BIHANG TILL K. SVENSKA VET.-AKAD. HANDLINGAR. Band. 11. N:o 15.

NOTES

ON

THE FAMILY ASELLIDÆ.

BY

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In the following notes the family Asellidæ is taken within the same limits as does G. O. SARS [1]), that is excluding Munna. With HARGER [2]) I agree in separating Limnoria from the other genera as the type of a family of its own. Many of the genera of the family are closely allied, but I think it wiser to retain them as different genera than to unite them with others, at least before a very detailed examination might be made.

Cœcidothea seems to be closely connected with *Asellus Forelii* and *A. cavaticus*, but without any knowledge of the form of its pleopoda it is impossible to say whether it ought to be united with *Asellus* or not. The old genus *Henopomus* of KROEYER, on the other hand, is placed as synonymous with *Ianira*, because it is evident that KROEYER had no knowledge of the characteristics of *Ianira* quoted by LEACH. *Iæridina* was already by SPENCE BATE and WESTWOOD united with *Iæra;* I think they were right in doing so, as the only characteristic, quoted by MILNE EDWARDS for separating Iæridina from Iæra, is common to all Iæræ.

I have been induced to propose some new generic names in order to get more uniformity in the system. The family is a very natural one, defined as it is here, and one of the most interesting, because the different habits of its members show many peculiar modifications of their organs.

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[1]) »Oversigt of Norges Crustacéer, med foreløbige Bemærkninger over de nye eller mindre bekjændte Arter». Christiania Videnskabsselskabs Forhandlinger, 1882. N:o 18, p. 16.

[2]) »Report on the marine Isopoda of New England and adjacent waters». Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Part 6. 1880, p. 313.

- *Asellidæ*. Dactyli of the last six pairs of pereiopoda
  - simple or pedunculated, uniunguiculate. First pair of pereiopoda
    - subcheliform. Second pair of antennæ
      - very long. Lateral margins of the segments,
        - produced. ..... 1. *Asellus*. GEOFFROY.
        - not produced. ... 2. *Cæcidothea*. A. S. PACKARD Jr.
      - very short ..... 3. *Leptapsidia*. SP. BATE and WESTWOOD.
    - simple, similar to the following. Lateral margins of the segments
      - produced, laciniate. ..... 4. *Acanthoniscus*. G. O. SARS.
      - scarcely produced. ..... 5. *Nannoniscus*. G. O. SARS.
    - cheliform. ..... 6. *Stenetrium*. HASWELL.
  - pedunculated, biunguiculate. First pair of pereiopoda
    - cheliform. ..... 7. *Iamna* N. g.
    - subcheliform. Lateral margins of the segments
      - scarcely produced, not laciniate. The uropoda
        - styliform. ..... 8. *Ianira*. LEACH.
        - laminar. ..... 9. *Iathrippa*. N. g.
      - produced, laciniate. ..... 10. *Ianthe*. BOVALLIUS.
      - produced, not laciniate. ..... 11. *Mancasellus*. HARGER.
    - simple, similar to the following. ..... 12. *Iæra*. LEACH.
  - pedunculated, tri-unguiculate ..... 13. *Iais*. N. g.

A. With simple or pedunculated, uni-unguiculate dactyli.

Genus. I. **Asellus.** GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE.

