

processes on the anterior peræon-segments, by the different shape of the gnathopods, and other particulars.

Heller places the genus between *Amathilla* and *Gammaracanthus*, apparently therefore, as already observed, including it in the subfamily Gammarinæ as defined by Boeck, but with Boeck's definition it does not well agree either in regard to the first maxillæ, the spines of which are neither furcate nor serrate, while both the palps are similarly not differently armed, or in regard to the maxillipeds, in which the inner plates are small, not elongate, or in regard to the peræopods, of which the three last pairs, according to Heller, successively decrease in length, instead of increasing in accordance with the definition. The objections are of less importance which may be urged against affiliating this genus to Boeck's subfamily Epimerinæ.

Genus *Zaramilla*, n. gen.

Antennæ short.

The Upper Lip distally rounded.

Mandibles with strongly dentate cutting plates; a secondary plate on each mandible; several denticulate spines in the spine-row; the molar tubercle prominent; the palp three-jointed, the second and third joints large.

The Lower Lip broad.

First Maxillæ.—The inner plate with many plumose setæ.

Second Maxillæ.—The inner plate with many plumose setæ on or near the inner margin; the outer plate rather longer and broader than the inner.

Maxillipeds.—The outer plates with spine-teeth on the inner margin; the second joint of the palp long, the fourth slender and acute.

The First and Second Gnathopods similar, subchelate, the wrist subequal in length to the hand.

The third joint large in all the *Peræopods*, in the last three pairs remarkably developed; the fingers of the peræopods having a little cap over the point of the nail.

The Uropods biramous, the rami equal in the first and third pairs, the outer branch the smaller in the second pair.

The Telson not very elongate, deeply cleft.

The generic name is taken from an imaginary personage in Don Quixote.

The genus, in regard to the head, antennæ, gnathopods, and pleon, would reasonably be arranged among the Atylidæ, while the peræopods, except the last pair, and in some respects the mouth-organs, would bring it near to the Cædiceridæ. From the Pontoporeiidæ it is separated by the absence of the secondary flagellum from the upper antennæ.