

it; 4. "*Autonoe erythrophthalma* (Liljeborg)," for the *Gammarus* (*Gammaropsis*) *erythrophthalmus* of Liljeborg, since called *Gammaropsis erythrophthalmus*; 5. *Autonoe longipes*, Liljeborg, for *Gammarus longipes*, Liljeborg, 1852, which Boeck accepts as the type of the genus *Autonoe*; 6. *Autonoe macronyx*, Liljeborg, pl. i. fig. 6, for *Gammarus macronyx*, Liljeborg, 1853, identified by Boeck with *Protomedeia fasciata*, Krøyer, 1842. To *Amphithoe*, Leach, Bruzelius assigns the species, 1. *podoceroïdes*, Rathke, with *albo-maculata*, Krøyer, for a synonym, and 2. *pygmaea*, Liljeborg, which Boeck identifies with "*Photis Reinhardi*," Krøyer, 1842.

In "Familia III. ORCHESTIDÆ, Dana," Bruzelius places, 1. *Orchestia*, Leach, with the species *littorea*, Leach, including *Euchore*, F. Müller; 2. *Allorchestes*, Dana, with the species "*Allorchestes Nilsoni* (Rathke)," in the synonymy of which he gives "*Amphithoe Prevosti*?, H. Rathke; *Amphithoe Nilsoni*, H. Rathke; *Orchestia Nidrosiensis*, Krøyer"; remarking also that he feels tolerably certain that Rathke's and Krøyer's species are identical with the one he himself describes, but of Milne-Edwards' he is doubtful, as the figure seems to show two rami on the last uropods. Brandt's subgenus *Allorchestina* he considers unnecessary.

In "Familia IV. GAMMARIDÆ, Dana," Bruzelius describes nineteen genera. The species which he calls *Anonyx nanus*, Krøyer?, was called *Anonyx nanoïdes* by Liljeborg in 1865, while the *Anonyx minutus*, Krøyer, which he thinks perhaps identical, is called *Orchomene minutus* by Boeck. "*Anonyx Krøyeri*," n. s., pl. ii. fig. 7, was transferred to *Callisoma* by Spence Bate. *Pontoporeia furcigera*, n. s., pl. ii. fig. 8, is said by Sars in 1882 to be the same as the earlier *Pontoporeia femorata*, Krøyer. Bruzelius says that in his species the accessory flagellum of the upper antennæ has three joints as against two in Krøyer's species, and that *Pontoporeia furcigera* is much smaller than *femorata*, while he has always found that in individuals of the same species the number of joints in the flagella increases or diminishes with the size of the animal. Also the fork-like process on the fourth segment of the abdomen is considerably larger than in *Pontoporeia femorata*.

For *Gammarus*, Fabricius, Bruzelius draws up a scheme including thirteen species, which have since been distributed among various genera. "*Gammarus Loveni*," n. s., pl. ii. fig. 9, was transferred to *Mæra* by Spence Bate. *Gammarus lævis*, n. s., pl. ii. fig. 10, was identified by Spence Bate with *Gammarus longimanus* (Leach), Thompson, which Spence Bate places in the genus *Megamæra*. *Gammarus brevicornis*, n. s., pl. iii. fig. 11, is identified in Bate and Westwood with *Liljeborgia pallida*, Spence Bate.

The new genus *Eriopsis*, is thus defined:—

"Corpus elongatum, parum compressum, epimeris parvis. Antennæ superiores pedunculo gracili et flagello appendiculari perpusillo instructæ; inferiores subpediformes. Mandibulæ duobus ramis, tuberculo molari et palpo triarticulato instructæ. Maxilla primi paris palpo biarticulato ornata. Palpus pedum maxillarium e quatuor articulis compositus. Pedes primi secundique paris manu (articulo quinto) subcheliformi armati. Tria paria posteriora pedum thoracis postice gradatim longiora. Rami pedum abdominalium ultimi paris valde inæquales; interior brevis, exterior abdominis longitudinem fere æquans, duobus articulis complanatis instructus." This genus is identified by Boeck with *Niphargus*, Schiødte, 1851, which had hitherto contained only fresh-water species. *Eriopsis elongata*, n. s., pl. iii. fig. 12, "habitat in locis profundis maris Bohusiae." This is called by Boeck *Niphargus elongatus*.

The new genus *Paramphithoe* is thus defined:—

"Corpus compressum, epimeris mediocribus aut magnis. Oculi duo compositi. Antennæ superiores graciles, articulo tertio pedunculi articulis flagelli crassiore, sed flagello appendiculari carentes. Mandibula palpo triarticulato. Palpus maxillæ primi paris biarticulatus, pedum maxillarium e quatuor articulis compositus. Pedes primi secundique paris manu subcheliformi instructi. Pedes septimi paris reliquis pedibus non duplo longiores. Pedes