

Tryphosa nanoides by Boeck, 1870; 5. *Anonyx pumilus*, n. s., Pl. iv. fig. 35-41; 6. *Anonyx brachycercus*, n. s., Pl. iv. fig. 42-49, called *Menigrates brachycercus* by Boeck in 1870; 7. "*Anonyx Bruzelii*," Boeck, which is recognised as standing near *Anonyx gulosus*, and was subsequently regarded by Boeck himself as a variety only of that species, see the table of errata and addenda to *De Skand. og Arkt. Amph.*; 8. *Anonyx nanus*, Krøyer, by Boeck in 1870 called *Tryphosa nanus*; 9. *Anonyx pinguis*, Boeck, later called *Orchomene pinguis* by Boeck; 10. *Anonyx serratus*, Boeck, Pl. iv. fig. 50, afterwards called *Orchomene serratus* by Boeck; it is here identified with *Anonyx Edwardsii* (Spence Bate), but wrongly according to Sars; 11. "*Anonyx Edwardsii*," Krøyer, afterwards called *Onesimus edwardsii* by Boeck; 12. *Anonyx litoralis*, Krøyer, called *Onesimus litoralis* by Boeck; 13. "*Anonyx Holböllii*," Krøyer, called *Hippomedon holböllii* by Boeck; *Anonyx denticulatus*, Spence Bate, is here said to be the male of this species; 14. *Anonyx obtusifrons*, Boeck, which was afterwards called *Menigrates obtusifrons* by Boeck; 15. *Anonyx tumidus*, Krøyer, Pl. iv. fig. 51, which Boeck calls *Aristias tumidus*. Boeck, it will be observed, requires seven genera for these fifteen, or perhaps thirteen, species. *Anonyx bruzelii* falls to *Anonyx gulosus* (*cicada*), and *Anonyx brachycercus* is considered by Boeck, in 1876, to be a synonym of *Anonyx* (*Menigrates*) *obtusifrons*. In Lilljeborg's synoptic table *Anonyx brachycercus* is separated from *Anonyx obtusifrons* by the maxillipeds. In *brachycercus* these have the outer plates large, "ultra medium articuli 3:tii palpi extensæ, ad marginem interiorem tantummodo apicem propius nodulosæ, nodulis discretis 4, et ad marginem exteriorem setam unam et pilos minimos gerentes," while in *obtusifrons* he finds from Boeck's description that these plates "have some few scattered coarse teeth on the inner margin." These delicate characters seem little suited for important subdivisions. I am inclined to think that the teeth on the inner margins of the outer maxilliped-plates are very liable to accident, so that their absence cannot always be depended on as characteristic.

The fourth genus, *Callisoma*, Costa, has the species *Callisoma krøyeri*, Bruzelius.

The fifth genus, *Acidostoma*, which is new, is thus defined:—

"*Forma corporis et antennarum cum genere Anonycis congruit, oris partes appendiculares tamen plane diversæ. Labii rami laterales angusti. Mandibulæ processu accessorio, maxillæ 1:mi paris palpo, et palpus maxillipedum ungue carentes, et hæ partes oris conjunctim acumen productum præbent. Pedes trunci 1:mi paris robusti, manu prehensili. Pedes 2:di paris graciles, ungue carentes.*" To this genus, as the type species, is referred *Anonyx obesus*, Sp. Bate, which is described and figured, Pl. v.

1865. MÜLLER, FRITZ.

Description of a new genus of Amphipod Crustacea. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Series 3. Vol. XV. 1865. pp. 276, 277. Pl. X.

The new genus, *Batea*, is thus defined:—"Antennæ simple. Coxa of the first pair of gnathopoda rudimentary, those of the second pair of gnathopoda and the first two pairs of pereopoda largely developed. Coxa of the second pair of pereopoda deeply excavated upon the upper part of the posterior margin. First pair of gnathopoda rudimentary, consisting of coxa and basis only; second pair of gnathopoda subchelate. Mandibles having an articulated appendage. Maxillipeds having a squamiform plate on both the basis and ischium joints. Fourth and fifth pairs of pleopoda with styliform rami, sixth pair with subfoliaceous rami. Telson single, deeply cleft."

"Species *Batea Catharinensis*, F. M."

Fritz Müller dates from Desterro, Brazil. He gives figures of the male, and notes in his