

a species found by Krøyer but left indeterminate; 34. *Pontoporeia femorata* Krøyer; 35. *Pardalisca cuspidata* Krøyer; 36. "Ampelisca Gaimardii" Krøyer; 37. "Ampelisca Eschrichtii" Krøyer; 38. *Ampelisca lævigata* Liljeb.; 39. *Amphithoë serra* Krøyer, with the remark that the fourth side-plate is much too small in the figure in Krøyer's Grønland, Amphip., it being both in Norwegian and Greenland specimens, which Sars had examined, double as long as the third and somewhat deeper. 40. *Amphithoë cristata* (*Acanthonotus*) Owen, a species said to be very like *Amphithoë serra*, but still more like a remarkable new species from the coast of Norway, *Amphithoë parasitica*, which is fully described, the Latin description being:—"A. serræ affinis, dignoscitur carina in medio dorso segmenti thoracici quinti oriunda et usque ad segmentum quartum abdominis porrecta, postice in quoque segmento in dentem triangularem acutum desinente; oculis magnis, paululum ovalibus, convexis; epimero quarto et quinto insolita magnitudine, anterioribus duplo longioribus, quarto infra et antice, quinto infra et postice in spinam fortem conico-acuminatam exeunte (in epimero quarto uncinatam, in quinto rectam); pedibus thoracicis primi et secundi parvis magnitudine mediocri et manu subcheliformi præditis; antennis fere æqualibus aut inferioribus paulo longioribus, dimidiam longitudinem corporis parum superantibus." This species was referred to *Acanthosoma* by Boeck in 1860, to *Acanthonotus* by Sp. Bate in 1862, and subsequently identified by Boeck with *Epimeria cornigera*, Fabricius.

A full description is given by Sars of Owen's *Amphithoë cristata*, which "in the short form of the body, the sharp serrate-like back, and strong development of the fourth and fifth side-plates much resembles *Amphithoë serra* and still more *Amphithoë parasitica*, but is distinguished from both inasmuch as the dorsal carina extends over all the peræon-segments and the four first of the pleon (while in both those species it is wanting on the four first peræon-segments) or, as Owen expresses it, 'segmentis 4 anticis in crista continua superne elevatis.' Where, however, the same author adds, 'reliquis in spinis retrorsum inclinatis productis,' he is so far incorrect as in fact these spines or processes are entirely wanting on the last three abdominal-segments." By Boeck this species is called *Acanthonotozoma cristatum*. The list continues with 41. *Amphithoë hystrix* (*Acanthosoma*) Owen. Comparing his specimens with Krøyer's description, Grønland, Amphip., p. 260, Sars was inclined to regard the Norwegian form as a distinct species from the Greenland, but by comparison of these with Owen's figure, which he says is more correct than his short description, he was convinced of the identity of the forms from the two localities. To Krøyer's description he offers corrections;—"Hovedet har i Midten af Panderanden et meget lidet, men tydeligt, horizontalt, tilspidset Horn, ikke, som Krøyer siger, kun en stump Vinkel. De øverste Følere ere noget mere end halvt eller næsten Totrediedele saa lange som de nederste (efter Krøyer naa de ikke disses halve Længde); Skaftets første Led udsender fra Enden af sin øverste Rand en opad og udad rettet stærk og spids Torn, som næsten er ligesaa lang som selve Leddet (efter Krøyer er denne Torn lang mindre) eller som andet Led, det tredje Led er kun halvt saa langt. Svøben, undersøgt kun hos et enkelt Exemplar, bestod af 79 Led (efter Krøyer 'af 20 Led og derover'), af hvilke de 7 (efter Kr. de 4) første Led have i deres underste Rand smaa Haarknipper, men af alle de følgende Led viser, som Krøyer meget rigtigt anfører, kun hvert andet Led Haar og hvert andet er blottet for dem. Svøbens første Led er af Længde som Skaftets tredje Led (efter Kr. er det betydeligt længere). I de nederste Føleres Svøbe taltes hos det samme Exemplar 111 Led (efter Kr. bestaaer den 'af i det mindste 50 Led'). De syv Brystsegmenter ere, som Krøyer rigtig fremstiller det, bedækkede med 5 eller, naar man regner Sidepladernes Pig med, 7 Rækker af Pigge; Bagkroppens 2 første Segmenter vise derimod hvert 9 Pigge (af hvilke de 2 nederste ere de mindste), det tredje 5, det fjerde 3, det femte og sjette 2 (idet Piggen paa Midtlinien af disse Segmenter mangler), og det syvende ingen. Heraf sees, at det rette Forhold ikke rigtigt fremstilles af Krøyer, naar han kun angiver 7 Pigge paa Bagkroppens andet Segment og slet ingen paa det femte og sjette.