

Fam. II. Phronimidæ.—Antennæ 2dæ exsertæ. Abdomen in ventrem se non flectens. Pedes 5ti 6tique sive crassi sive elongati, sæpius prehensiles, quoque 3tii 4tique sæpe prehensiles.

Fam. III. Typhidæ.—Antennæ 2dæ sub capite thoraceque celatæ et sæpius replicatæ. Abdomen in ventrem sæpe se flectens. Pedes 6 postici interdum abbreviati, articulo 1mo operculiformi, interdum longitudine mediocres.

The family Caprellidæ is not subdivided by Dana into subfamilies, but he distinguishes three sets of genera in the following manner ; 1. *Pedes thoracis numero 14*, containing the genera *Proto*, Leach, and *Protella*, Dana. 2. *Pedes thoracis 3tii 4tique omnino obsoleti*, containing *Caprella*, Lamarck, *Ægina*, Krøyer, *Cercops*, Krøyer. 3. *Pedes 3tii 4ti 5tique obsoleti*, with the single genus *Podalirius*, Krøyer.

The family Cyamidæ contains but a single genus. So also in the Gammaridea, the families Dulichidæ and Cheluridæ have but one genus apiece.

The family Corophidæ is subdivided into three subfamilies.

1. Clydoninæ.—Styli caudales :—1mi 2dique slices, subulati.

2. Corophinæ.—Antennæ plus minusve pediformes. Styli caudales 1mi 2dique biramei.

3. Icilinæ.—Antennæ non pediformes nec subpediformes, flagellis sat longis basique sat brevi instructæ. Styli caudales ac in Corophinis.

The family Orchestidæ contains the genus *Orchestia* with three subgenera, *Talitrus*, *Talorchestia*, and *Orchestia*, and the genus *Allorchestes*, but no subfamilies.

The family Gammaridæ contains the following subfamilies :—

1. Stegocephalinæ.—Antennæ breves, superiores basi crassæ. Mandibulæ acie denticulatâ instructæ, palpo brevi, uniarticulato, intus dentato. Epimeræ permagnæ.

2. Lysianassinæ.—Antennæ breves, superiores basi crassæ. Mandibulæ apice parce dentatæ et cuspidatæ, acie vix instructæ, palpo 2-3-articulato. Maxillipedes lamellis internis grandibus. Epimeræ permagnæ.

3. Leucothoinæ.—Antennæ superiores basi plus minusve graciles. Maxillipedes elongati, angusti, articulo longo unguiformi confecti, lamellis internis perbrevibus. Mandibulæ sive palpigeræ sive non palpigeræ, processu molari carentes. [An semper?]. Epimeræ magnæ.

4. Gammarinæ.—Antennæ 1mæ basi graciles. Maxillipedes sat lati, lamellis internis sat elongatis. Mandibulæ acie denticulatâ instructæ et alterâ accessoriâ quoque processu molari et palpo 3-articulato. Pedes 10 postici non subprehensiles.

5. Pontoporeinæ.—Pedes 3tii 4tique plus minusve prehensiles ; 6 postici non prehensiles.

6. Isæinæ.—Pedes quatuor vel sex postici subprehensiles.

In the Hyperidea, the family Hyperidæ is subdivided into three subfamilies :—

1. Vibilinæ.—Corpus formâ paulo Gammaroideum. Caput oculique mediocres. Maxillipedes palpo parvulo instructi. Palpus mandibularis tenuis.

2. Hyperinæ.—Caput tumidum. Oculi pergrandes. Palpus mandibularis tenuis.

3. Synopinæ.—Corpus gracilius. Palpus mandibularis sat brevis, latissimus. Oculi grandes.

The family Phronimidæ contains three subfamilies :—

1. Phroniminæ.—Abdomen versus basin sat gracile. Pedes 5ti magnâ manu didactylâ vel monodactylâ confecti, 3tii 4ti extremitate graciles, non prehensiles. [Antennæ breves.]

2. Phrosininæ.—Abdomen versus basin sat crassum. Pedes 5ti prehensiles, monodactyli ; quoque 3tii 4tique prehensiles. [Antennæ sat breves.]

3. Phorcinæ.—Pedes 5ti 6tique valde elongati et crassi, sed manu non confecti. [Antennæ breves.]

In regard to the genera into which the subfamilies are distributed many observations are called for. Among the Corophinæ, genus 3, *Platophium*, Dana, has been considered to be the same as genus 4, *Cyrtophium*, Dana, but Haswell under another name revives the distinction. See Note on Haswell, 1885. Genus 7, *Cratophium*, Dana, yields to genus 6, *Podocerus*, Leach. Genus 9, *Cerapodina*, Edw., belongs to genus 8, *Cerapus*, Say. *Pterygocera*,