

*Kröyeranus*," afterwards assigned to *Siphonæcetes* (*Cerapus*) *whitei*, Gosse, with a suggestion in the Brit. Sess. Crust., p. 467, that it may probably be the female of *Siphonæcetes typicus*; by Boeck it is united to *Cerapus ablitus*, Templeton; *Siphonocetus crassicornis*, by G. O. Sars renamed *Cerapus crassicornis*; *Dyopedos porrectus*, afterwards named *Dulichia porrecta*; *Dyopedos falcatus*, afterwards named *Dulichia falcata*; "*Proto Goodsirii*," no doubt the same as *Proto ventricosa*, O. F. Müller.

The new genera are explained as follows:—Family I. Orchestidæ; thus defined:—"The upper antenna shorter than the lower. The coxæ well-developed; the posterior pleopoda short and robust, the last being single." Genus 3, *Galanthis*, "Lower antenna scarcely longer than the upper. Mandible non-palpigerous. Posterior pleopoda Orchestiform. Telson divided." This genus, in the Brit. Mus. Catal., is made a synonym to *Nicea* of Nicolet, in my view identical with *Hyale*, Rathke.

"Family II. Gammaridæ. Body compressed. Legs long and slender. Posterior pleopoda well-developed, the last being generally the longest.

"Subfamily I. Stegocephalides. Antennæ subequal. Coxæ of the four anterior legs immensely developed."

Genus 1, *Montagua*, "Upper antenna without secondary appendage. Mandibles non-palpigerous. Hands of both gnathopoda subcheliform. Posterior pleopoda single-branched. Telson entire." The name *Montagua* was pre-occupied. The genus falls to the earlier *Stenothoë* of Dana. Spence Bate included in it some species which had the mandibles palpigerous; these have been referred by Boeck to his genus *Metopa*. *Probolium*, Costa, is likewise a synonym of *Stenothoë*. Costa did not describe the mandibles, but in the type-species, *Probolium polyprion*, Boeck found them to be non-palpigerous.

Genus 2, *Danaia*, "First pair of gnathopoda simple; last pair of pleopoda with a single stylet." In the British Sess. Crust., vol. i. p. 67, a fuller definition is given as follows. "Antennæ subequal. Superior antennæ without secondary appendage. Mandibles destitute of a palpiform appendage. First pair of gnathopoda simple. Second subchelate. Telson single." Boeck in 1870 established a new genus *Cressa*, with type-species, *Cressa Schiödtei*, distinguished from Bate's *Danaia* by having a very long triarticulate mandibular palp. G. O. Sars, 1882, says that my figure of *Danaia dubia*, 1876, shows clearly that it is identical with Boeck's *Cressa Schiödtei*. In that case the later definition of *Danaia* requires amendment. My own specimens of *Danaia dubia* were destroyed by an accident, before my attention was called to the special interest attaching to the mandibles.

"Subfamily II. Lysianassides. Upper antenna short, pyriform. Second gnathopod long, feeble, and obsoletely subcheliform." Genus 4, *Scopelocheirus*:—"Upper antenna furnished with a secondary appendage. First pair of gnathopoda terminating in a brush; second cheliform. Telson double." This genus had been anticipated by *Callisoma*, Costa. See Brit. Mus. Catal. p. 84.

"Subfamily III. Tetromatides. Eyes four; not compound. Upper antenna in advance of the lower." Genus 6, *Tetromatus*:—"Head projecting forward as a snout. Upper antenna proceeding from the extremity; lower situated far posteriorly. Mandible palpigerous. Gnathopoda but imperfectly prehensile." This genus was soon after recognised as equivalent to *Ampelisca*, Kröyer.

"Subfamily IV. Pontoporeides. The shell of the head developed anteriorly beyond the head so as to look like a hood. Upper antenna situated in advance of the lower." Genus 7, *Westwoodia*:—"Shell of the head produced to a point. Upper antenna not appendiculated. Telson entire." The name *Westwoodia* being pre-occupied was soon after altered to *Westwoodilla*. Genus 8, *Kröyera*:—"Head like *Westwoodia*. Hands of gnathopoda well-developed, and formed by the *carpus* being produced so as to meet the apex of the *dactylos*." In the Brit. Mus. Catal., p. 104, *Kröyera carinata*, the only species assigned to the genus