

He classifies the "Amfipodi genuini" in this way:—Fam. I. GAMMARIDEI. Subfam. I. AMPELISOINI. Genera *Ampelisca*, *Araneops*. Subfam. II. TALITRINI. Genera, *Orchestia*, *Talitrus*. Subfam. III. LISIANASSINI. Genera, *Lysianassa*, *Callisoma*, *Ichnopus*, *Alibrotus*, *Phlias*, *Acanthonotus*. Subfam. IV. GAMMARINI. Genera, *Egidia*, *Melita*, *Amphithoe*, *Amphithonotus*, *Nototropis*, *Epimeria*, *Probolium*, *Gammarus*, *Ceradocus*, *Elasmopus*. Subfam. V. LEUCOTOINI. Genus, *Leucothoe*. Fam. II. PODOCERIDEI. Subfam. VI. PODOCERINI. Genera, *Erichthonius*, *Cerapodina*, *Cerapus*, *Podocerus*. Subfam. VII. UNCIOLINI. Genera, *Microdeutopus*, *Unciola*. Subfam. VIII. COROFINI. Genus, *Corophium*. To illustrate the incompleteness of this classification, he notices that he has forthwith to add two other genera, "*Pontoporeja*," Krøyer, and "*Bathyporeja*," Lindström.

Of his new genus *Araneops*, he gives the following description:—"Caput elongato-conicum. Ocelli quatuor in capitis margine antico positi. Antennæ superiores unisetæ; inferiores longiores, pone illas insertæ. Epimera quatuor anteriora infra valde producta, media angustiora. Pedes primi et secundi paris subæquales, prehensiles, ungue intus serrato; tertii et quarti cylindræci, ungue longo, articulum antepenultimum, ultimis duobus simul valde majorem, apice attingente. Pedes quinti, seti [seti] et septimi paris articulo primo valde elato, laminari." He recognises its close affinity with *Ampelisca*, Krøyer, of which it is in fact a synonym. The type species, *Araneops diadema*, Tav. i. fig. 1, is set down by Sp. Bate, Heller, and J. V. Carus, as a synonym of "*Ampelisca Gaimardii*," Krøyer, by Boeck as a synonym of *Ampelisca tenuicornis*, Lilljeborg, 1855. Costa's second species, *Araneops brevicornis*, Tav. i. fig. 2, is by Carus named *Ampelisca brevicornis* (Marion), but by Boeck made a synonym of *Ampelisca macrocephala*, Lilljeborg, 1852.

After mentioning *Orchestia littorea*, Costa describes his species *Orchestia mediterranea*, and *Orchestia constricta*, the latter of which Heller identifies with "*Orchestia Montagu*," Aud.

Of *Lysianassa*, Costa describes and figures his three species, 1. *Lysianassa spinicornis*, Tav. 1, fig. 4, a species not to be confused with *Lysianassa (Ichnopus) spinicornis*, Lilljeborg, 1865; 2. *Lysianassa loricata*; 3. *Lysianassa humilis*, which Heller thinks may be the same as "*Lysianassa Costæ*," M.-Edw., which Costa mentions as being found with it.

*Callisoma punctatum*, Costa, and *Callisoma hopei*, A. Costa, are mentioned, but as nothing is said of *Callisoma barthelemyi*, Hope, it may be presumed that Costa had ceased to consider it a distinct species.

The genus *Ichnopus*, evidently by the derivation intended to be *Ischnopus*, is thus defined:—

"Antennæ longæ, graciles, superiores bisetæ. Pedes quatuor anteriores longi, graciles, filiformes, haud prehensiles, primi unguiculo minuto infra pectinato terminati; secundi submembranæci, manu apice longe fimbriata, unguiculo vix conspicuo." From *Callisoma*, which it resembles in the gnathopods, it differs, he says, in the antennæ, while from *Alibrotus*, which it resembles in the antennæ, it differs in the gnathopods. He adds, "è in questo genere che abbiám trovate quelle appendici simili alle branchie de' decapodi, inserite all'origine de' piedi toracici in forma piramidale, con uno stelo mediano, ed una serie di lamine da cadaun lato, accollate le une alle altre, e decrescenti dalla base all' estremità, che rappresenta l'apice della piramide." For this form of the branchiæ, see also Grube's account, 1866, of his *Lysianassa longicornis* ♀, (which is probably Costa's *Ichnopus taurus*), and Boeck's remark, De Sk. og arkt. Amph. p. 323, that it is especially characteristic for many species of the genus *Atylus*, that, like *Ichnopus*, their branchiæ have "en ophøist Ribbe langs Midten, hvorfra der udgaar talrige Folder som Sideribbe i et Blad." I have called attention to a similar structure also in *Byblis kallarthros* from Singapore. The type species of Costa's genus, *Ichnopus taurus*, is figured Tav. i. fig. 3.

The genus *Egidia* is thus defined:—

"Antennæ superiores bisetæ; inferiores articulo primo inermi. Pedes quatuor anteriores minuti, prehensiles, subæquales; tertii paris articulo ultimo spatuliformi; quarti compressi, valde