megalops, distinguished by the uncommonly thick arched rostrum and large, confluent eyes; 132. *Halicreion* (*?*) *latipes*, only provisionally referred to Boeck's genus, as Sars recognises that the third uropods are not longer than the second, which is the case in the typical species, *Halicreion longicaudatus*, and that the proportions of the first four pairs of peræopods in the two species are very different; 133. *Paramphithoë brevicornis*, with a general resemblance to species of *Metopa*, to be distinguished from its own allies by its small size, pale colour, and unusually short antennæ; 134. *Paramphithoë assimilis*, nearest to *Paramphithoë glabra*, Boeck, but distinguished by the eyes, "magni, rotundato-triangulares," the "epimera anteriora mediocria, dente anguli infero-posterioris fere obsoleto," the two gnathopods "manu elongato-ovata in 2do pari paulo majore, acie bene definita, obliqva, margine inferiore spinis nonnullis et fasciculis pilorum ornato," and the considerably greater length of the peræopods; 136. *Iphimedia minuta*, distinguished from *Iphimedia obesa*, Rathke, by Professor Sars by its having no spine on the first joint of the upper antennæ and by the different form of the two pointed processes at the lower hinder angle of the third pleon-segment, as well as by its small size and very different colouring; distinctions of somewhat doubtful specific value, that of colour above all being untenable in face of the numerous variations which *Iphimedia obesa* undoubtedly presents; 137. *Atylus uncinatus*, very like *Atylus swammerdami*, M.-Edw., but distinguished by the very remarkable first peræopods "structura singulari, organa valida affixionis formantes, articulo 4to brevissimo, cupuliformi, 5to magno et curvato ad basin fasciculis 2 spinarum armato, ungve terminali fortissimo, falciformi," a species which appears to be synonymous with *Atylus falcatus*, Metzger, 1871; 138. *Halirages megalops*, distinguished from its ally *Halirages tridentatus*, Bruzelius, by the enormously developed eyes and the "segmenta 2 priora corporis postici supine medio in processus singulos acutos producta; segmentum 3tium ad angulum infero-posteriorem truncatum et fortiter serratum; 139. *Halirages inermis*, to be recognised by its slender body, want of dorsal processes, thin, elongate peræopods, and the sides of the head produced downwards into conical processes; 141. *Amphithopsis nodifera*, distinguished by a pair of tubercles on the back of the first, and another pair on the back of the second, pleon-segment; 143. *Tritropis inflata;* 144. *Tritropis avirostris*, which, with the preceding species, must be transferred to *Rhachotropis*, S. I. Smith; 147. *Melita pellucida*, "corpus pellucidissimum absqve pigmento. Longit. 5^{mm}."; 149. *Ampelisca gibba*, in the form of the last peræopod said to be very like *Ampelisca lævigata*, Lilljeborg, but clearly distinguished by the different form of the head, although nothing in the figures and descriptions given respectively by Sars and Boeck of *Ampelisca gibba* and *Ampelisca lævigata* seems to justify the separation of the former from the latter; 151. *Ampelisca anomala*, a species of importance as a link between the two genera *Ampelisca* and *Byblis*, even without links sufficiently close. In the general form of the body and development of the side-plates, the new species, according to Sars, is a genuine *Ampelisca*, whereas the two basal-joints of the lower antennæ are quite uncovered as in the genus *Byblis*. The last uropods extend indeed beyond the others, but still are far from being as strongly developed as is usual in species of *Ampelisca;* 153. *Byblis erythrops*, distinguished from *Byblis gaimardii* by smaller size, red eye-pigment, longer upper antennæ, and by the penultimate joint of the peduncle of the lower antennæ being distinctly shorter than the last joint; 154. *Photis tenuicornis*, the antennæ shorter and thinner than usual, sparsely pilose with short bristles, the palm of the first gnathopod obliquely excavate, of the second "bisinuate"; 156. *Gammaropsis melanops*, "= *G. erythrophthalma* Boeck, non Lilljeborg," distinguished by Sars from Lilljeborg's species by the shorter secondary flagellum of the upper antennæ, the acute antero-lateral angles of the head, and the also acute infero-posterior angle of the third pleon-segment, while, further, the eyes in this species are black, not red, as required by the