

present the generic subdivision proposed by Boeck, though, in my judgment, a closer revision of the family will show the need of slightly reducing the number of genera."

31. *Socarnes bidenticulatus*, Sp. Bate, with the synonymy, "*Lysianassa bidenticulata*, Sp. Bate, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 3, Vol. 1, p. 362. *Lysianassa nugar*, Sp. Bate, Cat. Amphip. Brit. Mus. p. 65. Pl. x. fig. 3 (non Phipps). *Lysianassa VahlII*, Goës, Crust. Amphip. Spitsb. No. 2 (ex parte). *Anonyx bidenticulatus*, Miers, Spitsb. Crust. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 1877. p. 136," distinguished from the closely allied *Anonyx vahlII*, to which Goës has referred it, by the bidenticulate lateral plates of the third abdominal segment; Gen. 2. *Hippomedon*, Boeck, 1870. 32. *Hippomedon holbölli* (Krøyer), var., with the synonym, "*Hippomedon abyssi*, G. O. Sars, Prodr. descriptionis Crust., etc., No. 94 (non Goës)," a variety without eyes. Gen. 3. *Anonyx*, Krøyer, 1883 [1838]. 33. *Anonyx calcaratus*, "*Anonyx (Hippomedon) calcaratus*, G. O. Sars, Crust. & Pycnogonida nova etc., No 16." "Of the previously known *Anonyx* species, it unquestionably approximates closest *A. pumilus* Lilljeborg, but is easily recognized by the much more produced posterior lateral corners on the 3rd abdominal segment, as also the peculiar spur-like projection on the basal joint of the last pair of legs, a character that suggested the specific designation. In the imperfect subcheliform structure of the 1st pair of legs, it differs from all other known species of the genus, agreeing in this respect rather with the genera *Lysianassa* and *Socarnes*." 34. *Anonyx typhlops*, carinate on the fourth abdominal segment, totally devoid of eyes. Gen. 4. *Onisimus*, Boeck, 1870, in the table of contents and index spelt *Onesimus*. 35. *Onisimus turgidus*, "*Anonyx (Onisimus) turgidus*, G. O. Sars, Crust. et Pycnogonida nova etc., No 13," "approximates closest *O. Edwardsii* Krøyer, from which however it may at once be distinguished by the remarkably clumsy and inflated form of body, a character that gives the animal greater resemblance to *O. plautus* Krøyer, which, in other respects, however, differs very decidedly." 35. *Onisimus leucopis*, "*Anonyx (Onisimus) leucopis*, G. O. Sars, Crust. & Pycnogonida nova etc., No. 14," distinguished by "the imperfect development of the eyes and the shape of the telson," which is "very faintly emarginate at extremity." Gen. 5. *Tryphosa*, Boeck, 1870. 37. *Tryphosa pusilla*, "*Anonyx (Tryphosa) pusilla*, G. O. Sars, Crust. & Pycnog. nova etc., No. 15." "The present species I refer here to Boeck's genus *Tryphosa*. In my judgment, however, both this genus and the genera *Onisimus* and *Orchomene* should, perhaps, more properly be eliminated and their species ranged under the genus *Anonyx*. From the other forms referred by Boeck to the genus *Tryphosa*, the present species may be recognised by the total absence of eyes, the remarkably slender secondary flagellum on the 1st pair of antennæ, and the form of the head." Gen. 6. *Acidostoma*, Lilljeborg, 1865. 38. *Acidostoma laticorne*, "from the only hitherto known species of this genus, viz. *A. obesum* Sp. Bate, the present is easily distinguished by the total absence of eyes, the prodigiously developed 1st pair of antennæ, and the remarkably robust 3 posterior pairs of legs. Moreover, in the rudimentary character of the last pair of caudal stylets, as also the posteriorly non-incised telson, this species differs essentially from the typical form."

Fam. 2. Phoxidæ. Gen. 1. *Phoxus*, Krøyer, 1842. 39. *Phoxus oculatus*, distinguished by the well-developed, darkly pigmented eyes, and from *Phoxus holbölli*, Krøyer, "by the more thickset form of body, the shorter and more obtuse frontal plate, as also by a somewhat different shape characterizing the basal joint of the last pair of legs." Gen. 2. *Harpinia*, Boeck, 1870. 40. *Harpinia abyssi*, distinguished by its size, reaching 13 mm., peculiar form of basal joint of last pair of legs, "by the obtusely rounded lateral plates on the 3rd abdominal segment, and finally by the hunched projection formed above by the succeeding segment." 41. *Harpinia carinata*, possibly males of preceding species, but differing in structure of antennæ, and also in "the distinctly keeled posterior division of