

joints of the peduncle of the lower antennæ. First pair of legs small, second pair with the wrist very much enlarged, and the claw sickle-shaped and moveable, inferior edge having a small tooth with a slight notch on either side of it near the distal extremity; claw as long as the wrist, and tapering very gradually to a point." The figure shows that by "wrist" in the above description the large ovate hand of the second gnathopod is intended. The antennæ are slender, the lower only about half the length of the upper. The right number of legs are shown, but there are distinctly nine pereon-segments figured. The uropods and telson are small. The Brit. Mus. Catalogue certifies that Goodsir's species is identical with *Amphithoe pelagica*, Milne Edwards.

1845. KRØYER, HENRIK.

Karcinologiske Bidrag. Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift. Ny Række. Første Bind. Kjøbenhavn, 1845. pp. 283-345, Pl. I.-III. and pp. 403, 453-638, Pl. VI. VII.

After a detailed account of the new species, *Podalirius typicus*, the new genus *Podalirius* is thus described:—

"*Quatuor* pedum paria (annuli thoracici primi, secundi, sexti et septimi); pedes annuli thoracici quinti prorsus rudimentarii, ungue carentes, biarticulati, natatorii (?). Mandibula palpo destituta. Flagellum antennarum inferiorum biarticulatum; articulo secundo dimidiam primi longitudinem æquante vel superante. Duo vesicularum branchialium paria distincta (annuli thoracici tertii et quarti). Abdomen minutissimum, biarticulatum.

"*Pod. typicus*: fuscus, pilosus, capite thoraceque inermibus. Long. 2''' . Hab. in Asteracanthio rubente."

"Fig. prima tab. IIIiæ exhibet annulum thoracicum quintum cum pede rudimentario et vesicula branchiali (?) rudimentaria."

P. Mayer vindicates Krøyer's accuracy in the above account against various succeeding writers. The rudimentary branchia (?) is, however, he says, as Krøyer himself suspected, only a sexual appendage (die weiblichen Geschlechtsklappen) of the female. Mayer adds that the lower antennæ are without "Ruderhaare," and that in *Podalirius krøyeri*, Haller, there are traces of the first and second pereopods.

Krøyer next describes *Orchestia grandicornis*, n. s., from Valparaiso, figured Tab. 1. fig. 2. a-n, and accidentally misnamed *Orchestia longicornis* on the plate. This species is omitted from the Brit. Mus. Catal. It evidently belongs to *Hyale*. The next species, *Orchestia nilrosiensis*, n. s., is identified by Boeck with *Hyale nilssonii*, Rathke, Krøyer himself having suspected that this and the preceding species were separated from *Orchestia* by their longer upper antennæ, and the unguis of the maxillipeds. *Orchestia platensis*, n. s., tab. ii. fig. 2, a-i, from Monte Video, though retained by Spence Bate as a separate species, has in his opinion nothing but locality to distinguish it from *Orchestia gryllus*, Bosc, a North American species. *Talitrus tripulians*, n. s. ♀, tab. iii. fig. 2, a-c, is identified by Boeck as the female of *Orchestia gammarellus*. It is omitted from the Brit. Mus. Catal. *Gammarus anisochir*, n. s., tab. ii. fig. 1, a-p, from Rio Janeiro, was transferred to *Mæra* by Dana, who thought it very near *Mæra setipes*; by Spence Bate it was referred to *Melita*. Krøyer himself was inclined to make it the type of a new genus, *Anisochir*, but he was restrained by finding that the female was a true *Gammarus*, and the male only distinguished from that genus by having the second gnathopod on the left side strongly chelate. He considered it very near to, though clearly distinct from, *Gammarus appendiculatus*, Say. Krøyer here takes the opportunity of criticising Milne-Edwards' division of the *Gammari* by the shape of the eyes as very artificial and perhaps untrustworthy. The absence of the accessory flagellum on the upper antennæ, which separates *Amphithoë* from *Gammarus*, he considers a comparatively