his *Gammarus ornatus*. They have since, at Stimpson's suggestion, been called *calceoli*; it is now known that they are not in all species confined to the male sex, or to the lower antennæ, and as they are sometimes found in both sexes, Krøyer's explanation of their use is thought untenable. He finds a similar distinction between the sexes in his new genera *Opis*, *Phoxus* and *Ampelisca*, considers that *Amphithoë crenulata* and *Amphithoë inermis* should on this ground be considered male and female of the same species. These are united by Boeck under the name *Pontogeneia inermis*. He attributes his discovery indirectly to Captain Holbøll, his suspicions being aroused by the great number of the species to which Holbøll gave names. Of these Krøyer paired "*An. sceletator*" with its female "*An. Krøyeri*," "*An. velatus*" with "*An. ornatus*," "*An. Eschrichtii*" with "*An. bonæ spec.*," names of undescribed species which do not re-appear. In a note he expresses a regret that Milne-Edwards did not retain *Alibrotus chauseicus* in the genus *Lysianassa* and transfer *Lysianassa costæ* to the genus *Anonyx*.