

from the description and figures of which his own specimens somewhat varied. His next new species is *Pontoporeia armata*, which he afterwards named *Priscilla armata*. The genus *Ædicerus*, Krøyer, he thinks should form two separate divisions, one containing *saginat*, Kr., *affinis*, Bruz., *lynceus*, Sars, and *norvegicus*, n. s., the other *novi-zealandiæ* Dana, and *obtus*, Bruz. For the latter division he institutes a new genus, *Aceros*, using a name pre-occupied among Aves (although there with a different meaning and pronunciation), and taking *Aceros obtus*, Bruzelius, as the type, which he afterwards named *Aceros phyllonyx*, Sars. His new species, *Ædicerus norvegicus*, he renamed in 1870, *Pontocrates norvegicus*, giving it as a synonym *Krøyeria arenaria*, Spence Bate, 1863. Spence Bate's genus is in fact not the pre-occupied *Krøyeria* but *Kroyera*, which perhaps lapsed as a synonym of *Monoculodes*, and the species *Krøyeria arenaria* dates, not from 1863, but 1858, taking precedence, therefore, of Boeck's *norvegicus*. Boeck next gives *Ampelisca spinipes*, n. s., stating that it is very like *Ampelisca æquicornis*, Bruzelius. For a specimen described by Lilljeborg as *Leucothoë articulosa*, Montagu, he proposes a distinct name "*Leucothoë Lilljeborgii*," which in his later works he hesitates to uphold. He recognises that *Leucothoë articulosa* should be called *Leucothoë spinicarpa*, Abildgaard. Making *Probolium*, Costa, a synonym of the earlier *Stenothoë*, Dana, he adds a new species "*Stenothoë Danai*," which he afterwards found to be synonymous with *Stenothoë (Montagua) marina*, Spence Bate, 1855. After pointing out the resemblances between *Eusirus* and *Leucothoë*, he adds a new species, *Eusirus longipes*. For *Gammarus brevicornis*, Bruzelius, and *Gammarus fissicornis*, M. Sars, he establishes a new genus, *Iduna*, a name pre-occupied among Birds and Annelids, and consequently in Boeck's later works giving place to the synonymous *Liljeborgia*, Sp. Bate, 1862. *Iduna brevicornis* he afterwards identified with *Liljeborgia pallida*, Sp. Bate. To *Dexamine* he adds a new species, "*Dexamine Thea*." For *Amphithoë compressa*, Lilljeborg, he establishes the new genus, *Epidesura*, which was dropped when later on he found the species in question to be *Atylus (Amphithoë) swammerdamii*, Milne-Edwards, 1830. He makes a new species, "*Gammarus Batei*," of which no notice is taken in his subsequent works, probably because he thought it too obviously a *Gammarus locusta* to be worth further mention. To the genus *Paramphithoë*, Bruzelius, he leaves the species *panopla* and *pulchella*, but establishes a new genus *Amphithopsis* to receive the species, *bicuspis*, *elegans*, *læviuscula*, *tridentata*, and the two new species *Amphithopsis glaber* and *Amphithopsis longicaudata*, the former of which he transferred first to *Paramphithoë*, and afterwards to *Pleustes*, retaining the latter as type of the genus *Amphithopsis*. He discusses the genus *Acanthonotus*, Owen, which he afterwards called *Acanthonotozoma*, and the neighbouring genus, *Iphimedia*, Rathke. To *Acanthosoma*, Owen, he assigns the species, *Acanthosoma hystrix*, Owen, *Amphithoë parasitica*, Sars, and *Epimeria tricristata*, Costa. He afterwards found reason to name the first *Acanthozone cuspidata*, Lepechin, and the other two, *Epimeria cornigera*, Fabricius.

In his third family, Corophidæ, Dana, Boeck places a new genus, *Podoceropsis*, with a new species, "*Podoceropsis Sophia*" (afterwards *Sophiæ*), for its type. After some discussion of species which he considers to belong to *Leptocheirus*, Zaddach, and to *Gammaropsis*, Lilljeborg, respectively, he describes a new species, *Amphithoë grandimana*, and a new genus, *Hela*, with a new species, *Hela monstrosa*, for its type. The name *Hela*, being pre-occupied, has been changed by S. I. Smith to *Neohela*.

The fourth tribe he calls Caprillidea. In it he places *Proto pedata*, afterwards recognized as *Proto ventricosa*; *Ægina longispina*, Krøyer, he here assigns to *Protella*, though he afterwards called it *Ægina phasma*, Montagu, it being properly *Protella phasma*; to *Ægina*, Krøyer, he adds the new species, *Ægina (Caprella) echinata*, Esmark, which he afterwards claims as his own species, and *Ægina lævis*, which, according to Mayer, is the young of *Ægina longicornis*, Krøyer. He next establishes a new genus, *Æginella*, with a new