on to *Hircella; Caprella inermis*, a preoccupied name for a species almost beyond doubt identical with *Caprella danilevskii*, Czerniavski, 1868; *Caprella obesa*, also a preoccupied name, the species itself being recognised by Mayer, and accepted by Haswell, as identical with *Caprella æquilibra*, Say.

The new genus *Cyproidia*, in the family Gammaridæ, is thus defined :—"Body broad. Pereion and pleon of equal length. Coxæ of gnathopoda very small. Coxæ of the first and second pairs of pereiopoda enormously developed; and cemented together to form broad and deep lateral shields, concealing almost entirely the gnathopoda and pereiopoda, and extending forwards to the sides of the cephalon, and backwards as far as the posterior border of the sixth segment of the pereion, excavated posteriorly for the amalgamated shallow coxæ of the third and fourth pereiopoda. Coxæ of the last pair of pereiopoda very small. Antennæ subequal, superior without an appendage. Mandibles with a palp. Maxillipedes unguiculate; both basos and ischium armed with small squamiform plates. Gnathopoda subcheliform. Pereiopoda slender. Posterior pleopoda biramous. Telson single." Mr. Haswell subsequently discovered that the coxæ of the third and fourth pereiopoda were not amalgamated, but that the coxa "of the fourth pair is entirely rudimentary and covered by that of the third." This character does not apply to the closely related European species *Stegoplax longirostris*, G. O. Sars, or to *Cyproidia damnoniensis*, Stebbing. The genus *Peltocoxa*, Catta, briefly described in 1875, is perhaps the equivalent both of *Cyproidia* and *Stegoplax*.

The genus *Harmonia* (misprinted *Harmomia* on p. 330, but given correctly on p. 349), is defined as follows, "Coxæ not so deep as their respective segments. Superior antennæ with an appendage. Inferior antennæ longer than the superior pair. Mandibles with a palp. Maxillipedes unguiculate subpediform, provided with a squamiform plate on the basos only. Gnathopoda subchelate, unequal, posterior pair very large. Pereiopoda stout. Posterior pleopoda biramous, the rami short, conical. Telson single, elongate." Mr. Haswell further remarks of this genus that it "has affinities with *Eurystheus* and *Amathia*, but is distinguished from the former by the form of the telson and the stoutness of the pereiopoda, and from the latter mainly by the large size of the posterior gnathopoda." For a different view adopted later, see Note on Haswell, 1885.

The description of the genus *Wyvillea* gives "Coxæ scarcely so deep as their respective segments. Superior antennæ shorter than the inferior pair, appendiculate. Mandibles with an appendage. Maxillipedes exunguiculate, squamiform processes rudimentary. Gnathopoda subchelate, posterior pair very large. Posterior pleopoda uniramous—the ramus large. Telson simple, undivided." The description of the species, *Wyvillea longimanus*, speaks of the "posterior pleopoda with the outer ramus broad," as though there were more than one ramus. The figure which Mr. Haswell gives much resembles *Ischyrocerus* (*Podocerus*) *anguipes*, Kröyer. Mr. Chilton supposes that the description given of the pleopoda is the result of an oversight, and that the genus must be cancelled in favour of *Podocerus*. It must, however, be observed that Mr. Haswell's description of the maxillipeds is quite inconsistent with this conclusion.

As a *genus incertæ sedis* is given the genus *Polycheria*, with these characters, "pereion broad; pleon compressed, more or less carinate. Antennæ subequal; superior pair without an appendage. Mandibles exappendiculate. Maxillipedes with well-developed squamiform process. Gnathopoda small, subchelate. Pereiopoda all prehensile, with narrow basa. Posterior pleopoda biramous with equal rami. Telson double." This genus is evidently synonymous with the genus *Tritæta*, Boeck, included in Boeck's subfamily Dexaminæ. It will probably be right to include *Polycheria tenuipes*, Haswell, *Polycheria brevicornis*, Haswell, *Polycheria obtusa*, Thomson, and *Dexamine antarctica*, Stebbing, all under the name of *Tritæta antarctica*.