

1855.	<i>Leucothoë</i> ,	Liljeborg, Öfv. af Kongl. Vet.-Akad. Förh.
1857.	„	Spence Bate, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 2, vol. xix.
1857.	„	White, Popular Hist. Brit. Crust., p. 188.
1859.	„	Bruzelius, Skand. Amph. Gamm., p. 95.
1860.	„	Boeck, Forh. ved. de Skand. Naturf., Sde Møde.
1862.	„	Spence Bate, Brit. Mus. Catal. Amph. Crust., p. 156.
1862.	„	Bate and Westwood, Brit. Sess. Crust., p. 269.
1865.	„	Liljeborg, On the Lysianassa Magellanica, p. 18.
1870.	„	Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 77.
1876.	„	Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 506.
1882.	„	Haswell, Catal. Australian Crust., p. 247.
1886.	„	Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 506.

For the original definition see Note on Leach, 1813 (p. 84). Boeck's definition is as follows:—

“ *Mandibles* apically much dilated and dentate ; molar tubercle wanting.

“ *First Maxillæ* with the inner plate very small.

“ *Maxillipeds* with the outer plate almost obsolete.

“ *Upper Antennæ* without an accessory flagellum.

“ *First Gnathopods* with wrist ovate, at the lower hinder angle produced into a long, slender, curved, acuminate process ; the hand elongate, linear, armed with spines on the hind margin.

“ *Second Gnathopods* having a long heel to the wrist ; the hand very large, sub-chelate.

“ The *Peræopods* slender.

“ *Third Uropods* with a tolerably long peduncle.

“ *Telson* not cleft.”

A rudimentary secondary flagellum is present on the upper antennæ, at least in some species of the genus.

*Leucothoë miersi*, n. sp. (Pl. XLVI.).

*Rostrum* minute, lateral lobes of the head prominent ; the postero-lateral angles of the first three pleon-segments scarcely acute.

*Eyes* oval, situated near the lateral lobes of the head, light-coloured in the specimen preserved in spirit, the ocelli small.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First and second joints long, subequal in length, the first with a small apical tooth, the second fringed with a few setules ; the third narrow, about one-fourth the length of the second ; the flagellum slender, shorter than the peduncle, with seventeen joints on one antenna, and twenty-one on the other in the specimen here described, the distal joints much longer than those at the base ; the secondary flagellum a small rudiment, consisting of a single joint, much shorter than the short first joint of the primary.