

1870. *Dexamine*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 106.
 1876. „ Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 311.
 1877. „ Stalio, Catal. Crost. dell' Adriatico, p. 181.
 1878. „ Spence Bate, The Crustacea in Couch's Cornish Fauna revised and added to, p. 50.
 1879. „ Thomson, Trans. New Zealand Inst., vol. xi. p. 237.
 1880. „ Nebeski, Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Amph. der Adria, p. 34.
 1884. „ Blanc, Die Amphipoden der Kieler Bucht, pp. 51, 64.
 1885. „ Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 404.
 1885. *Amphitonotus (pars)*, Carus, Prodromus Faunæ Mediterraneæ, pars ii. p. 407.
 1885. *Dexamine*, Haswell, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. x. pt. i. p. 8 (sep. copy).
 1885. „ Schneider, Pontocrates norvegicus, Boeck, and *Dexamine* thea, Boeck, p. 20.
 1886. „ Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 508.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Leach, 1814 (p. 86). That this genus appears first in the Appendix to Leach's article Crustaceology is clearly due to the fact that the type species, Montagu's "*Cancer Gammarus spinosus*," 1813, was not available when the article was originally written or printed, a fact which corroborates the date 1813 for the article itself. Dana in 1852 (U.S. Explor. Exped., vol. xiii. pt. ii. p. 910, note) was inclined to include *Dexamine* in what he supposed to be Rathke's genus *Iphimedia*. Sars in 1882 (Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 26) places *Dexamine*, in the family Atylidæ, between *Lampra* [*Tritæta*], Boeck, and *Atylus*, Leach. Schneider in 1885 inclines to uphold Boeck's "*Dexaminæ*" as a family, for the two genera which Boeck assigns to the group. Boeck's definition of the genus is as follows:—

"*Maxillipeds* having the inner margin of the outer plate armed with spines; the inner plate carrying on the apex a few slender setæ.

"Side-plates large, rounded on the lower margin; the four front pairs much deeper than the fifth.

"*Upper Antennæ* longer than the lower.

"*Peræopods* all with the fourth and fifth joints elongate; the finger long, slightly curved."

Dexamine flindersi, n. sp. (Pl. CXXXVII. C).

Rostrum acute, small but clearly defined; the lateral lobes of the head convex, not projecting quite so far as the rostrum.

Eyes situated on the lateral lobes, having numerous small ocelli.

Upper Antennæ.—The first joint rather thick, about once and a third as long as broad, with a few spinules and cilia on the lower and apical margins; the second joint about once and a half as long as the first, with a slender spine high up on the under margin, below which the joint becomes thinner and carries a few spinules; the third joint more than a third the length of the second, much thinner, a little longer than the