

In Subfam. 5. GAMMARIDES:—

Brandtia, new genus, is thus defined:—"Cephalon not produced into a rostrum, but elevated into a crest. Antennæ subequal; the superior without a secondary appendage. Gnathopoda subequal, subchelate. Four anterior coxæ as deep as their respective segments of the pereion, not narrow or pointed. Three posterior pairs of pereopoda short, subequal, having the base dilated at the upper posterior extremity, and narrowing with a concave sweep to the lower. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous. Telson squamiform, divided." The type species, *Brandtia latissima*, is referred to "*Gammarus latissimus*, Brandt, *Voyage de Müllendorff*," the figures and descriptions having been "taken from specimens sent by Professor Brandt to the Museum at Paris," but, as already explained, that species was in reality instituted by Gerstfeldt, and is retained by Dybowski in the genus *Gammarus*.

"*Deramine Blosssevilliana* n. s."; "*Dexamine Loughrini*, n. s.," in the appendix held to be a variety of *Atylus swammerdamii*; "*Atylus Huxleyanus* n. s.," probably belonging to Boeck's genus *Halirages*; *Atylus villosus*, n. s.; *Atylus gibbosus*, n. s., called *Tritata gibbosa*, in Boeck's arrangement; *Atylus austrinus*, n. s.; *Pherusa cirrus*, n. s., identified by Boeck with *Amphithoë bicuspis*, Krøyer, which G. O. Sars places in the genus *Paramphithoë*, Bruzelius; "*Pherusa Barretti*, n. s.; *Calliope Ossiani*, n. s.," united by Boeck to *Amphithopsis latipes*, M. Sars, 1858; *Calliope grandoculis*, n. s., a variety of *Calliopius læviusculus*, Kr.; "*Eusirus Helvetiæ*, n. s.," which Boeck assigns to his own *Eusirus longipes*, 1860.

The genus *Seba* is thus defined:—"Slender, smooth. Antennæ long, subequal. Coxæ small, four anterior deeper than the three posterior. Gnathopoda uniform, subequal, chelate." The type species is *Seba innominata*. For both genus and species the authority is hesitatingly given as "A. Costa, *Pochi Crost. di Messina*." Professor A. Milne-Edwards has kindly searched for the paper referred to, but without success. The genus is not mentioned in de Natale's letter to Costa, 1850 (see Appendix). See also Note on *Seba*, 1758-1760, p. 18.

Gossea, new genus, is thus defined:—"Slender, compressed. Superior antennæ without a secondary appendage, and having the joints of the peduncle short and subequal. Gnathopoda subchelate; first pair larger than the second. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous; rami longer than the peduncle and extending considerably beyond the telson. Telson single, squamiform."

"The animals of this genus are very likely, upon a superficial examination, to be confounded with those of *Microdentopus*; but the differences in the superior antennæ, posterior pair of pleopoda, and telson, are considerable and important." The type species is *Gossea microdentopa*, of which the spelling was afterwards corrected to *microdeutopa*; both here and in the "British Sessile-eyed Crustacea" it is figured from a defective specimen, only $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch long, and bears a suspicious resemblance to a young *Calliopius læviusculus*. M. Chevreux mentions a specimen in his list, 1883, but this he afterwards identified as *Calliopius norvegicus*, Rathke, as he himself informed me.

Stimpsonia, new genus, is thus defined:—"Slender; the inferior pair of antennæ considerably longer than the superior. First pair of gnathopoda larger than the second; carpus broader and longer than the propodos; second pair imperfectly chelate, having the carpus much longer than the propodos. Posterior pereopoda long. Posterior pleopoda biramous. Telson tubular." The type species is *Stimpsonia chelifera*, n. s. Since the generic name is preoccupied among Vermes, this species may well be placed under Costa's genus *Microdeutopus*.

Protomedeia hirsutimanus, n. s., description subsequently completed by A. M. Norman, 1868; "*Protomedeia Whitei* n. s.," = *Cheirocratus sundevalli*, ♀, Rathke, according to Norman and Boeck. "*Bathyporeia Robertsoni*, n. s.," both this and Spence Bate's other species, *Bathyporeia pelagica*, are in my opinion synonyms of *Bathyporeia pilosa*, Lindström. G. O. Sars in his Oversigt, 1882, speaks of having convinced himself that *Bathyporeia*