

Eyes round. Superior antennæ long; inferior about half the length of the superior. Gnathopoda subchelate, the second pair being the larger. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous. Telson double."

"This genus is distinguished from *Mæra* by the relative size of the second pair of gnathopoda, by the greater size of the coxæ, and by the more compact form of the animal generally; and from *Gammarus* by the absence of the fasciculi of spines upon the dorsal surface of the caudal segments and the shortness of the inferior antennæ. It is included by most authors in the genus *Gammarus*, but distinguished as a group by itself." In the Brit. Sess. Crust. p. 400, it is said to be distinguished from *Mæra*, as well by the coxæ and second gnathopods, as "generally by the greater length of the posterior pair of caudal appendages." Heller and Boeck make it a synonym of *Mæra*. The new species assigned to it are *Megamæra serrata*, n. s., which is no doubt a synonym of *Mæra rubromaculata*, Stimpson; *Megamæra semiserrata*, n. s.; "*Megamæra Alderi*, n. s.," which in the Brit. Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 407, occurs as *Megamæra? alderi*, with the rather singular observation that "the character of this animal appears to justify its admission as a species in the present genus, but we desire to express our conviction that it will ultimately be ascertained to be the female of a species of *Melita*, probably *Melita proxima*." This conviction is confirmed by A. M. Norman, who considers *Megamæra alderi* the ♀ and *Melita proxima* the ♂ of *Melita obtusata*.

Fam. 3. Corophiidae. Subfamily 1. Podocerides, receives "*Amphithoë Falklandi*, n. s.;" "*Amphithoë Australiensis*, n. s.;" "*Amphithoë Desmarestii*, n. s.," identified by Catta, 1876, with *Amphithoë penicillata*, Costa, but which is more probably a synonym of *Amphithoë vaillantii*, Lucas, 1849; *Podocerus ocius*, n. s.; "*Cerapus Hunteri*, n. s.," entered by S. I. Smith as a synonym of *Erichthonius difformis*, M.-Edwards.

*Nænia*, new genus, is thus defined:—Antennæ subequal; superior without a secondary appendage; inferior arising posteriorly to the superior. Gnathopoda subchelate; second pair very large. Pereiopoda strong, subequal. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous, rami styliform. Telson tubular, tipped with one or two rudimentary denticles.

"This genus differs from *Eurystheus* chiefly in the absence of the secondary appendage to the superior antennæ and in the larger size of the second pair of gnathopoda." The type species is *Nænia tuberculosa*, n. s., which Boeck considers a synonym of his *Podoceropsis sophiæ*; *Nænia rimapalma*, n. s., is changed to *Nænia rimapalmata*, in the Brit. Sess. Crust., p. 474. *Nænia excavata*, n. s., is doubtfully distinct from the preceding; *Nænia undata*, n. s., may perhaps belong to some other genus.

*Cratippus*, new genus, is thus defined:—"Body long. Antennæ short; flagella rudimentary; superior pair without any secondary appendage. Coxæ not so deep as the pereion. Gnathopoda subchelate; second pair having the propodos much larger than that of the first. Pereiopoda subequal. Three posterior pairs of pleopoda having short rami. Telson squamiform (?)." "The rudimentary character of the flagella of the antennæ, the absence of the secondary appendage, and the shortness of the coxæ are characters that separate this genus from *Podocerus*; the size and form of the second pair of gnathopoda distinguish it from *Corophium*; and the shortness of the antennæ and relative proportions of the gnathopoda separate it from *Dryope* and *Unciola*." The type species is *Cratippus tenuipes*, n. s., but both genus and species have been anticipated by *Colomastix pusilla*, Grube, 1861. Grube (and subsequently Norman in his also synonymous *Exunguia stilipes*), shows that the first gnathopods, instead of being subchelate or "scarcely subchelate," are *exungues*, without a finger.

*Dryope*, new genus (answering to *Unciola*, Gosse, Marine Zool. i. p. 141, not Say) is thus defined:—"Animal long and slender. Superior antennæ without a secondary appendage; inferior antennæ not longer than the superior. Coxæ not so deep as the pereion. First pair of gnathopoda larger than the second, subchelate; second pair small, imperfectly chelate.