

and Dana himself notices the resemblances. The species assigned are *Synopia ultramarina*, (with the suggestion that one of the forms figured may be a distinct species to be called *Synopia gracilis*), and *Synopia angustifrons*; in the former he speaks of the eye as single, occupying "the whole breadth of the triangular head," but in the latter species he speaks of "the eyes" in the plural. Bovallius, in 1886, makes the "Amphipoda Synopidea" a separate tribe, in which "the first family, Synopidæ, is the most closely related to the Gammarids." In Family II. Phronimidæ, Subfam. 1, Phroniminæ, contains only *Phronima atlantica*, Guérin, not figured, the brief notes indicating that *Phronima sedentaria*, Forskål, is in question. Subfam. 2. Phrosininæ, contains *Anchylomera purpurea*; *Anchylomera thyropoda*, "length, one line; specimen probably not mature"; *Themisto antarctica*. Subfam. 3. Phorcinae, contains only *Phorcus hyalocephalus*, on which Dana remarks, "This species has most of the characters mentioned for M.-Edwards' *Phorcus Raynaudii*: but, he observes, that the antennæ are 'un peu renflées vers le milieu'; while, in this species, the basal portion is stout ellipsoidal. Moreover, he states, that the second thoracic ring is very much developed, and the fifth pair of legs is shorter than the sixth."

In Family III. Typhidæ, Subfam. 1. Typhinæ, begins with the genus *Dithyrus*, with the following addition to the definition:—

"Abdomen ad ventrem optimè claudens. Caput transversum, pigmentis non grandibus. Antennæ 2dæ sub capite celatæ, breves, non replicatæ. Pedes 6 postici coxis latissimè clypeati, parte pedum reliquâ obsoletâ. Pedes 4 antici subcheliformes. Abdomen 5-articulatum, segmento ultimo triangulato." In the appended remarks Dana says, "the abdomen, unlike that of *Thyropus*, is shorter than the thorax." This genus is identified by Claus with *Typhis*, Risso, and as *Typhis* is preoccupied, *Dithyrus* (not *Eutyphis*, Claus), takes its place. The species for which Dana instituted the genus is called *Dithyrus faba*.

The genus *Thyropus* receives the additional definition:—

"Abdomen ad ventrem claudens. Caput transversum. Pigmenta oculorum non grandia, quatuor. Antennæ 2dæ longæ, sub thoracis latere celatæ, 4-5-plicatæ, articulo 1mo multo brevioribus quam 2dus. Pedes 6 postici coxis late clypeati, articulis reliquis paulo abbreviatis." Remarks are appended to distinguish the genus from *Typhis*, together with the statement that, "this genus includes the *Typhis ferox* of Edwards, Crust., iii. 96." For *ferox*, *ferus* should be read. The type-species is *Thyropus diaphanus*. Claus, *Platysceliden*, 1879, considers that *Typhis ferus* probably belongs to his genus *Hemityphis*; on the other three genera he says there can be no doubt, "dass *Dithyrus* und *Typhis* bei Dana lediglich als weibliche Formen zu *Thyropus* als dem männlichen Typus zu beziehen sind," *loc. cit.*, p. 7, and he gives the heading, "*Eutyphis* = *Typhis*, Risso, (*Thyropus*, Dana, Sp. Bate ♂ = *Dithyrus* Dana ♀, *Platyscelus* Sp. Bate ♀)," but he further says, "Die Untersuchung einer grossen Anzahl kleinerer und grösserer Typhiden aus sehr verschiedenen Meeren hat mich davon überzeugt, dass Charakterisirung der Gattungen auch nach Beseitigung der durch die sexuellen Verschiedenheiten veranlassten Irrthümer viel specieller gehalten werden muss, und dass in der *Edward*'schen Gattung *Typhis*, dem *Dana*'schen *Thyropus*, eine Reihe von Gattungen enthalten sind." p. 9. At p. 17 he suggests that *Thyropus diaphanus*, Dana, may be the same as his own new species, *Tanyscelus sphaeroma*.

Subfam. 2. Pronoinæ, contains *Pronoe brunnea*, which may, in Claus's opinion, be the same as his *Eupronoe armata*, and *Lycæa ochracea*, as type-species of *Lycæa*, the following addition being made to the definition of that genus:—

"Pigmenta oculorum grandia. Antennæ 2dæ sub capite celatæ et replicatæ et flagello longiusculo confectæ. Pedes 4 antici subcheliformes, reliqui mediocres; 2 ultimi breviores; coxæ sex posticæ angustæ. Abdomen in ventrem se non flectens."

Claus, 1879, agrees with Spence Bate that this definition scarcely suffices to distinguish *Lycæa* from *Pronoe*, but for independent reasons he considers Dana's genus fully tenable.