

that have been described, even from widely-separated localities, the variation is very slight indeed." See also Note on Streets, 1882.

*Anchylonyx*, new genus, is thus described:—"Head moderately large, broad and rounded at the top, tapering inferiorly to the oral apparatus, and excavated in front. Eyes on the lateral and dorsal surfaces of the head. Both pairs of antennæ present, long; base of the superior pair long and stout, three-jointed; inferior pair slender, four-jointed. Flagellum very attenuated and elongated. Thorax broad, somewhat compressed; segments six. Abdomen narrow. The gnathopoda not subchelate, nor much reduced in size, when compared with the following feet; the first and second pairs of thoracic feet long, slender; carpus and meros linear. The third pair enlarged; carpus and meros dilated, with the anterior margin armed with teeth; propodus flexes on the carpus, impinging against the teeth on its anterior margin; dactylus fused with the propodus. The fourth and fifth pairs of feet subequal, shorter than the preceding. The three posterior pairs of abdominal appendages biramous, lanceolate; rami pointed." In the additional observations it is noted that "the mandibles are without appendages," and that, as in *Phronima*, "a pair of wing-like plates exist at the base of the dactylus of both pairs of gnathopoda."

The type species is *Anchylonyx hamatus*, but in 1882 Dr. Streets makes it a synonym of *Phronima elongata*, Claus, 1862, and *Phronimella elongata*, Claus, 1872.

*Anchylomera thyropoda*, Dana, is reported, with the additional observation that "the inferior distal angle of the propodus of the third and fourth pairs of thoracic feet is produced, and when the joint is flexed this projection impinges against the antero-inferior angle of the carpus."

*Platyscelus batei*, n. s., is described, with the remark that "this species is closely related to *P. rissoinæ*; the differences are chiefly in the structure of the gnathopoda, and of the third and fourth pairs of thoracic feet. The gnathopoda bear a striking resemblance to those of the young of *P. serratus*, but as the rest of the structure of the animal shows no evidence of immature development, this is undoubtedly their normal adult condition." Yet, as the length is given as ".12 of an inch," and the inferior antennæ are said to be short, the specimen could scarcely be full-grown, and the independence of the species is therefore very doubtful. *Platyscelus serratus*, Bate, is regarded by Claus as a synonym of *Typhhis ovoides*, Risso, and *Platyscelus rissoinæ* as perhaps a synonym of his own *Eutyphhis armatus*. Dr. Streets' work does not seem to have come under the notice of Claus. *Amphipronö serrulata*, n. s., is described, and *Oxycephalus tuberculatus*, Sp. Bate, a species which Claus identifies with *Oxycephalus piscator*, Milne-Edwards.

The new genus *Leptocotis* is thus described:—"Animal long and slender. Head large and produced anteriorly into a rostrum; narrowed behind the eyes; the constricted portion short, and not narrower than the thorax; under surface excavated anteriorly on each side for the reception of the superior antennæ. Superior antennæ short, sickle-shape. Inferior antennæ five-jointed, folded upon themselves four times, and concealed beneath the head; first and second joints distally enlarged. An elongate mandibular appendage. Gnathopoda short, and complexly chelate. Third and fourth pairs of thoracic feet having the coxæ dilated; the fifth pair small. Fourth and fifth abdominal segments fused into one; sixth small. Caudal appendages long, biramous. Telson cylindrical, long." The type species, *Leptocotis spinifera*, is described in detail.

This genus, Dr. Streets says, exhibits a remarkable blending of the characters of *Oxycephalus* and *Rhabdosoma*. Much the same is said by Claus of his species *Oxycephalus tenuirostris*, 1871, to which, in 1887, he makes *Leptocotis spinifera*, Streets, a synonym, without explaining why he rejects the genus *Leptocotis*. Streets here speaks of "a long, acute spine, pointing upward, on each side of the fifth" segment of the abdomen. In 1878, he says nothing of this, but describes "the first three segments of the abdomen subequal,