

appendage. Maxillipedes with a squamiform process on the basos only. Gnathopoda subchelate; second pair the larger; coxæ of anterior pair well-developed. Fourth pair of coxæ wide, excavated behind to receive the anterior part of the fifth pair. Posterior pleopoda biramous. Telson squamiform." *Neobule* was subsequently transferred by Mr. Haswell to the Orchestidæ, and perhaps is synonymous with *Hyale*, Rathke.

In the subfamily Lysianassides, the genus *Glycera* is defined as follows:—"Superior antennæ slender, rather long, provided with an appendage. Mandibles with a palp, the incisive edge not toothed; no accessory plate; anterior margin with a prominent tubercle. Maxillipedes with large squamiform processes on the basal joints. Four anterior pairs of coxæ deeper than their respective segments, the fourth pair slightly produced inferiorly and posteriorly. Gnathopoda filiform, slender; anterior pair smaller than the posterior, imperfectly subchelate; posterior pair subchelate. Posterior pleopoda biramous; the rami broad-lanceolate. Telson double." The name *Glycera*, being preoccupied, was subsequently changed to *Glycerina*.

In the family Corophiidæ, subfamily Podocerides, the genus *Xenochœira* is thus defined:—"Body slender. Coxæ small. Superior antennæ very long, longer than the inferior pair, with a secondary appendage. Mandibles with an appendage. Both pairs of gnathopoda non-subchelate, armed with very long hairs; carpus of posterior pair broad, plate-like, applied to the anterior (dorsal) border of the meros. Posterior pleopoda biramous. Telson simple."

The genus *Haplocheira* is thus defined:—"Body not much compressed laterally. Upper and lower antennæ subequal; superior pair without an appendage; inferior subpediform. Both pairs of gnathopoda simple, fringed with long hair. Posterior pleopoda biramous, with unequal rami. Telson single?"

1880. HASWELL, WILLIAM A.

On some additional new genera and species of Amphipodous Crustaceans. From the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. Vol. IV. pp. 319-350. Pls. XVIII.-XXIV. 1880.

The new species described, and in almost all cases figured, are, *Allorchestes niger* (not figured); *Cyproïdia ornata*; *Cyproïdia lineata*, not improbably female or young form of *Cyproïdia ornata*; *Lysianassa australiensis*, to be placed with *Lysianassa nitens*, Haswell, as at most a variety; "*Montagua Miersii*;" *Montagua longicornis* (in which, as in the preceding species, the mandibles not being described, the genus remains doubtful between *Stenothoë* and *Metopa*); *Ædicerus latrans*; *Ædicerus arenicola*, perhaps, according to Haswell, identical with *Ædicerus fossor*, Stimpson; *Urothoë pinguis*; *Iphimedia? ambigua*; *Atylus monoculoides*; *Atylus lippus*; *Leucothoë novæ-hollandiæ*; *Harmonia crassipes*; *Eusirus* [really *Liljeborgia*] *dubius*; *Mæra* [*Paranænia* Chilton] *dentifera*; *Mæra hamigera*; *Mæra viridis*; *Mæra approximans*, probably to be united with *Mæra* [*Paranænia*?] *dentifera*; *Megamæra subcarinata*; *Megamæra suensis*; "*Megamæra Boeckii*;" *Wyvillea longimanus*; *Amphiithoë quadrimanus*; *Podocerus australis*; "*Microdeuteropus Mortoni*;" *Microdeuteropus tenuipes* (this being in Chilton's opinion the female, and the preceding species the male, of *Aora typica*, Krøyer); *Microdeuteropus chelifer*; "*Colomastix Brazieri*;" *Cyrtophium dentatum* (in 1886 re-named *Dexiocerella dentata*); *Cyrtophium minutum*; *Icilius punctatus*, afterwards identified with *Icilius australis*; *Polycheria* [properly *Tritata*] *tenuipes*; *Polycheria* [*Tritata*] *brevicornis*, unfigured and probably a form of the preceding species; *Caprella echinata*, since transferred to *Protella*; *Caprella cornigera*, referred later