

subcheliformes. Antennæ superiores breviores, basi inferiorum longiores. Maxillipedes ad apicem unguiculati," with the following note, "The species of this genus have the aspect of many Amphithoe, and have probably been hitherto referred to that genus. They have the very short posterior stylets of the Orchestiæ, and resemble them in habit and in the absence of a palpus to the mandible; while they differ in having the superior antennæ longest and in the stout spine or claw terminating the maxillipeds. The writer has dissected the mouth of nearly a dozen species of Allorchestes." The italicized word *longest* is no doubt only a slip for *longer*.

The subfamily *Lysianassinæ*, which includes *Uristes* in its second, and *Stenia* in its third division, is defined as having:—"Antennæ superiores ad basin crassæ. Epimera grandia. Pedes sex postici non prehensiles."

The new genus *Uristes* has for its characters "Pedes primi subcheliformes, secundi non subcheliformes; reliqui non prehensiles;" "Antennæ sup. non appendiculatæ. Pedes secundi vergiformes; tertii quartique brevissimi." As pointed out by Spence Bate, it is probably only founded on a misconception.

The new genus *Stenia* is characterised by "Pedes primi secundique subcheliformes, reliqui non prehensiles;" "Antennæ sup. non appendiculatæ." This genus Dana subsequently dropped, as not distinct from *Anonyx*, Krøyer.

The new genus *Clydonia* is placed among those Corophidæ which have "Digiti nulli 2-articulati," and further defined as having "Antennæ longæ, flagello crasso rigidoque, obsolete articulatæ." "Antennæ styliformes, rectæ. Pedes filiformes, non prehensiles, sex postici prælongi." Bovallius, 1885, identifies this genus with *Tyro*, Milne-Edwards, 1840.

The new genus *Icilius* is defined simply by the words "Pedes toti vergiformes, nulli prehensiles." Its companion in the Icilidæ, *Pterygocera*, Latreille, "Pedes postici sublamellati," is a synonym of *Lepidactylis*, Say (*Haustorius*, P. L. S. Müller), which Dana places among the Gammarinæ.

Dana observes in his notes that *Mæra* and *Melita* are separated by Leach, and *Amathia* by Rathke, from the genus *Gammarus*, that *Amphithoe* includes the *Dexamine* and *Pherusa* of Leach, that *Eusirus* of Krøyer is not sufficiently distinct even for a subgenus, that Krøyer's *Microcheles*, Rathke's *Iphimedia*, and Owen's *Acanthosoma* are near *Amphithoe*, that *Siphonocetes* of Krøyer differs from *Podocerus* only in having the posterior legs longer than the four preceding, and that *Glauconome* of Krøyer has the hands and antennæ of *Unciola*.

1849. LILJEBORG (subsequently LILLJEBORG) WILHELM, born 1816 (G. O. SARS).

Zoologisk resa i norra Ryssland och Finnmarken. Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Årg. 6. 1849. No. 1. Stockholm. pp. 16-37.

This letter from Liljeborg to Lovén is mentioned in Boeck's list, but I cannot find that it contains any information about the Amphipoda, or any mention of Crustacea, except the bare fact, p. 32, that at Tromsø in Norway he had observed some which he had not at the time of writing determined.

1849. LUCAS, H.

Exploration scientifique de l'Algérie pendant les années, 1840, 1841, 1842. Zoologie. Histoire naturelle des animaux articulés.

In the "Première Classe.—Crustacés. Troisième ordre, les Amphipodes. Première Famille, les Crevettines. Première Tribu, les Crevettines sauteuses," he gives the following species,