

of the peduncle of the upper antennæ, and the want of a finger and other peculiarities in the second gnathopods, were peculiarities so marked in the three species that he proposes a new genus for them, thus defined:—"A n o n y x: *pedunculus antennarum superiorum crassissimus, ovalis; inferiorum multo gracilior, cylindricus; (oculi magni*)*; *pedes primi paris breviores, parvulo instructi ungue; pedes secundi paris sat elongati, gracillimi, ungue carentes (quinquearticulati), ejusque vice ad finem articuli quinti multis validisque præditi setis.*" To this generic character, he says, may also be added, that the head in all the species is tolerably small, and partially concealed by the first side-plates, a rostrum projects in the middle in a little blunt point, formed by the small lateral excavations for the insertion of the antennæ, while the trunk is pretty strongly compressed, though dorsally rounded. Though not considering the mouth-organs of use for generic characters, he mentions that the mandibles are strong, furnished along the inner edge with three dental tubercles (Tandknuder), meaning, to judge by the figure, a divided tooth at the tip of the cutting edge and a small molar tubercle; the upper rim shows near the outer angle a tolerably deep incision; the palps are tolerably short. The second maxillæ have the lower lobe (inner plate) very small, furnished at the extremity with some long, plumose setæ. The maxillipeds have the palps long, the inner terminal plates narrow, linear. A footnote to the words "oculi magni" explains that a species otherwise in agreement with the genus need not be excluded merely on account of its having small eyes.

He next describes "*Gammarus Sabini* Leach," commonly known now as *Amathilla sabini*, but in my view having a claim to the title *Amathilla homari*, J. C. Fabr. He expresses surprise that it should have escaped the notice of [Otto] Fabricius, and calls attention to the very considerable differences between the young and adults, and the necessity for naturalists to take such variations into account if they would avoid the groundless multiplication of species. The next species described and figured, *Gammarus loricatus* Sab., has by Spence Bate been named *Gammaracanthus loricatus*, Sabine. The new species figured and described as *Gammarus pingvis* is now called *Amathilla pinguis*. "*Gammarus Locusta*, Montagu," is judged to be the commonest of all the Greenland Amphipods, and to be undoubtedly identical with O. "*Fabricius's Oniscus pulex* (n. 231 pag. 254)." The suggestion is offered that it may be identical with *Cancer nugax* and *Gammarus nugax* in the English travels, dating "from Phipp's time." "*Amphithoe carinata* Rhrdt. (Tab, II, fig. 6)," is next described. This, which is the *Gammarus carinatus* of Fabricius, now bears the name *Atylus carinatus* given it by Leach. "*Amphithoe Hystrix*. (*Acanthosoma Hystrix* Owen). Tab. II, fig. 6 [7].," next described, has been identified by Boeck with Lepechin's species, under the name *Acanthozone cuspidata*, but the distribution of the species, according to the accounts of Lepechin, Krøyer and Boeck, makes the identification doubtful. In describing the flagellum of the upper antennæ, Krøyer remarks that, with exception of the four first joints, which are all furnished with hairs at the end of the lower edge, of the remainder, as a rule, only every alternate one exhibits hairs. Consequently, he says, those joints without hairs easily escape observation and cause discrepancies in counting the total number of joints. From the alternation just mentioned and from the considerable length of individual flagellum-joints in young individuals, he argues that the increased number of these joints in the adults results, not from the budding forth of new joints, but from the subdivision of the old ones. His description of the species in brief is:—"A m p h i t h o e H y s t r i x: *fronte non rostrata; antennis superioribus dimidiam inferiorum partem non æquantibus; oculis orbicularibus, convexis; corpore parum compresso; annulis thoracis, tribusque abdominis anterioribus series aculeorum quinque præbentibus; primo thoracis annulo præ ceteris aculeato, cornu gerente procumbens et ad caput prominens; epimeris femori solito minus appressis, plerumque in aculeos productis; manibus linearibus, ungula præditis minuta; appendice caudali unica, postice*