Syn.	**1764.**	*Asellus.*	GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE.		Histoire abregée des Insectes, etc. Tome 2:me, p. 672. Paris.
	1791.	»	»	OLIVIER.	Encyclopédie métodique. Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Tome 4:me, p. 246. Paris. 4:to.
	1802.	»	»	LATREILLE.	Histoire naturelle générale et particulière des Crustacés et des Insectes. Tome 3:me, p. 41. Paris.
	1803.	»	»	»	» Tome 6:me, p. 348.
	1806.	»	»	LATREILLE.	Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum. Tom. 1, p. 63. Paris and Strassbourg.
	1813. [1])	»	»	LEACH.	»Crustaceology». The Edinburgh Encyclopædia. Vol. 7, p. 404.
	1815.	»	»	»	»A tabular view», etc. Trans. of the Linn. Soc. Vol. 11, p. 373.
	1816.	»	»	RISSO.	Histoire naturelle des Crustacés des environs de Nice. p. 133. Paris.
	1817.	»	»	LATREILLE,	in Le règne animal etc. par Cuvier. Tome 3:me p. 56. Paris.
	1818.	»	»	LAMARCK.	Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres. Tome 5:me, p. 157. Paris.
	1818.	»	»	SAY.	»An account of the Crustacea of the United States». Journ. of the Acad. of Sci. of Philadelphia. Vol. 1, part 2, p. 426.
	1819.	»	»	SAMOUELLE.	The Entomologists useful Compendium. p. 110. London.

[1]) There are printed new title-leaves to all the 18 volumes marked 1830.

Syn. **1825.** *Asellus.* GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE. LATREILLE. Familles naturelles du Règne Animal. p. 295. Paris.

1825. » » DESMAREST. Considérations générales sur la classe des Crustacés. p. 313. Paris.

1829. » » LATREILLE, in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. Nouvelle édition. Tome 4:me, p. 140. Paris.

1836. » » LATREILLE. in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. 3:me éd. Tome 2:me, p. 218. Bruxelles.

1838. » » LAMARCK. (Deshayes et H. Milne-Edwards), Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres. 2:me éd. Tome 5:me, p. 266. Paris.

1840. » » MILNE-EDWARDS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés. Tome 3:me, p. 146. Paris.

1844. » » DE KAY. Zoology of New-York. Part 6. Crustacea. p. 49. Albany. 4:to.

1849.? » » MILNE-EDWARDS, in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. Éd. acc. des planches. p. 203. Paris.

1851. » » LUCAS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Myriapodes. p. 259. Paris.

1852. » » DANA. United States Exploring Expedition. Crustacea. Vol. 2, p. 716. Fol.

1867. » » G. O. SARS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés d'eau douce de la Norvège. p. 93. Christiania. 4:to.

1868. » » SPENCE BATE and J. O. WESTWOOD. A History of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Vol. 2, p. 341. London.

Diagn. *Corpus* elongatum, deplanatum.
Caput rotundatum, non rostratum.
Oculi conspicui vel nulli.
Antennæ primi paris, quartam partem antennarum secundi paris æquantes, flagello multi-articulato instructæ.
Antennæ secundi paris longitudinem corporis æquantes, flagello multi-articulato instructæ.
Mandibulæ palpum tri-articulatum gerentes.

Latera segmentorum *perii* non, vel paulo producta.
Pedes pereii primi paris subcheliformes, ceteri subæquales, gressorii. Dactyli pedunculati, uni-unguiculati.
Pedes plei primi paris feminæ laminas duas parvas formant, ceteros non tegentes.
Pedes uri styliformes, ramis binis angustis.

The *body* is oblong, depressed.

The *head* is broad, rounded, without rostrum.

The *eyes* are distinct, lateral.

The *first pair of antennæ* equal a fourth of the length of the second pair.

The *second pair of antennæ* are about as long as the body, the flagellum is multi-articulate.

The *mandibles* are strong, with a three-jointed palp.

The lateral margins of the *pereional* segments are a little produced.

The *first pair of pereiopoda* are subcheliform. The following subequal, walking legs. The dactyli are pedunculated, uni-unguiculate.

The first pair of *pleopoda* of the female consist of two small laminæ, not covering the following pairs.

The *uropoda* consist of styliform peduncles with two narrow rami each.

1. **Asellus aquaticus.** LINNÉ.

