

leg clavated, surmounted by two blunt teeth, and a large dentated curved claw directed forwards. Immediately behind these legs arises, from the inferior part of each joint, the bifurcate articulated appendages which are called fin-feet; so that all the rings of the body have either true or fin feet or styles articulated to them, in this respect differing from all hitherto noticed genera.

“This species swims with considerable rapidity and has all the habits of our common European marine *Gammari*. Its size is about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch, and its colour subject to but little variety, being of a greenish tint more or less brownish in the specimens I have examined. In its generic characters the great and disproportionate length of the 2 last pairs of feet, the fin-feet arising from the succeeding joints, and the appearance presented by the antennæ, which are much longer than in the contiguous genera, at once distinguish it. The claws also offer distinctions.”

In the above description, Templeton speaks of a minute first joint to the upper antennæ, which he very properly does not figure. He speaks of the lower antennæ having joints *much* longer than any of those of the superior, and again his figure contradicts his description. By the extremely minute “first pair of legs” he evidently means the maxillipeds, what he calls the second and third pairs being the two pairs of gnathopods. The third peræopods are missing both from the figure and the description. It is curious that Templeton should have thought his genus distinguished by having appendages to all the rings of the body, since few genera of Amphipods are without this characteristic, unless the telson be counted as one of the rings. Milne-Edwards introduced the genus between *Isæa* and *Amphitoe*, adopting Templeton’s error as to the gnathopods, and not noticing his other mistakes, unless obliquely in the words, “l’abdomen ne paraît offrir rien de particulier.” Spence Bate, in the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 245 (*Anisopus dubius*, p. 145, by error in the index), describes Templeton’s species as *Amphithoë dubia*, adding that “this description is taken from Templeton’s figure, which is not well drawn,” and that “if the telson (which is neither figured nor described) should be found to be formed into a hook, then it belongs to *Sunamphithoë*.” As a matter of fact, fig. 7, on Plate XLII, of the Catalogue does not fairly represent Templeton’s figure, and since the generic distinction which separates *Sunamphithoë* from *Amphithoë* is no longer the hooked telson, but the distal widening of the fifth joint in the hinder peræopods, which Templeton expressly describes and very clearly figures, the name *Anisopus* would have priority over *Sunamphithoë*, had it not been preoccupied among the Decapod Crustacea by de Haan, and also among Coleoptera, in 1835. The species itself is probably the same as *Sunamphithoë hamulus*, Sp. Bate, 1856, but I do not think that for such a negation of a name as *dubius*, any alteration should be made in the commonly received nomenclature. In the figure the last uropods show the terminal hooks which are characteristic of the Amphithoinæ.

The next species is described as follows:—

“**THAUMALEA DEPILIS.** Plate XX. fig. 2. *Erythrocephalus melanophthalmus?* Tilesius, Neue Ann. Wetterausch. i. p. 6. pl. xxi. a. fig. 5.

“Body hyaline, with a few dark specks, especially along the edges of the abdominal plates or rings. The head is quadrangular, not large; the eyes deeply imbedded in it; front retracted inferiorly, from about its middle arise the superior antennæ, which are short and tumid; 1st joints short, forming together a truncated cone on which rests the elongate spindle-shaped 4th joint. The inferior antennæ arise from the inferior part of the frontal surface; they are much smaller than the superior, composed of 4 joints, of which the 1st is small and obconic, the remainder in length subequal, the last conic. The body swells out to about the 5th ring, when it again becomes gradually reduced in size and ends in a bifurcate articulated tail. There are only 6 legs apparent, the 2 first pairs being very short and apparently without claws, the 4 posterior pairs of about equal length, tapering, and with