

*fragilis*, Goës; the *Ædicerinæ*, species *Ædiceros borealis*, Boeck, retransferred from *Monoculodes* to *Ædiceros*; *Ædiceros lynceus*, Sars; the *Pleustinæ*, a new family, species *Pleustes panoplus*, Kr.; *Parapleustes gracilis*, n. g. et s., perhaps the same as *Paramphithoë exigua*, Goës, and *Paramphithoë glabra*, Boeck: the *Iphimedinaë*, species *Vertumnus serratus*, Fabricius (of which the name *Vertumnus*, White, being preoccupied, has since been changed by Boeck to *Acanthonotozoma*); the *Gammarinaë*, species *Gammarus locusta*, L. (not figured), *Amathilla sabini*, Leach, *Amathilla pinguis*, Kr.; the *Atylinaë*, species *Atylus carinatus*, Fabricius, *Atylus smittii*, Goës (not figured), *Acanthozone hystrix*, Owen, probably, as Miers has pointed out, a new species, distinct from Owen's; *Paramphithoë inermis*, Kr.; *Paramphithoë fulvocincta*, Sars; *Paramphithoë megalops*, n. s.; the *Ampeliscinaë*, species *Ampelisca eschrichtii*, Kr., with the suggestion that *Ampelisca macrocephala*, Lilljeborg, may be only a local variety; the *Podocerinaë*, species *Podocerus anquipes*, Kr.; the *Corophinaë*, species *Glaucanome leucopis*, Kr. (not figured); the *Hyperidaë*, species *Themisto libellula*, Mandt; the *Caprellidaë*, species *Ægina spinifera*, Bell, with which he identifies *Æginella echinata*, Boeck (the name *Æginella* being probably an accidental slip of the pen for *Ægina*).

The *Syrrhoinaë* are said to come near the *Ædicerinæ* in general form and in the structure of the mouth-organs, although having this distinction that only the left mandible is provided with a *processus accessorius*. (But this distinction is not universal in the group.)

In the *Pardaliscinaë*, Dr. Buchholz corrects the supposition of Boeck that a *processus accessorius* is wanting to the right mandible. He also considers that Bruzelius and Boeck have both of them confused the joints in the gnathopods of *Pardalisca cuspidata*, that which they have taken for the wrist being really the hand, and the finger being, contrary to the general rule in Amphipods, two-jointed. This would be extremely remarkable, and would contravene the rule well laid down by Spence Bate that in the Amphipoda the third (free) joint always underrides the fourth in the gnathopods and overrides it in the peræopods, but my own observation of members of the genus *Pardalisca* compels me to believe that the earlier authors are right, and Dr. Buchholz himself in error. It is in any case clear from the figures that Dr. Buchholz and Boeck are not referring to the same species under the title of *Pardalisca cuspidata*, Kr. The species so named by Buchholz agrees with *Pardalisca abyssi*, Boeck, a specimen of which was brought home by the Challenger and is figured in this Report.

From the *Leucothoinæ*, which he considers too heterogeneous a group, Dr. Buchholz is inclined to transfer the genus *Tritropis* (since called *Rhachotropis* by S. I. Smith) to the group containing *Paramphithoë*.

For the *Pleustinæ*, a new family, he mentions as characteristics, the antennæ rather short, the lower shorter than the upper (sexual differences not ascertained); the head small, with distinct, well-developed rostrum, the eyes small and lateral; the body frequently carinate, the first four side-plates well developed; the mandibles with broad dentate process but no molar tubercle; the gnathopods large, subchelate, the three last pairs of peræopods not much elongated, and the seventh not especially so; the uropods slender, pretty strongly elongated.

It is a little difficult to reconcile the expression "das gänzliche Fehlen des Kauhöckers der Mandibeln" in the above account of the family, with the description "des sehr verkümmerten Kauhöckers" of *Pleustes panoplus*. This degenerate molar tubercle is figured by Buchholz himself, as well as by Krøyer and Boeck.

The new genus *Parapleustes* is thus defined:—"Corpus epimeris quatuor anterioribus mediocribus, dorso rotundato epidermide tenui. Rostrum exiguum. Antennæ breves, inferiores [quam] superiores breviores. Mandibulæ processu dentali brevi, lato cum processu accessorio coalito, tuberculo molari nullo. Labium superius breve et latum, profunde emarginatum. Ceterum generi *Pleustes* valde affinis."