Syn.	**1761.**	*Oniscus aquaticus.*	LINNÉ.	Fauna Suecica. Ed. 2:da. p. 500. N:o 2061. Stockh.
	1764.	*Asellus* »	»	GEOFFROY. Histoire abregée des Insectes, etc. Tome 2:me, p. 672. Paris.
	1767.	*Oniscus* »	»	Systema naturæ. Ed. 12:ma. p. 1061. Stockholm.
	1776.	» »	»	O. F. MÜLLER. Zoologiæ Danicæ Prodomus. N:o 2365, p. 97. Copenhagen.
	1778.	*Squilla asellus.*	»	DE GEER. Mémoires pour servir a l'histoire des Insectes. Tome 7:me, p. 496, pl. 31, fig. 1. Stockholm. 4:to.

Syn.	**1780.**	*Oniscus aquaticus.*	LINNÉ.	O. FABRICIUS. Fauna groenlandica. p. 251. Copenhagen.
	1787.	»	»	J. CHR. FABRICIUS. Mantissa Insectorum, vol. 1, p. 241. Copenhagen.
	1791.	*Asellus aquaticus.*	»	OLIVIER. Encyclopédie métodique. Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Tome 4:me, p. 252. Paris. 4:to.
	1793.	*Cymothoa aquatica.*	»	J. CHR. FABRICIUS. Entomologia systematica. Vol. 2, p. 505. Copenhagen.
	1798.	*Idotea aquatica.*	»	» Supplementum Entomologiæ. Vol. 1, p. 303. Copenhagen.
	1803	*Asellus vulgaris.*	LATREILLE.	Histoire naturelle générale et particulière des Crustacés et des Insectes. Tome 6:me, p. 359, Tome 7:me, pl. 58, fig. 1. Paris.
	1806.	»	»	LATREILLE. Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum. Tom. 1, p. 63. Paris and Strassbourg.
	1813.	»	»	LEACH. »Crustaceology». The Edinburgh Encyclopædia. Vol. 7. p. 404.
	1815.	» *aquaticus.*	LINNÉ.	» »A tabular view», etc. Trans. of the Linn. Soc. Vol. 11, p. 373.
	1816.	» *vulgaris.*	LATREILLE.	RISSO. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés des environs de Nice. p. 133. Paris.
	1818.	»	»	LAMARCK. Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres. Tome 5:me, p. 158. Paris.
	1818.	*Idotea aquatica.*	LINNÉ.	LATREILLE. »Crustacés, Arachnides et Insectes». Tableau méthodique des trois règnes de la nature. (Encycl. méth.) 24:me partie. p. 6, pl. 328, fig. 21 and 22.
	1825.	*Asellus vulgaris.*	LATREILLE.	DESMAREST. Considérations générales sur la classe

				des Crustacés. p. 313. pl. 49, fig. 1 and 2. Paris.
1829.	*Asellus vulgaris.*	LATREILLE,		[1]) in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. Nouvelle édition. Tome 4:me, p. 140. Paris.
1838.	»	»	»	LAMARCK. (DESHAYES et H. MILNE-EDWARDS). Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres. 2:me éd. Tome 5:me p. 266. Paris.
1840.	»	»	»	H. MILNE-EDWARDS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés. Tome 3:me, p. 146. Paris.
1843.	»	*aquaticus.*	LINNÉ.	GUÉRIN-MÈNEVILLE. Iconographie du Règne animal de Cuvier. pl. 51, fig. 3. Paris.
1849.	»	*vulgaris.*	LATREILLE.	H. MILNE-EWARDS, in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. Éd. acc. des planches. p. 203, pl. 70, bis, fig. 1. Paris.
1851.	»	*aquaticus.*	LINNÉ.	LUCAS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Myriapodes. p. 260. Paris.
1867.	»	»	»	G. O. SARS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés d'eau douce de la Norvège. p. 46, pl. 8—10. Christiania. 4:to
1868.	»	»	»	SPENCE BATE and WESTWOOD A History of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Vol. 2, p. 341, London.
1874.	»	»	»	J. RITZEMA BOS. Bijdrage tot de kennis van de Crustacea Hedriophthalmata van Nederland en zijne Kusten. Akad. proefschrift. p. 71, pl. 2. Groeningen. 8:o.

