'*Hyale*' (*Nicea*), and is not therefore a generic character. *Hyalella* is then a synonyme of *Allorchestes.*"

To the second paragraph of this quotation is appended this note: "§ Doubtless a large number of the species placed under *Allorchestes* by Bate in his Catalogue of the *Amphipoda* in the British Museum have in reality a divided telson. In fact, it would seem that the telson is cleft in *most* of the marine forms, and such probably formed the bulk of Dana's original genus *Allorchestes.* The only types of Dana's species that I can discover are two specimens of *A. media* in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. In these the telson is cleft to the base. This, however, will not affect the synonymy as given above."

There are, however, some considerations which Mr. Faxon does not appear to have taken into account. He says that *Hyale pontica* was carefully described and figured with the posterior caudal stylets two-branched (zur Fauna der Krym, p. 87, pl. v. figs. 20-28, 1836), but no allusion to this feature is made in the generic character by Rathke (though Spence Bate introduces it in his Catalogue), and in the description of the species Rathke's words are :— "die Sprungbeine sind nur kurz und schwach; das erste Paar ist am längsten, jedoch kürzer als das hinterste Paar der Afterbeine, das zweite ist noch kürzer, und das letzte am kleinsten : an den beiden ersteren Paaren sind die Aeste ungefähr so lang, als die Wurzelglieder, an den letzten aber bilden die Aeste nur zwei sehr kleine warzenförmige Vorsprünge des Wurzelgliedes." Here we find that in the first and second uropods the rami are about as long as the peduncles (not much shorter as the B. M. Catalogue makes out), but on the last pair the rami form only two very small wart-like processes of the peduncle. Possibly this means *only two to each peduncle*, but I think that it more probably means *only two* for the pair of peduncles. It is true that on Pl. v., Fig. 21, representing "das hinterste Sprungbein," shows two rami to one peduncle, but this plate is signed "W. Pape del.," not as on other plates in the same memoir, "Rathke del." This takes something from the force of Mr. Faxon's expression, "the careful description and illustration of the founder of the genus." Nevertheless with only these facts in view I should accept Mr. Faxon's ruling. But in his later work, B. z. Fauna Norwegens, pp. 81–83, Rathke describes, under the name "*Amphithoë Prevostii*, M. Edwards ?," a species of which he says "the pleopoda of the sixth pair are very small, and do not end with two rami, but each consists only of two joints, tolerably thick in proportion to their length, of which the terminal joint is smaller than the basal, and bears at the end some small spines. The back is quite smooth throughout." He further says, "this animal is very nearly related to an Amphipod which I found in the Black Sea and described under the name *Hyale Pontica*, but is distinguished from it chiefly by the want of a telson." At the end of his book, p. 264*c*, he has made up his mind that the species is new and names it *Amphithoë nilssonii.* He thought it a question (p. 83) whether this species and *Hyale pontica* ought not to form a new genus, on the ground that the second gnathopods were so different from those of the Amphithoë species as then accepted. His ascribing to *Amphithoë nilssonii* the want of a telson was of course due only to an oversight or an accidental defect in his specimen, but he says nothing of distinguishing it from *Hyale pontica* by the difference of the last uropods. *Amphithoë nilssonii* is transferred by Spence Bate to the genus *Allorchestes*, while *Amphitoë Prevostii* of Milne-Edwards he assigns to *Nicea*, although when he saw the type specimen he considered it "synonymous with *Nilssonii* of Rathke, but unfortunately omitted to observe the character of the telson," B. M. C., p. 53. Now if *Hyale pontica* really has two rami to the peduncle in the last uropods, that one little extra wart will cut it off from the family of the Orchestidæ, in which the last uropods are uni-branched. Yet there is nothing else to distinguish it from that family. Its antennæ, its gnathopods in both sexes, its general shape both of the body at large and the pleon in particular, will identify it with the Orchestidæ. Its habitat among stones and mussels on the beach, its colouring, clear bottle-green shading into brown, its