in this Synopsis, is referred to the genus Monoculodes, Stimpson. But in the Catalogue the name Kröyera is retained for a genus thus defined:—"Cephalon produced and anteriorly depressed. Eyes not coalesced into one. Superior antennæ not appendiculate. First pair of gnathopoda subchelate; carpus inferiorly produced along the inferior margin of the propodos. Second pair chelate; carpus produced along the inferior margin of the propodos. Fifth pair of pereiopoda considerably longer than the preceding. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous. Telson squamiform, entire." Boeck spells the name as Kröyeria, and then rejects it, as pre-occupied in a different group of Crustacea, in favour of his own later name, Pontocrates. Kröyera having in fact lapsed as a synonym of Monoculodes could not properly be revived, and must therefore yield to Pontocrates, Boeck, unless it should prove that Kröyera carinata has a right to be restored. See Note on J. Sparre Schneider, 1885.

"Subfamily V. Gammarides. The upper antenna not in advance of the lower, and never rudimentary. Gnathopoda generally prehensile. Last pair of posterior pleopoda terminating in two stylets which are more or less fringed with cilia." Genus 11. Darwinia:-- "Pereion inflated. Upper antenna without secondary appendage. All the feet terminating in simple hooks, not subcheliform." This genus Boeck identifies with Lafystius, Krøyer. Genus 15. Calliope, now Calliopius, is given from Leach, MS., and thus defined :- "Upper antenna without secondary appendage. All the feet with strong semi-prehensile claws. Telson single. Mandible palpigerous." Genus 17. Lembos:—"Upper antenna with secondary appendage small. First gnathopod larger than the second. First of the posterior pereiopoda very short, the last very long. Telson rudimentary." Afterwards referred to Microdeutopus, Costa. Genus 18. Lonchomerus: - "Like Lembos. Meros of first gnathopod produced into a long spine." Afterwards identified with Aora, Krøyer. Genus 19. Eurystheus: -- "First gnathopod smaller than the second. Upper antenna with secondary appendage. Telson cylindrical;" recognised later by Spence Bate as belonging to a special division of the genus Gammarus which Liljeborg established; but the fact was not recognised, as Boeck points out, that to this division Liljeborg gave the name Gammaropsis, which therefore supersedes Eurystheus. Genus 20. Gammarella: -- "Antennæ like Gammarus, and upper with secondary appendage. Last pair of pleopoda with a single branch. Telson single." Genus 25. Thersites :-- "Upper antenna with second joint of peduncle produced from the inferior side of the first. Second gnathopod terminating in a brush. Telson double;" afterwards recognised as identical with Bathyporeia, Lindström.

"Family III. Corophiidæ. With the segments of the pleon not fused together." Subfamily I. Podocerides:—"The peduncle of the upper antenna much shorter than that of the lower. Lower antenna very strong, and used in climbing. Last pair of pleopoda terminating in short strong hooks." Genus 1. Pleonexes:—"Upper antenna without secondary appendage. Peduncle of the lower antenna reaching nearly to the extremity of the upper antenna. The gnathopoda subcheliform. Posterior pereiopoda prehensile." Afterwards referred to Amphithoë, Leach. Genus 3. Sunamphitoë:—"Second gnathopod larger than the first. Posterior pleopoda with one branch squamiform, the other terminating in two hooks. Telson terminating in a single strong hook." This is doubtless the same as Templeton's Anisopus, but the name Anisopus, being pre-occupied, must yield to Sunamphithoë.

"Family VIII. Dyopedidæ. The last segment of the pereion and the last of the pleon absent. Coxæ of last two pereiopoda fused with the body of the animal." Genus 1. Dyopedos:—
"The sixth and seventh pairs of legs attached to the sixth segment of the pereion, The last pair of pleopoda absent. Telson single." This was afterwards found to coincide with Dulichia, Krøyer, and Dana's name Dulichidæ was therefore accepted for the family.