[1]) The same literally reprinted in the editions of 1836 and 1849.

The head is broader than long, the lateral margins slightly excavated. The eyes consist of some few, 4—5, ocelli on each side. The flagellum of the first pair of antennæ consists of 10—12 articles, with 4—5 olfactory tubes. The second pair of antennæ are as long as the body. The metacarpus of the first pair of pereiopoda is dilated. The first pair of pleopoda consist of a short peduncle and a nearly quadrangular lamina in the male; in the female of a small circular lamina. The outer ramus of the uropoda is half as long as the inner.

Colour. Dark fuscous, spotted with white.

Length. 16 mm.

Hab. In streams and ponds all through Europe.

2. **Asellus Forelii.** H. BLANC.

Syn. **1880.** *Asellus Forelii.* H. BLANC. »Isopode aveugle de la région profonde du Léman», etc. Bulletin de la Societé Vaudoise des Sciences naturelles. Sér. 2:de. Vol. 16, p. 377, pl. 13.

1881. » » » M. WEBER. »Ueber einige neue Isopoden der Niederländischen Fauna». Tijdschrift der Niederlandische dierkundige Vereening. Deel. 5, p. 171.

The head is almost as long as broad, the margins entire. Eyes wanting. The flagellum of the first pair of antennæ consists of 4—5 articles, with 3 olfactory tubes (in the male as in the female). The second pair of antennæ half as long as the body. The metacarpus of the first pair of pereiopoda not dilated. The first pair of pleopoda consist of an ovoid peduncle and an elongate ovate lamina in the male; in the female of an elongate ovate lamina only. The outer ramus of the uropoda is longer than half the inner.

Colour. White, without spots.

Length. 4—5 mm.

Hab. The lake Leman, from 35—150 fathoms.

3. **Asellus Sieboldii.** DE ROUGEMONT.

Syn. **1849.** FUHLROTT. (CASPARY), in Verhandl. der preuss.

Rheinlande und Wesphalens. Jahrg. 6, fig.

Syn. **1871.** *Asellus aquaticus.* (SCHIOEDTE). LEYDIG. »Beiträgen und Bemerkungen zur Würtemb. Fauna». Würtemberg. naturwiss. Jahreshefte 27:ter Jahrg. p. 269.

1873. » » » WIEDERSHEIM. »Beiträge zur Kentniss der Würtembergischen Höhlenfauna». Verhandl. der phys.-med. Gesellsch. in Würzburg. Neue Folge. Bd. 4, p. 208.

1874. » *cavaticus.* (SCHIOEDTE). S. FRIES. »Die Falkensteier Höhle, ihre Fauna und Flora». Würtembergiske Naturwiss. Jahreshefte. 30:ter Jahrg. p. 116.

1876. » *Sieboldii.* DE ROUGEMONT. Étude de la Faune des eaux privées de la lumière. p. 33, pl. 4, fig. 1—7. Neuchatel. 4:to.

1879. » *cavaticus.* (SCHIOEDTE). S. FRIES. »Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete der Dunkelfauna». Zoologischer Anzeiger. Vol. 2, p. 129.

» » » » M. WEBER. »Ueber Asellus cavaticus. SCHIOEDTE». Zoologischer Anzeiger. Vol. 2, p. 253.

1881. » » » M. WEBER. »Ueber einige neue Isopoden der Niederländischen Fauna». Tijdschrift der Niederlandsche Dierkundige Vereening. Deel 5, p. 171.

As SCHIOEDTE never has given a diagnose of A. cavaticus, and none of the following authors, using that name, did describe the animal, the name A. cavaticus must be rejected and substituted by *A. Sieboldii*, PH. DE ROUGEMONT.

