

"Spec. 2. *Gammarus verrucosus*, mh. n. sp. Corpore lateraliter compresso ; thorace et abdomine inermibus, segmentis postabdominalibus præsertim, secundo et tertio, tuberculis numerosis spinosis instructis ; ramo styliorum caudalium posticorum externo longissimo, margine longe ciliato," found in the Angará at Irkutsk, with *Gammarus atchensis*, Brandt, for its nearest relation. This species is partially described and figured in the Brit. Mus. Catal., but there by a misapprehension referred to "Brandt, Middendorff's Sibirische Reise." Spence Bate's description of the pleon includes a feature not alluded to by Gerstfeldt in the "infero-posterior angle of the third segment produced into a long upturned tooth." Dybowski, however, in his account and figure of the species, does not give this tooth or anything more than an ordinary angle to the segment in question.

Spec. 3. "*Gammarus Maackii*, mh. n. sp. Corpore lateraliter compresso, thorace et anteabdomine inermibus ; segmentis postabdominalibus singulis duabus vel quatuor carinis spinosis armatis ; ramo styliorum caudalium posticorum externo longissimo, margine breviter aculeato." It comes near to *Gammarus ochotensis*, Brandt, and is almost as common in the Angará at Irkutsk as *Gammarus verrucosus*. In the Brit. Mus. Catal., where it is figured, it is attributed to Brandt, instead of Gerstfeldt. It is redescribed by Dybowski in 1874, but not figured.

As distinguished from the foregoing species, in which "Die Rückenseite des 4. und 5. Schwanzgürtels erscheint mit Stacheln besetzt," in the following species the fourth and fifth pleon-segments are dorsally "stachellos."

"Spec. 4. *Gammarus cancellus*, Pallas," is described, with "tuberculorum (dorsalium) par quintum maximum." In 1862 Spence Bate took this as type of his new genus *Pallasea*. In 1874 Dybowski again describes it as *Gammarus cancellus*, Pallas, of which he describes and figures a variety named *Gerstfeldtii*."

"Spec. 5. *Gammarus cancelloides*, mh. n. sp.," from the Angará at Irkutsk, is thus described :— "Gammaro Cancelli Pall. similis, tuberculis tamen dorsalibus minus elevatis ; a capite ad caudam crescentibus, neque vero pari quinto, sed paribus octavo et nono maximis ; in segmentis thoracis et anteabdominis carinarum lateralium loco tuberculis valde prominentibus." Spence Bate, in the Appendix to the Brit. Mus. Catal., inclines to regard this as a variety of *Pallasea cancellus*, but Dybowski retains it as a distinct species, *Gammarus cancelloides*, Gerstfeldt, of which he gives a description and figures.

"Spec. 6. *Gammarus latissimus*, mh. n. sp.," also from the Angará at Irkutsk is thus described :— "Corpore latissimo, fere onisciformi ; fronte producto et quatuor paribus aculeorum, mediis duobus verrucis impositis, armato ; segmentis thoracis et anteabdominis carinatis et tubercula supra lamina laterales sita versus declivibus ; segmentis postabdominalibus tuberculis lateralibus destitutis, anterioribus tribus tuberculis dorsalibus, quorum duo posteriora aculeata, præditis." As already explained, this species was subsequently under a misapprehension attributed to Brandt in the Brit. Mus. Catal., and is there made the type of a new genus *Brandtia*. Dybowski, who had not met with it in Lake Baikal, retains it under the name *Gammarus latissimus*, in 1874.

Among those *Gammari* in which "der Hinterrand des 3. Postabdominalsegmentes und meist auch derjenige der beiden vorhergehenden verlängert sich in der Mittellinie in Art eines Zahnes oder Stachels nach hinten," Gerstfeldt places "Spec. 7. *Gammarus kurgensis* mh. n. sp. Corpore lateraliter compresso, margine posteriore trium anteriorum segmentorum postabdominalium et interdum etiam nonnullorum aut omnium anteabdominis et thoracis in spinam acutam tenuemque segmento sequenti incumbentem producto," "aus einer Pfütze an der Kürga." This does not appear to be mentioned in the Brit. Mus. Catal. Nor does it appear in Dybowski's long list of species from Lake Baikal. The fuller description is as follows :—"Der Körper ist ziemlich stark seitlich zusammengedrückt ; die Stirn bildet nur ein kurzes dreieckiges Spitzchen ; die Augen sind oval-nierenförmig. Die nur schwach