

*caudales postici ac in Dercothoe.*" He adds, "the genus is near *Erichthonius* (Edwards), if not identical with it. The stress which is laid by Milne-Edwards on the rudimentary character of the epimerals of the anterior thoracic segments, and his reference of his species to the Corophidæ or gressorial Amphipods, leads us to doubt the identity. The posterior stylets have the same form as in *Dercothoe*, and the form of the head, the projecting eyes, and general habit, are nearly as in that genus. The approximation is so close, that the genera are evidently of one and the same group; we have no evidence in the antennæ, caudal stylets, or legs, that the species in every case are gressorial. The antennæ are slender, with long flagella. The epimerals are broader than in some *Gammari*. The caudal stylets are rather long." He also says that "a female *Pyctilus*, bearing eggs, has been observed by the author, which has the same form of hands as is characteristic of the group *Erichthonius*," and that "in this genus as well as the preceding, the first joint of the legs of the fifth and sixth pairs is very broad, while that of the seventh is narrow."

Spence Bate makes *Erichthonius* and *Pyctilus*, and inclines to make *Dercothoe*, synonymous with *Cerapus*, Say. Boeck puts them all three under that genus, which S. I. Smith has shown to be distinct from them all. S. I. Smith unites *Dercothoe* and *Pyctilus* as synonyms of *Erichthonius*, but still without noticing the breadth of the side-plates in (some at least of) Dana's species, which, as Dana himself observes, makes the identification with *Erichthonius* doubtful. In the work of Bate and Westwood, vol. i. p. 453, Dana is supposed to have "founded his genus *Pyctilus* upon a misconception of the figure of *Erichthonius difformis*," but Dana clearly alludes not to the mistake in the figure, but to the express words of the generic account, "l'état rudimentaire des pièces épimériennes des premiers anneaux du thorax," in the *Hist. des Crust.*, vol. iii. p. 59.

Dana's species are named *Dercothoe emissitius*, previously *Gammarus emissitius*; *Dercothoe speculans*, previously "*Amphithoe peculans* (by mistake for *speculans*)"; *Dercothoe? hirsuticornis*, previously *Gammarus hirsuticornis*; *Pyctilus macrodactylus*, previously *Erichthonius? macrodactylus*; *Pyctilus pugnax*, previously *Erichthonius pugnax*; *Pyctilus brasiliensis*.

In Family 1. Hyperidæ, Subfam. 2. Hyperinæ, contains *Lestrignonus ferus*; *Lestrignonus fuscus*; *Lestrignonus rubescens*; *Lestrignonus Fabreii?* Edwards; all which may perhaps belong to the genus *Hyperia*; the genus *Metæcus*, Krøyer, ought, Dana thinks, to be merged in *Hyperia*, to which he assigns the species *Hyperia agilis*; *Hyperia trigona*. The genus *Tauria* is thus defined:—

"*Antennæ quatuor breves, basi approximatae, 1mæ crassiusculæ. Pedes nulli subcheliformes nec subprehensiles, 7mi vix abbreviati,*" with the type-species, *Tauria macrocephala*.

The new genus *Cyllopus* is thus defined:—

"*Tauriæ affinis. Pedes 7mi valde abbreviati. Antennæ 1mæ et 2dæ ad basin inter se remotæ,*" with the type-species *Cyllopus magellanicus*.

*Daira? debilis*, *Daira? depressa*, *Daira inæquipes*, are at page 1596 transferred to the generic name *Dairilia* (not *Dairinia*, as in the B. M. C. and elsewhere), *Daira* being preoccupied; but if Bovallius, 1885, is right in assigning Dana's species, not to *Daira*, Milne-Edwards, but to *Thamyris*, Spence Bate, among the Lycæidæ, the name *Dairilia*, Dana, will displace *Thamyris*, by right of priority. The definition given by Dana is as follows:—

"*Antennæ 1mæ non conspicuæ, 2dæ exsertæ. Pedes 1mi 2dique plus minusve prehensiles: tarsi pedum reliquorum breves. Rami stylorum caudalium longi.*" It is placed in the second division of the subfamily, which have "*Antennæ totæ breves. Caput oculique pergrandes.*"

Subfam. 3. Synopinæ, contains the single genus *Synopia*, with the further definition, "*Frons subacutus. Antennæ 4 longæ, apertæ, 1mæ appendiculatæ. Pedes 2 antici subcheliformes; proximi duo vergiformes, quatuor sequentes subprehensiles, digito 2-articulato: reliqui mediocres, unguiculati.*" Claus observes that this genus belongs to the *Gammarina*,