The head is broader than long, the margins entire. Eyes wanting. The flagellum of the first pair of antennæ consists of 6—8 articles, with 6 olfactory tubes in the male, and 3 in the female. The second pair of antennæ are as long as the body. The metacarpus of the first pair of pereiopoda dilated, ovate. The first pair of pleopoda consist of a peduncle and an elongate ovate lamina, in the male; in the female of an elongate lamina, with the outer margin convex, the inner straight. The outer ramus of the uropoda is half as long as the inner.

Colour. White, without spots.

Length. 8—10 mm.

Hab. Recorded from caves and wells in Germany and France, and also from Helgoland.

4. **Asellus communis.** TH. SAY.

Syn.	**1818.**	*Asellus communis.* SAY.		»An account of the Crustacea of the United States». Journal of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia. Vol. I, part. 2, p. 427.
	1840.	» » »		H. MILNE-EDWARDS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés. Tome 3:me, p. 147. Paris.
	1841.	» *vulgaris.*	LATREILLE.	GOULD. Report on the Invertebrata of Massachusetts. p. 337. Boston.
	1844.	» *communis.*	SAY.	DE KAY. Zoology of New-York or the New-York Fauna. Part 6, Crustacea. p. 49. Albany. 4:to.
	1874.	» » »		S. I. SMITH (and HARGER). »The Crustacea of the fresh waters of the United States». Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Part 2, p. 657, pl. I, fig. 4.

The head as long as the first pereional segment. The eyes convex, with many ocelli. The last five pereional segments slightly excavated. The metacarpi of the first pair of pereiopoda dilated, armed with an acute tooth and a smaller lobe (♂). The last three pairs of pereiopoda much longer than the preceding, with dilated carpi. The pleon is large, the hinder corners rounded. The uropoda flattened, with very broad peduncles; the rami narrowly ovate, the outer half as long as the inner.

Colour. Above brown, spotted and mottled with yellowish.

Length. 15 mm.

Hab. North America, in pools and streams; mentioned from Pennsylvania (SAY), Connecticut (HARGER), Massachusetts (GOULD) and Michigan (HARGER).

5. **Asellus? Hilgendorfii.**

Syn. **1876**? *Asellus sp.* FR. HILGENDORF. »Ueber eine Süsswasser Assel». Mittheilungen der deutschen Gesellsch. für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ost-Asiens. Vol. 1, part. 5, p. 39.

D:r HILGENDORF says:

In Gräben der Stadt Yedo ist von mir eine Süsswasser-Assel aufgefunden worden. Die fragliche Asellus-Art ist von der europæischen (dem A. aquaticus) in mehrfacher Beziehung verschieden: der Leib ist schmaler, das vierte Beinpaar stark verkürzt und am letzten Segment ist die Spitze einfach gerundet (in der Mitte nicht eingekerbt). Ein Vergleich mit den Nordamerikanischen Arten ist mir nicht möglich.

Gen. II. **Cœcidothea.** A. S. PACKARD J:r.

Syn. **1871.** *Cœcidotea.* A. S. PACKARD J:r. »The Mammuth Cave and its inhabitants». The American Naturalist. Vol. 5, p. 752.

1873. » » »On the Cave Fauna of Indiana». Fifth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science, for the year 1872, p. 96.

Diagn. *Corpus* elongatum, angustum.
Caput magnum, tumidum, non rostratum.
Oculi nulli.
Antennæ primi paris quartam partem antennarum secundi paris longe non æquantes, flagello V-articulato instructæ.
Antennæ secundi paris longitudinem corporis multo superantes, flagello multi-articulato instructæ.
Mandibulæ?
Latera segmentorum *pereii* non producta, nec incisa.
Pedes pereii primi paris subcheliformes, ceteri subæquales, gressorii. Dactyli pedunculati (?) uni-unguiculati.
Pedes uri longi, styliformes, ramis binis angustis.

The *body* is elongate, narrow.

The *head* is large, swollen, non rostrate.

Eyes are wanting.

The *first pair of antennæ* much shorter than a fourth of the second pair. The flagellum is five-jointed.

The *second pair of antennæ* are much longer than the body. The flagellum is multi-articulate.

