

lower antennæ, from which Costa derived the name, and, as he thought, the most striking peculiarity, of this genus, is rarely absent from the Gammarina. Spence Bate made the genus a synonym of *Melita*, Leach, Grube referred it to *Megamara*, Spence Bate, and Heller to *Mæra*, Leach. The type species *Ceradocus orchestiipes*, Tav. iv. fig. 4, becomes *Mæra orchestiipes*.

In the genus *Leucothoë*, Leach, Costa describes *Leucothoë denticulata*, A. Costa, with a reference to "Fn. Nap. Tav. ix., fig. 3. (senza testo)," and the remark that it is "diversa dalla *L. furina* per le proporzioni degli articoli delle antenne, e pel margine unguicolare dell mani del secondo pajo fornito di dentelli più fini e tutti eguali." It has been identified with *Leucothoë spinicarpa*, Abildgaard, from which *Leucothoë furina*, Savigny, is only separated by subtle distinctions. Costa points out that his *Leucothoë parthenopæa*, in Hope's Catalogue, needs confirmation.

A fresh definition is given of *Eriethonius*, Milne-Edwards, in which genus Costa describes, 1. *Eriethonius difformis*, Milne-Edwards, *Mas*, and 2. *Eriethonius bidens*, A. Costa, Tav. iv. fig. 9, which J. V. Carus names *Cerapus bidens*, while Boeck makes it a synonym of *Cerapus abditus*, Templeton. S. I. Smith having shown that *Cerapus* is distinguished from *Eriethonius* by having the second uropods uniramous, the species assigned to either of these genera without description of the pleon are left in confusion. The peculiar form of the second gnathopods in the male seems to be common to both genera.

After mentioning *Podocerus calcaratus*, Rathke, Costa defines the genus *Microdeutopus* as follows:—

"*Antennæ superiores seta multi articulata terminata; setaque accessoria rudimentali præditæ; inferiores pediformes. Pedes quatuor anteriores prehensiles; primi paris majores, in secubus difformes, (mas) carpo maximo, manu parva, unguiculum gerente; (fem.) manu majore fere ut in g. Amphithoe: secundi minuti, filiformes.*" The type species is *Microdeutopus gryllotalpa*, A. Costa, Tav. iv. fig. 10.

*Corophium acherusicum*, A. Costa, is not figured, but thus described:—"Antennis superioribus brevioribus et gracilioribus; inferioribus corporis fere longitudine, validissimis, pedunculi articulo tertio infra ad apicem spinis duabus vel tribus decrescentibus armato (mas); brevioribus, minus crassis, inermibus (fem.); pedibus secundi paris ungue infra bidentato.—Long. lin. 2." Boeck and Carus doubtfully identify this with *Corophium crassicorne*, Bruz.

In the "Amphipodi anomali," Costa gives *Vibilia speciosa*, A. Costa, and a reference to Fn. Nap. tav. ix. fig. 1 (senza testo). Carus gives as doubtful synonyms of "*Vibilia Jeangerardi*," Lucas, both this species and *Vibilia mediterranea*, Claus.

*Hyperia pupa*, A. Costa, Tav. iv. fig. 11, is thus described:—"Pedibus quarti paris illos tertii paulo superantibus, quinti paris cæteris distincte longioribus; sexti et septimi decrescentibus: pedibus spuris abdominalibus quintis quartis brevioribus, sextis pedunculo brevissimo, appendicibus valde inæqualibus, interna majori laminam apicalem paulo superante, externa augusta quarto brevior.—Long. lin. 3½." Unfortunately only a gnathopod and part of the pleon are figured, but there is enough to show that this species does not belong to *Hyperia*, but more likely to a genus of the Lycæidæ.

Costa further mentions *Phrosina semilunata*, Risso, *Phronima sedentaria*, Forsk., and *Typhis ovoides*, Risso.

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Bate and Westwood, vol. i. p. xvi, say that Professor Huxley here gives the name of *Endo-phragmal arch* to the long processes in the head of *Talitrus*, by which the stomach is supported in its position.