

trivial character. The want of a second ramus on the third uropods, or its quite rudimentary condition, he thinks may be of considerable importance, considering the relation of these uropods to the frequent springing movements of the *Gammari*, and that on this account not only his species *anisochir*, but *podager*, Milne-Edwards, *dentatus*, Krøyer, *brevicaudatus*, Milne-Edwards, might form a separate genus. The first three have since been transferred to *Melita*, the last to *Gammarella*.

Krøyer next describes *Aora typica*, n. s., tab. iii., fig. 3, a-l, the new genus *Aora* being described as follows:—

“*Antennæ superiores* flagello instructæ gracillimo, flagelloque appendiculari; *antennæ inferiores* subpediformes. *Labium inferius* profunde bifidum; laciniaë ternis armatæ hamis maximis marginis anterioris appendiceque magna subpalpiformi ad basin marginis exterioris. *Pedes maxillares* palpo brevi. *Pedes primi et secundi* paris thoracici manu instructi subcheliformi. *Pes primus* maris maximus, articulo tertio postice in apicem longissimum producto, manu angusta, ungue fere lamellari. *Pedes tertii et quarti* paris articulo quarto ovali, manum præbente, cujus unguis efficitur articulo quinto et sexto. *Quintum pedum par* brevissimum, robustum; sextum par septimumque quinto multo longiora sed graciliora. *Epimera* sat parva, setis instructa marginis inferioris. *Pedes abdominales* quarti, quinti et sexti paris saltatorii; par sextum, ut quartum et quintum, binis armatum stylis saltatoriis, qui vero setis apicalibus (non aculeis) præditi sunt. Appendix caudalis duabus formata laminis hamatis.”

There seems no doubt that Krøyer was misled by a lateral view of the telson into supposing it bifid; his description of the “hand” in the first and second peræopods is rightly rejected by Boeck; Kerguelen specimens of an *Aora*, very closely allied to Krøyer’s species, exhibit the characters of the lower lip which he describes, but the marginal hooks are not so large as those which he figures, and the appendages which Schiødte has designated “mandibular processes,” though more than usually produced, scarcely suggest the epithet subpalpiform.

As largest of the South American Amphipods he had met with, Krøyer describes from Valparaiso, *Amphithoe femorata*, n. s. (Tab. iii. fig. 4, a-i), $9\frac{1}{2}$ ” long, the antennae not included, intermediate between *Amphithoë* and *Photis*, and suited, Krøyer thinks, to be the type of a new genus, when the Amphipoda come to be thoroughly revised. It agrees, he observes, with all that Milne-Edwards says of his “*Amphithoe Gaudichaudii*” from the Brazils, except in the conical rami of the third uropods assigned to that species. But one of Krøyer’s own figures shows that also in *Amphithoe femorata*, from a certain point of view, these rami may appear to be conical. Krøyer thus defines the species:—“*Forma robusta, dorso rotundato, fronte, thorace et abdomine inermibus. Antennæ superiores* dimidiam animalis longitudinem superantes, pedunculo valido, flagello setiformi; secundus pedunculi articulus primo parum modo brevior, multo vero gracilior; tertius articulus cum articulis flagelli et longitudine et crassitudine fere conveniens. *Oculi* suborbiculares, minuti. *Antennæ inferiores* subpediformes, superioribus tertia ferme parte breviores, flagello dimidiam pedunculi longitudinem æquante, ultimumque ejus articulum longitudine superante (quinta parte). *Pedes thoracici primi et secundi* paris feminæ manu ferme rectangulari, cujus margo inferior sat profunda sed angustissima præditus est incisura ad ungvem excipiendum. *Pes primus* maris ut feminæ; secundi vero pedis manus acuminata, incisura carens. *Pedes tertii et quarti* paris articulo primo maximo, valde dilatato, laminari; ungue parum mobili. *Quintum par* robustissimum, femore (o: articulo primo) latiori quam longo; ungue prehensili (ut et sextum par septimumque). *Epimera* magna, margine inferiori piloso; epimerum quintum postice profunde et angulariter excisum ad femur quinti pedis excipiendum, quum supra dorsum protendatur. *Pes abdominalis sexti* paris robustissimus, stylis brevissimis; exteriori sublongiori, subconico, inferius bihamato et spinosissimo; interiori suborbiculari. *Appendix caudalis* unica constat lamina triangulari, setis marginis posterioris quatuor.”