

103. *Talitrus saltator*, Mont. ; 104. *Talitrus platycheles*, Guér. ; 105. *Orchestia littorea*, Mont. ; 106. "*Orchestia Montagui*," Sav. et Aud. ; 107. "*Orchestia Perieri*," n. s. ; 108. "*Orchestia Fischeri*," M.-Edw. ; 109. "*Lysianassa Costæ*," M.-Edw. ; 110. *Lysianassa longicornis*, n. s. ; 111. "*Amphithoe Vaillantii*," n. s. ; 112. *Gammarus locusta*, Mont. ; 113. *Gammarus fluviatilis*, Roes. ; 114. "*Gammarus Olivii*," M.-Edw. ; 115. *Gammarus peloponnesius*, Guér. In the "Deuxième Famille, les Hypérines. Première Tribu, les Hypérines Gammaroides," he gives 116. "*Vibilia Jeangerardii*," n. s. ; in the "Deuxième Tribu, les Hypérines ordinaires," 117. *Phronima sedentaria*, Forsk. ; and in the "Troisième Tribu, les Hypérines anormales," 118. *Typhis ovoides*, Risso. In the "Quatrième Ordre, les Læmodipodes. Première Famille, les Caprelliens," he gives 119. *Caprella tabida*, n. s.

Occasional notes are made upon the various species. The new ones are described and figured.

"*Orchestia Perieri*," pl. 5, fig. 1, called in the Brit. Mus. Catal., "*Allorchestes Pereiri*," now becomes *Hyale perieri*. *Lysianassa longicornis*, pl. 5, fig. 2, "Long. 10 millim. larg. 3½ à 4 millim.," is thus defined, "antennis primis sat elongatis, primo articulo infra fortiter spinoso ; secundis elongatissimis ; pedibus spinosis, posticorum primis articulis subtiliter denticulatis." Besides the very pronounced spine at the lower distal end of the first joint of the peduncle of the upper antennæ, we learn that "leur filet accessoire est assez court." "Les yeux sont très-grands et réniformes." The telson is "assez fortement creusé en cuiller et terminé en pointe arrondie postérieurement. Les stylets terminaux des fausses pattes des trois dernières paires sont assez allongées." The highly useful information is also given that, "La première et la seconde paire de pattes ne présentent rien de remarquable." The figure 2b shows the upper antenna with a thick first joint having infero-distally a small process and a long spine, the second joint not much shorter than the first, and two and a half times as long as the third. Spence Bate adopts the name for a British species, to which he does not assign any spine on the upper antenna, and of which he says (Brit. Sess. Crust. i. p. 88), "the central tail-piece exhibits no peculiar character." According to G. O. Sars, 1882, *Lysianassa longicornis*, Sp. Bate, is the male of *Anonyx edwardsii*, Sp. Bate, and is renamed "*Orchomene Batei*," G. O. Sars, although the first gnathopods as figured and described by Bate and Westwood do not agree with the definition of the genus *Orchomene*. Heller in 1866 gives a fresh description and figures of *Lysianassa longicornis*, Lucas, with a long process instead of a spine on the upper antennæ. By the antennæ this species approaches Costa's genus *Ichnopus*.

"*Amphithoe Vaillantii*," pl. 5, fig. 3, "Long. 12 à 17 millim. larg. 3 à 4 millim.," is thus defined :—"flavescens, subtiliter viridi punctata ; antennis æqualibus, fortiter ciliatis ; pedibus primi paris brevibus, secundi paris elongatissimis, penultimo articulo valde emarginato, ad basin spinâ instructo ; corpore lævigato." In regard to this species see Note on Prof. Catta, 1876.

"*Vibilia Jeangerardii*," pl. 5, fig. 4, "Long. 10 millim. larg. 3 millim.," is thus defined :—"rubro subtiliter laxèque maculata ; antennis primi paris levigatis, anticè obtusè truncatis, secundi paris brevibus ; pedibus levigatis, penultimo articulo paulisper arcuato ; septimo segmento abdominis supra trilobato, penultimo anticè transversim depresso." It is near "*Vibilia Peronii*," M.-Edw., but differs from it "par la tête, qui, à son sommet, est moins acuminée ; le dernier article des antennes supérieures est aussi plus allongé et surtout beaucoup plus obtusément tronqué à sa partie inférieure que dans la *V. Peronii*." Moreover in *Vibilia jeangerardii* the lower antennæ, he says, are a little more than half as long as the upper, while in the other species they are much longer than the upper antennæ.

*Caprella tabida*, pl. 5, fig. 6, is identified by Mayer with *Caprella acutifrons*, Latreille.