

long, with long lanceolate rami projecting beyond the others. The tail terminates in two long spines. Colour wine-yellow; inferior antennæ annulate with reddish. Length, 0.32 inch. Dredged in forty fathoms, on a soft muddy bottom off Long Island, G. M." It is scarcely necessary to remark that the armature of this species must distinguish it in a striking manner from the Lysianassinæ in general. Of his *Anonyx nobilis*, Stimpson says that it most resembles *Anonyx appendiculosus*, Krøyer, but the distinctions he mentions do not suffice to separate the two species, and *Anonyx appendiculosus* itself is not distinct from *Anonyx nugax*, Phipps. *Anonyx politus*, n. sp., according to Spence Bate, has nothing in the description to distinguish it from *Anonyx holbölli*. *Anonyx holbölli* of Bate, according to Boeck, = *Anonyx gulosus*, Krøyer, from which it may be inferred that *Anonyx politus* is a synonym of *Anonyx gulosus*, which is itself probably the same as "*Oniscus Cicada*," Fabricius. The new species *Anonyx pallidus* and *Anonyx exiguus* are both endorsed by Spence Bate, as also *Stenothoë clypeata* and *Leucothoë grandimanus*, although of the latter he observes, "this species closely resembles *Leucothoë articulosa*. The only differences seem to be the small coxæ, the length of the dactylos of the first pair of gnathopoda, and the colour of the American species." It may be noted that the dactylos of the first pair of gnathopoda in Stimpson's drawing agrees with that of *Leucothoë (articulosa) spinicarpa*, so that the species must be considered doubtful.

*Oniscus serratus* of Otho Fabricius is here named *Acanthonotus serratus*, a name which Boeck alters into *Acanthonotozoma serratum*. *Amphithonotus cataphractus*, n. sp., is regarded by Boeck as a type for the genus which he calls *Tritropis*, a preoccupied name, altered by S. I. Smith to *Rhachotropis*. *Amphithonotus*, Costa, had lapsed as a synonym of *Dexamine*.

*Amphithoë virescens* is identified by Spence Bate with *Amphithoë punctata*, Say. *Amphithoë maculata*, Stimpson says, "differs from the last species in being more robust and of a much harder structure; also totally in coloration." As the Amphipoda are sometimes extremely soft just after shedding the skin, one is inclined to believe that Stimpson may have laid too much weight on the texture of the integument, in separating this species from the preceding one. *Iphimedia vulgaris*, which is said to differ from *Amphithoë inermis*, Krøyer, by "its larger eyes and epimera, and much longer caudal stylets," is renamed by Sp. Bate *Atylus vulgaris*. *Amphithoë inermis* is taken by Axel Boeck as type of his genus *Pontogeneia*.

The new genus *Monoculodes* is thus defined:—"Body tumid anteriorly; head rostrate, with the eyes so close together as to appear one. Superior antennæ without accessory flagellum; inferior ones subpediform. Legs of the first two pairs with large subcheliform hands, formed of the last two articles of each; the antepenult joints having their inferior apices produced into slender thumbs. Legs of the posterior five pairs unguiculate, those of the last pair being exceedingly long. Caudal stylets all biramous; the rami being equal. Maxillipeds large, elongated, with unguiform terminal articles, and internal lamellæ of about one-half their length. Mandibles palpigerous." Stimpson adds, "this genus resembles *Eusirus* in the structure of the hands, and *Ædicerus* in its long posterior feet." The type species is *Monoculodes demissus*. The next two species mentioned are *Gammarus sabinii*, Leach, and *Gammarus macrophthalmus*, n. sp., the latter of which is named by Spence Bate *Gammaracanthus macrophthalmus*. *Gammarus pulex*, which Stimpson names as equivalent to *Cancer pulex*, Lin., *Oniscus pulex*, Mull., O. Fabr., and *Gammarus locusta* of Montagu, Krøyer and Gould, is referred by Spence Bate, who had received specimens from Stimpson, to *Gammarus ornatus*, Milne-Edwards, and later on by Stimpson himself to *Gammarus locusta*, J. C. Fabr. *Gammarus purpuratus*, identified both by Bate and Boeck with *Gammarus dentatus*, Krøyer, is placed by Bate in his genus *Megamæra*, by Boeck in the genus *Melita*, Leach.