

*robertsoni* is a distinct species, though very near to *Bathyporeia pilosa*. He does not give his reasons. Henri Blanc, 1884, accepts my view. *Melita proxima*, n. s., according to Norman, *Melita obtusata*, ♂; *Melita gladiosa*, n. s. The genus *Mæra*, Leach, is given as *Mæra*; the new species assigned to it are *Mæra truncatipes* (Amphitoe truncatipes, Spinola, MS. B. M. White, Cat. of Crust. in B. M. 1847); "*Mæra Blanchardi*"; *Mæra pocillimanus*; *Mæra pectenierus*. *Eurystheus bispinimanus*, n. s., an obscure species founded on a single imperfect specimen, is perhaps the female of the preceding species in the same genus, named *erythrophthalmus*. *Amathia dentata* is given as the name of a species from Pondicherry, with the synonym "*Gammarus dentatus*, *Catalogue of the Crustacea in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes*." It is neither described nor figured, but said to resemble closely *Amathia sabinii* and *Amathia carinata*; the genus *Eurystheus* falls to the earlier *Gammaropsis*, Liljeborg, 1854.

*Pallasea*, new genus, is thus defined:—"Superior antennæ longer than the inferior, and furnished with a secondary appendage. Inferior antennæ subpediform, having the peduncle considerably longer than the flagellum; the flagellum short and stout. Mandibles having an appendage. Maxillipeds subpediform, having a small squamiform plate to the ischium only. Gnathopoda uniform, moderately large. Pereiopoda subequal. Posterior pleopoda biramous. Telson single, cleft."

"This genus is very nearly allied to *Amathia*, from which it differs more in the general aspect of the animal than in structural details. The form of the inferior antennæ, together with the altered condition of the maxillipeds, are appreciable characters that distinguish the genera from each other." The type species is *Oniscus cancellus*, Pallas, from which *Pallasea cancelloides*, Gerstfeldt, differs apparently in a very slight degree, according to the Appendix, p. 380. The name *Pallasea*, according to Boeck, is preoccupied for a Dipterous insect, but the insect's name in Scudder is given as *Pallasia*.

*Gammaracanthus*, new genus, is thus defined:—"Dorsal margin carinated, and having the posterior central margin with one or more segments produced posteriorly. Pleon without fasciculi of spines. Superior antennæ having a secondary appendage. Inferior antennæ longer than the superior. Mandibles with an appendage. Maxillipeds subpediform, unguiculate, having the squamiform internal processes but slightly developed. Gnathopoda subchelate and subequal, having the carpus inferiorly produced. Coxæ of the third pair of pereiopoda not so deep as the fourth. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous; rami foliaceous. Telson double."

"This genus is selected from that of *Gammarus* of authors generally, comprising the Division AA. of M.-Edwards. and + 1a of Liljeborg." Boeck remarks that it is not the inner, but the outer, plates of the maxillipeds that are little developed. The type species is *Gammarus loricatus*, Sabine.

Upon *Gammarus semicarinatus*, n. s., the remarks are added that "this may be the *Gammarus mucronatus* of Say," and that "the species is of considerable interest, as associating the genera *Amathia* and *Gammaracanthus* with *Gammarus*." Sp. Bate knew of no other distinctly carinated species carrying the dorso-caudal fasciculi of spines. Previously, on p. 203, he gives Say's species as *Gammaracanthus mucronatus*. *Gammarus subcarinatus* (*Gammarus subcarinatus*, Stimpson, MS.) comes from Behring's Straits. *Gammarus multifasciatus* (*Gammarus multifasciatus*, Stimpson, MS.) is from Grand Manan. *Gammarus Redmanni* (*Gammarus Redmanni*, Leach, MS. B. M., *Gammarus ornatus*, White, Cat. Crust. B. M. 1847 (not Edwards)) is from Jamaica. *Gammarus tenuimanus*, n. s., is probably an accidental variety of *Gammarus locusta*, as indeed is hinted in the Brit. Sess. Crust. vol. i. p. 384.

*Megamæra*, new genus (answering to *Gammarus*, Div. A.aa. M.-Edwards and *Gammarus*, Div. + 2, Liljeborg), is thus defined:—"Dorsal segments of the pleon without fasciculi of spines.