

which Spence Bate in a note, page 104, remarks that *Grayia pugettensis* may belong to the genus *Cedicerus*, certainly not to *Iphimedia*, in which Dana had placed it.

*Westwoodilla hyalina*, n. s., seems to me not distinguishable from *Westwoodilla caecula*, Spence Bate; "*Monoculodes Stimpsoni*," I should have been inclined to unite with *Monoculodes carinatus*, Spence Bate, but that J. S. Schneider keeps them distinct. Spence Bate in his appendix sinks the name *Monoculodes stimpsoni* in favour of *Monoculodes affinis*, Bruzelius, Boeck makes *Monoculodes carinatus*, Spence Bate, = *Monoculodes affinis*, which G. O. Sars thinks very doubtful. Schneider accepts Spence Bate's second thoughts.

*Amphilochus*, new genus, is thus defined:—"Cephalon produced, anteriorly depressed. Eyes two, posterior to the superior antennæ. Superior antennæ not appendiculated. Gnathopoda subchelate; in both, the carpus is inferiorly produced. Pereiopoda subequal; coxæ of the third pair not so deep as the preceding. Posterior pair of pleopoda double-branched (?). Telson single."

"This genus is distinguished from *Monoculodes* by having two eyes situated laterally, from *Krøyeria* by having the second pair of gnathopoda not chelate, and from both by the shortness of the posterior pair of pereiopoda."

Boeck accepts the name of this genus, but suggests that it ought to be changed as being preoccupied among the *Coleoptera*, but the name to which he refers is, according to Scudder, differently spelt, *Amphilocus*. The third uropods are in fact double-branched. The type species of the genus is *Amphilochus manudens*, n. s.

"*Urothoë Bairdii*, n. s." is a synonym of the earlier *Urothoë norvegica*, Boeck, 1860; *Urothoë brevicornis*, n. s., as suggested in the Brit. Sess. Crust. i. 198, is not distinct from *Urothoë marinus*, Spence Bate.

*Liljeborgia*, new genus, is thus defined:—"Cephalon not much produced. Pereion long, slender, and compressed. Inferior antennæ longer than the superior. Coxæ not deeper than their respective segments. Gnathopoda resembling each other in form; second pair larger than the first, subchelate; carpus continuous with the propodos, and produced anteriorly along its inferior margin. Pereiopoda having the dactyla styliform. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous. Telson single, entire."

"This genus is distinguished from *Urothoë* by the large gnathopoda, small coxæ, and the form of the telson."

The type of this genus is *Gammarus pallidus*, Spence Bate, 1855. Boeck established a genus *Iduna* in 1860, which is synonymous with *Liljeborgia*, but though prior yields to it, the name *Iduna* being preoccupied. It should be noted that the telson, described as entire, is in reality deeply cleft.

"*Phædra Kinahani*, n. s." Boeck thinks may belong to the genus *Liljeborgia*. *Lysianassa spinifera* (Stimpson, Mar. Invert. Grand Manan, p. 49) is not mentioned in the index, but the description is quoted under the genus *Phædra*, with the remark that it "seems to be closely related to this genus, only differing from it, apparently, in the telson consisting of two long spines."

*Otus*, new genus, the name of which being triply preoccupied, was changed by Lilljeborg into *Odius*, is thus defined:—"Cephalon produced anteriorly. Pereion distended. Pleon compressed. Antennæ simple, subequal. Mandibles having an appendage. Maxillipeds unguiculate. Ischium having a broad plate nearly as long as the four succeeding joints; basos furnished with a long narrow process. First pair of gnathopoda chelate; second subchelate. Pereiopoda short, robust, strong. Posterior pair of pleopoda biramous. Telson single, squamous."

"This genus differs from *Iphimedia* in the form of the maxillipeds, in the distinctly chelate character of the first pair of gnathopoda, and in the larger relative proportions of the second." The type species is *Otus carinatus*, n. s.