

*tongensis*, *peregrina*, *brevipes*, *brasiliensis*, *filicornis*, names hitherto unimpeached, except that, in regard to *brasiliensis*, the B. M. C. observes that "the description of this species closely resembles that of *A. Gaudichaudii* of Edwards, the chief distinction being the length of the flagellum of the inferior antennæ," but a more important distinction is that in Milne-Edwards' species the first joint of the first and second peræopods is "ovalaire (au lieu d'être presque linéaire comme d'ordinaire);" of the species assigned by Dana to *Gammarus*, Spence Bate leaves only one in that genus; *Gammarus asper* is called in the B. M. C. *Megamæra aspera*; *Gammarus suluensis*, as to which Dana says "[An femina G. asperi?]," is called in the B. M. C. "*Megamæra Suluensis*," but seeing that the mandibular palp has the second joint much shorter than the first, it probably belongs to a distinct genus, perhaps including *Gammarus asper*, since Dana says of these two, "they are alike in the very slender mandibular palpi without a ciliated arrangement of hairs on the apical joint"; *Gammarus albidus* in the B. M. C. becomes *Megamæra albida*; *Gammarus tenuis* is called *Microdeutopus tenuis* in the B. M. C., with the remark appended that "this species closely resembles *M. anomalus* of the British coast"; *Gammarus furcicornis*, in the B. M. C. *Mæra furcicornis*; *Gammarus tenellus* in the B. M. C. *Mæra tenella*; *Gammarus fuegiensis*, of which Dana makes, and, as it were, in the same breath retracts, the suggestion that it may "be the female of the *G. tenellus*," is called in the B. M. C. "*Mæra Fuegiensis*"; *Gammarus quadrimanus*, in the B. M. C. *Mæra quadrimanus*; *Gammarus brasiliensis* called "*Gammarella Brasiliensis*" in the B. M. C., although contrary to the definition of the genus *Gammarella* the upper antennæ are twice as long as the lower, and the third uropods are evidently regarded as biramous; *Gammarus pugettensis* the B. M. C. leaves unaltered. Between the last and the following species Dana places a heading, "appendix to the genus *Gammarus*." This section begins with *Gammarus? peruvianus*, called in the B. M. C. "*Megamæra Peruviana*;" this species was originally called by Dana *Amphithoë peruviana*, and is here said to be "near the *G. brasiliensis* in many characters;" *Gammarus? pubescens*, previously called *Amphithoë pubescens*, is named in the B. M. C. *Gammarella pubescens*, but it is difficult to see on what grounds, since the upper antennæ are "almost twice as long as the other pair," and the third uropods are not described; *Gammarus? indicus* in the B. M. C. is named "*Megamæra Indica*;" *Melita tenuicornis*, doubtfully including what was originally *Amphithoë tenuicornis*, male, and *Amphithoë (Melita) inæquistylis*, female, is given in the B. M. C. as *Mæra tenuicornis*, though with some doubt as to the genus, because the species is described "as having no secondary appendage to the superior antennæ;" *Mæra valida* in the B. M. C. is named *Melita valida*; *Mæra setipes*, in the B. M. C. *Melita setipes*, is distinguished by the most trivial characters in the description from the following species *Mæra anisochir*, of which the synonyms given are *Gammarus anisochir*, Krøyer, and *G. (Mæra) pilosus*, Dana, this becoming in the B. M. C. *Melita anisochir*; Dana's figures, however, of the two species *setipes* and *anisochir* suggest the possibility of more considerable differences than those which he mentions in the text. A fuller definition than in the previous paper is then given of the new genus *Dercothoe*.

"*Epimeræ mediocres*, 5tae subæquè bilobatæ, 4tis vix breviores. *Margo frontis lateralis juxta oculos sæpe valde saliens. Styli caudales postici simplicissimi, sat longi, ramo brevi, subconico, apice paulo reflexo e quo spinis duabus brevissimis exsertis. Antennæ superiores sæpius longiores, appendiculatæ.*" He adds, "the posterior stylets are like those of *Pyctilus*, and unlike those of any of the preceding genera. The carpus in the legs of the first pair is often as long as the head, and sometimes longer. The two very short spines at the apex of the posterior stylets are full half as broad as long."

The new genus *Pyctilus* is more fully defined as follows:—

"*Epimeræ sat breves. Pedes 1mi 2dique prehensiles, reliqui non prehensiles, secundarum digito 2-articulato, manu 1-articulatâ. Antennæ elongatæ, secundæ subtus primas affixæ. Styli*