

flagello composita. Oculi disciformes. Pedes quatuordecim: duo eorum paria antica chelis monodactylis complanatis, secundi paria multo majoribus. Stylorum abdominalium paria tria. Abdominis appendicula terminalis simplex, erecta verruciformis."

On this genus Spence Bate, B. M. Catal., p. 87, remarks, "Dana has arranged this genus in his subfamily Lysianassinæ. Not having seen a specimen, I adopt the same arrangement; but judging from the figure of the author, I should be inclined to classify it near to *Nicea* of Nicolet, from which the female appears to differ only in the posterior pair of pleopoda having two branches—a feature that the author has not alluded to in the description of the animal, although exhibited in the figure. It is this character, together with the absence of any mention whether the mandibles are furnished with an appendage or not, that has precluded my placing it among the Orchestidæ."

Axel Boeck in 1870 united *Allorchestes*, Dana, and *Nicea*, Nicolet, as synonyms to *Hyale*, Rathke. In this identification I myself (1876) and Wrześniowski (1879) have agreed with him. Faxon, Crustacea of the Lake Titicaca, 1876, takes a different view, which, to make the subject intelligible, must be given in full. The genus *Allorchestes*, he says, "differs from *Nicea*, Nicolet (as limited by Bate and Heller) in having the telson single instead of double or cleft. The fourth segment of the palpus of the maxillipeds is well developed, as in *Nicea* and *Gammarus*, and, as in these genera, is commonly unguiculiferous. Neither Dana, in describing *Allorchestes*, nor Nicolet, in his description of *Nicea* (published in the same year), mentioned the form of the telson. The two names were therefore synonyms. Bate, in a list of British *Amphipoda*, published in 1856 in the Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, indicates, without describing, two genera, *Allorchestes*, Dana, and *Galanthis*, gen. nov., which, as appears from his subsequent description, were based upon the trivial character of a different length of the first and second antennæ, and a differently formed telson, Dana's name, *Allorchestes*, being restricted to those species in which the first antennæ are (at least) as long as the peduncle of the second antennæ and the telson entire, and his own name *Galanthis* including the species with the two pairs of antennæ subequal and short, and the telson cleft or double. In 1861 he suppressed the name *Galanthis* in favor of Nicolet's *Nicea*. The proportion of the antennæ and the form of the telson brought together by Bate in his generic diagnoses are not in reality always concomitant, and Heller for the first time properly distinguished the two genera by the character of the telson alone. Grube (1866) adopts the relative length of the two pairs of antennæ (at most a specific character) as the generic distinction. All his species of *Allorchestes* have a double telson, and should be transferred to *Nicea*.

"Boeck (1872) apparently misled by the fact that Bate carelessly describes *Nicea Nilssonii* with an entire telson, and places it under *Allorchestes* §, would unite the two genera, giving as a generic character 'appendix caudalis brevis, crassa et fissa.' He furthermore considers both *Allorchestes* and *Nicea* synonymous with Rathke's older *Hyale*, the type of which, *H. pontica*, was carefully described and figured with the posterior caudal stylets two-branched. Boeck has not had access to Rathke's type, as far as I can learn; but in a specimen from the Mediterranean 'which is doubtless Rathke's species,' he finds the last pair of saltatory appendages one-branched. This assumption of identity, it seems to me, cannot outweigh the careful description and illustration of the founder of the genus, unless confirmed by examination of the type of *Hyale Pontica*.

"In 1874 Professor S. I. Smith described a new amphipodous genus, *Hyalella*, from the fresh waters of the United States, differing from 'Hyale' in having a styliform fifth segment to the palpus of the maxillipeds and an entire telson. The so-called fifth segment may perhaps be more correctly regarded as a movable spine, like those seen both lateral and terminal on the caudal stylets, or like the *unguis* which tips the dactylopodite of the thoracic legs. However this may be, it is quite as well developed in several species of