

abdominis ultimi paris biramei, ramis elongatis." To this genus Bruzelius refers nine species; in section *a*, "dorsum magis minusve carinatum, posticum sæpe dentibus armatum," 1. *Paramphithoe panopla*, Krøyer, by Bate, Boeck and Sars now called *Pleustes panoplus*; 2. *Paramphithoe pulchella*, Krøyer, by Bate called *Pherusa pulchella*, by Boeck *Pleustes pulchellus*, by Sars, 1882, *Paramphithoe pulchella*; 3. *Paramphithoe hystrix*, Owen, for which see Note on Lepechin, 1780; 4. *Paramphithoe compressa*, Liljeborg, identified by Boeck with "*Atylus Swammerdamii*," Milne-Edwards; in section *b*, "dorsum rotundatum, segmentis duobus aut pluribus postice dentatis;" 5. *Paramphithoe bicuspis*, Krøyer, by Bate referred to *Pherusa*, by Boeck to *Pleustes*, by Sars, 1882, back to *Paramphithoe*; 6. *Paramphithoe tridentata*, n. s., pl. iii. fig. 13, by Boeck in 1870 named *Halirages tridentatus*; 7. *Paramphithoe elegans*, n. s., pl. iii. fig. 14, by Boeck identified with *Dexamine bispinosa*, Spence Bate, under the name *Halirages bispinosa*; in section *c*, "dorsum rotundatum, carina et dentibus destitutum;" 8. *Paramphithoe læviuscula*, Krøyer, now known as *Calliopius læviusculus*; 9. *Paramphithoe norvegica*, Rathke, now known as *Calliopius norvegicus*, Rathke. Thus it appears that all the species assigned to *Paramphithoe* by the founder of the genus fall to older genera, with the exception of Owen's *hystrix* and the new species *tridentata*; this latter he defines:—"Caput rostro perpusillo instructum. Dorsum rotundatum, læve, segmenti septimi thoracis, primi secundique abdominis margine medio posteriore dentem acutum formante. Antennæ superiores inferioribus longissimis multo breviores. Pedes primi secundique paris manu fere oblongo-ovali, mediocris magnitudinis, instructi. Appendix caudalis indivisa, margine posteriore truncato et dentato." If Boeck's *Acanthozone* is accepted as the generic name for Owen's *hystrix*, *Paramphithoe tridentata*, Bruzelius, remains over to represent the new genus, and would, I imagine, take precedence of Boeck's *Halirages*, unless we may argue that the genus instituted by Bruzelius lapsed through the want of any suitable definition, coupled with the want of any species selected as the type.

After describing *Acanthonotus serra*, Krøyer, *Dexamine tenuicornis*, Rathke, and *Iphimedia obesa*, Rathke, Bruzelius proceeds to define the genus *Ampelisca*, Krøyer, identifying with it Costa's *Araneops*. He assigns to it six species (1) *æquicornis*, n. s., pl. iv. fig. 15; (2) *tenuicornis*, Liljeborg; (3) *lævigata*, Liljeborg; (4) *macrocephala*, Liljeborg; (5) "*Gaimardi*," Krøyer, by Boeck in 1870 named "*Byblis Gaimardi*;" (6) *Ampelisca carinata*, n. s., pl. iv. fig. 16, in which the front part of the back is rounded, and which therefore differs from the *Ampelisca Gaimardi* (*Tetromatus typicus*), Spence Bate, which has "cephalon and pereion laterally compressed and dorsally cuneated."

Bruzelius next describes *Haploops tubicola*, Liljeborg; *Haploops carinata*, Liljeborg; *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström. In the last he has noticed the variations in the antennæ, which subsequently occasioned the institution of new species.

In the genus *Ædiceros*, he describes (1) *Ædiceros obtusus*, n. s., pl. iv. fig. 17, identified by Boeck with *Leucothoë phyllonyx*, M. Sars, under the name *Aceros phyllonyx*; (2) *Ædiceros affinis*, n. s., pl. iv. fig. 18, by Boeck called *Monoculodes affinis*, as also earlier by Spence Bate, who gives it priority over his own *Monoculodes stimpsoni*, whereas J. S. Schneider inclines to identify *Monoculodes affinis*, Boeck, with *Monoculodes stimpsoni*, Bate, and definitely makes *Ædiceros affinis*, Bruzelius, a synonym of *Monoculodes carinatus*, Spence Bate; (3) *Ædiceros saginatus*, Krøyer.

He describes "*Leucothoë clypeata* (Krøyer)?" which Boeck calls "*Metopa Bruzelii*," Goës. Bruzelius notices that his specimens differed somewhat in the antennæ and gnathopods from Krøyer's description, but was content to regard them as the young of Krøyer's species. Sars, in 1882, considers that the form described by Boeck is not the true *Metopa Bruzelii*, Goës, but a distinct species, which he names *Metopa borealis*, distinguished by its more considerable