

besides uniting *Platophium* and *Cyrtophium*, *Cratophium* and *Podocerus*, *Erichthonius*, *Cerapodina* and *Cerapus*; to the subfamily Corophiides he gave the genera *Cyrtophium*, *Cratippus*, *Dryope*, *Unciola*, *Corophium*, *Clydonia*, *Icilius*. The definition of the subfamily Corophiides by Bate and Westwood is given in the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea, vol. i. p. 478 (1862), although the name Podocerides is given by an accidental error at the head of several of the following pages. In 1870 Boeck made the Corophinæ the twenty-third¹ subfamily of the Gammaridæ, placing in it the genera *Corophium*, *Siphonacetes*, *Glaucanome*, *Hela*. In 1872–1876 Boeck made the Corophidæ the eighth family of the Gammarina, with two subfamilies, the Corophinæ for the genera *Corophium*, *Siphonacetes*, *Glaucanome*, and the Helainæ for the single genus *Hela*.

In 1880 Nebeski gives to the "Corophiiden" two subfamilies, 1. the Podocerinæ, containing *Amphithoe*, *Podocerus*, *Microdeutopus*, *Microprotopus*, *Cerapus*, and by implication *Erichthonius*; 2. The Corophinæ, with the single genus *Corophium*. Of the family he gives the following account:—

"The Crustacea that belong to this family form a group sharply defined, as well morphologically as biologically. They are in general characterised by having the body little compressed laterally, by the powerful lower antennæ, in which the peduncle has joints of considerable strength and generally far surpasses the flagellum in length; a further very important character lies in the possession of the glandular apparatus in the third and fourth thoracal-limbs [first and second peræopods], of which the finger is always perforated, affording an exit for the secretion." On the ground of the absence of this last character he excludes the genus *Cyrtophium*, as represented by *Cyrtophium darwinii*, Spence Bate, from the Corophiidæ, and suggests its transference to the Dulichiidæ.

In the same year S. I. Smith instituted the subfamily Cerapinæ, of which the definition has been already quoted, see Note on S. I. Smith, 1880 (p. 522). In this he placed the single genus *Cerapus*, giving notes at the same time upon *Erichthonius* and *Unciola*, but without stating what subfamily he thinks they ought to stand in.

Carus in 1885 adopts the family "Corophiidæ, Dana" for two subfamilies, the "Corophinæ (Dana) Cls.," with the genera *Cratippus*, *Corophium*, *Icridium*, and the "Podocerinæ, Cls.," with the genera *Cerapus*, *Microdeutopus*, *Microprotopus*, *Podocerus*, *Grubia*, *Amphithoe*. The arrangement by Gerstaecker in 1886 has been already explained; see Note on Gerstaecker 1886 (p. 580).

In 1882 G. O. Sars, dropping all subfamilies, places in the family Corophiidæ the genera *Corophium*, *Siphonacetes*, *Cerapus*, *Unciola*, *Helella* [*Neohela*].

¹ In Boeck's work it is numbered "XXII.," the error arising from the circumstance that he gives the same number "XVI." both to the Ampeliscinæ and to the Leptocheirinæ, and numbers the subfamilies consecutively from the Leptocheirinæ onwards.