

from that in *Ædicerus saginatus*. The inner plate of the first maxilla is large and furnished with several strongly ciliated hairs. From regard to the marsupial plates and their relation to the branchiæ, he would place *Ædicerus* and *Aceros* rather with *Phoxus* and the like than near to *Gammarus*. In the form of the hands of the gnathopods he finds an approach to the subfamily of which *Leucothoë* is the type. Whether *Aceros* with a short penultimate syllable should be considered pre-occupied, because a genus of birds was called *Aceros*, with a long penult, is perhaps an open question.

For the new genus, *Iduna*, or at least for the two species which constitute it, he gives the following characters:—The accessory flagellum is especially long, while the principal flagellum of the upper antennæ is short. The lower antennæ are strong and almost subpediform. The molar tubercle of the mandibles is small; the inner plate of the first maxillæ is, as in *Eusirus*, oval and furnished with a single plumose seta; the biting-plates (Tyggeplader) of the maxillipeds are small and their palps much elongated. The first two pairs of legs are provided with strong clasping hands, their fourth joint sending out from the lower hinder angle a strong process, as in *Leucothoë*; the following pairs of legs are very thin and long, the last pair is very long; the uropods (Halefødterne) are long and the telson deeply cleft. The first side-plate (Epimer) is strong, larger than the next one. Thus they show great agreement with *Eusirus*, and differ much from the typical species of *Gammarus*. The marsupial plates, he says, in this genus are small, the branchiæ long and broad; the palp in the first maxillæ has the first joint short. Alike, he says, in *Eusirus* and *Iduna*, the inner plate of the first maxillæ is larger than [in] the other [members of the group], but in all furnished only with one bristle. In 1876, he says that this plate in *Lilljeborgia fissicornis* has one very long plumose seta and a smaller seta not plumose, and that in *Eusirus cuspidatus* it has two plumose setæ.

His genus *Epidesura*, he says, in many characters approaches *Dexamine*, Leach. The form of the antennæ is as in *Dexamine*; the mandibles, however, have a very thin, weak, triarticulate palp; the palp of the first maxillæ is bi-articulate, and the inner plate is furnished with six ciliated hairs; the biting-plates of the maxillipeds are large, the palps small, thin, with their fourth joint forming a small finger (Klo). The marsupial plates are especially large, furnished on the edges with close-set, long hairs; the branchiæ of the last thoracic legs are of the same peculiar form which is found in *Ichnopus*; the two last segments of the pleon are coalesced and the telson is divided; the body is strongly compressed.

The new genus *Amphithopsis* is instituted for those species (taken from *Paramphithoë*, Bruzelius, and united to two new ones), which have—an elongate, compressed body with moderate epimera and long antennæ; the inner plate of the first maxillæ furnished with four to five long, thick, plumose setæ; the inner plate of the second maxillæ with many simple setæ at the extremity, but several on the inner side very strong and plumose; the maxillipeds large, with palps of moderate length; the two first pairs of feet with hands of nearly the same size, small; the third and fourth pairs of legs with the fifth joint very long, longer than the third joint; the telson simple; the last uropods with the branches long, often unequal; the marsupial plates much larger than the branchiæ, closely margined with hairs.

In the new genus *Podoceropsis*, the body is somewhat depressed, the epimera small, the antennæ long and thin, the upper attached far in advance of the lower at the point of the projecting head. Their peduncle is very long, longer than the flagellum and without accessory flagellum. The mandibles are large, at the extremity divided and dentate, with long triarticulate palp. The palp of the first maxillæ is biarticulate, the inner plate small and thick. The maxillipeds are long, narrow, with the fourth joint of the palp divided into two joints, of which the last forms a pointed nail (Klo.). The two first ("sidste," last, by an obvious mistake for "første," first) pairs of feet having the fifth joint forming a clasping hand, which in the second pair is much larger than in the first, and not