- Posterior pair of pereiopoda longer than the others. Posterior pair of pleopoda short, almost rudimentary, double-branched. Telson single, squamiform."
- "This genus differs from *Unciola* of Say in the absence of a secondary appendage to the superior antenne, in the form of the second pair of gnathopoda, in the shortness of the posterior pair of pleopoda, and in the character of the telson." The type species is *Unciola irrorata*, Gosse (not Say). *Dryope crenatipalma*, n. s., re-named *crenatipalmata* in the Brit. Sess. Crust., seems to me to be only a variety of *Dryope irrorata*. The secondary appendage, though very small, is not wholly wanting to the upper antenne.
- Corophium spinicorne, n. s., is considered by Boeck a synonym of Corophium crassicorne, Bruzelius, 1859. The name too was preoccupied by Stimpson in 1856.
- Division Hyperia. Fam. 1. Hyperia. "Lestrigonus Kinahani, n. s.," is held by Boeck to be a synonym of Hyperia medusarum, Müller, which Meinert rejects, considering Müller's description too indefinite, and therefore adopting the name Hyperia galba, Montagu. Streets would keep Lestrigonus distinct from Hyperia. "Vibilia Edwardsii," though here given as new, had been already published in the Annals and Magazine of Nat. Hist., 1861. Vibilia affinis (Vibilia affinis, MS. Cat. Musée Jardin des Plantes) is from Java. "Cyllopus Lucasii, n. s.," is from "the Powel [Powell] Islands," now known as the S. Orkneys; "Cyllopus Dana, n. s.," from "near the Powel Islands," is probably a younger form of Cyllopus lucasii. "Themisto Guérinii, n. s.," "Hab. (In the Atlantic?) Latitude of La Plata (MS. label)," is said to resemble closely the much larger Themisto antarctica, Dana.
- Fam. 2. Phronimide. Subfam. 1. Phronimides. "Phronima Borneensis, n. s." (Phronima Atlantica, White, Cat. Crust. B. M. 1850) is no doubt, as Spence Bate himself suggests, to be identified with Phronima sedentaria, Forskål. Subfam. 2. Phrosinides. Phrosina longispina, n. s., is doubtfully distinct from Phrosina semilunata, Risso, with which Sp. Bate is inclined to unite Phrosina nicetensis, M.-Edwards. Anchylomera antipodes, n. s., was taken "near the Antipodes,"
- Fam. 3. PLATYSCELIDE. Platyscelus, here given as a new genus, though already described in the Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., July 1861, is a synonym of Dithyrus, Dana. Of the species "Platyscelus Rissoina, n. s.," and Platyscelus serratus, n. s., the latter is united by Claus to Typhis ovoides, Risso, and he inclines to treat the former in the same manner.
- Brachyscelus is here given as a new genus, but the description of it and of the type species, Brachyscelus crusculum, appeared in the Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist. for July 1861.
- Thamyris, new genus, is thus defined:—"Superior antennæ short, three-jointed. Inferior antennæ obsolete. Posterior pair of pereiopoda represented by a basos in the form of a membranous scale only."
- "In all other respects this genus so nearly corresponds with Brachyscelus, that future research will probably demonstrate their closer connection." The type species is Thamyris antipodes, n. s. Claus decides that Thamyris is the male of Brachyscelus. His own genus Schnehagenia he recognises as an additional synonym, and names the genus Thamyris, but Brachyscelus has the priority. Brachyscelus in turn must yield to Dairilia, Dana, if the suggestion of Bovallius be accepted, that Dairilia is identical with Thamyris.
- Amphipronoë, new genus, is thus defined:—"Cephalon round, anteriorly oblique. Pereion not broader than the cephalon. Pleon having the fourth and fifth segments fused into one. Superior antennæ having the peduncle three-jointed; third joint large, inferiorly convex and anteriorly produced, having the superior margin subapically excavated to receive the short flagellum. Inferior antennæ five-jointed. First pair of gnathopoda complexly subchelate; second pair not subchelate. Third and fourth pairs of pereiopoda largely dilated, having the remaining joints as long as the basa; fifth pair rudimentary. Posterior