The *mandibles?*

The lateral margins of the *pereional* segments are not produced, and not incised.

The first pair of *pereiopoda* are subcheliform, the following are subequal, walking legs. The dactyli are pedunculated (?), uni-unguiculate.

The *uropoda* are long, styliform, with unequal rami.

1. **Cœcidothea stygia.** A. S. PACKARD J:r.

Syn. **1871.** *Cœcidotea stygia.* PACKARD. »The Mammuth Cave and its in habitants». The American Naturalist. Vol. 5, p. 752, fig. 132—133.

1872. » *microcephala.* COPE. »On the Wyandotte Cave and its Fauna». The American Naturalist. Vol. 6, p. 411, fig. 109.

1873. » *stygia.* PACKARD. »On the Cave Fauna of Indiania». Rep. of the Peabody Academy, for 1872. p. 95.

1873. » *microcephala* COPE. S. I. SMITH, in The American Naturalist. Vol. 7, p. 244.

1874. *Cæcidotea stygia.* PACKARD. S. I. SMITH. »The Crustacea of the fresh waters of the United States». Rep. of the U. S. Commissioner of the Fish and Fisheries. Part 2, p. 661.

The head is as broad as long, twice as long as the first pereional segment, and of the same breadth. The second pair of antennæ are a third longer than the body. The first pair of pereiopoda are shorter than the following. The pleon is longer than broad, as long as the last three pereional segments together; with a very slight median projection behind. The uropoda are longer than the pleon; the outer ramus is very short, the inner four times longer, but only half as long as the peduncle.

Colour. White, translucent.

Length. 7—8 mm.

Hab. The Mammuth Cave in Kentycky. Wells in Indiana. U. S. A.

Gen. III. **Leptapsidia.** SPENCE BATE and WESTWOOD.

Syn. **1863.** *Leptapsidia.* SPENCE BATE and WESTWOOD. A History of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Vol. 2, p. 331. London.

Diagn. *Corpus* latum, depressum.
Caput maximum, semicirculare.
Oculi nulli.
Antennæ primi paris longæ, flagello IV-articulato instructæ.
Antennæ secundi paris longæ, flagello V-articulato instructæ.
Latera segmentorum *pereii* valde producta, non laciniata, bases pedum tegentia.
Pedes pereii primi paris subcheliformes, ceteri subæquales. Dactyli pedunculati (?) uni-unguiculati.
Pedes uri pedunculo perbrevi, ramis carente.

The *body* is broad, very flat, pear-shaped.

The *head* is very large, semicircular.

Eyes are wanting.

The *first pair of antennæ* are long, with four-jointed flagellum.

The *second pair of antennæ* are long, with five-jointed flagellum. Both pairs are fixed on the underside of the head.

The lateral margins of the segments of the *pereion* are very produced, not laciniated, covering the bases of the legs.

The first pair of *pereiopoda* are subcheliform, the following are subequal. The dactyli are pedunculated(?), uni-unguiculate.

The *uropoda* consist of very short peduncles only.

1. **Leptapsidia brevipes.** SPENCE BATE and WESTWOOD.

Syn. **1868.** *Leptapsidia brevipes.* SPENCE BATE and WESTWOOD. A History of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Vol. 2, pag. 333. London.

The middle of the anterior margin of the head incised. The first pair of antennæ longer than half the breadth of the head. The second pair of antennæ are twice as long as the first, and longer than half the length of the body. The articles of the flagellum are uncommonly long. The pleon is as long as the last five pereional segments; its posterior part projects, tongue-shaped, far beyond the tips of the uropoda.

Colour. Whitish?

Length. 2 mm.

Hab. The coast of England.

Gen. IV. **Acanthoniscus.** G. O. SARS.

Syn. **1878.** *Acanthoniscus.* G. O. SARS. »Crustacea et Pycnogonida nova», etc. Archiv for Mathematik og Naturvidenskab. 4:de Bind, p. 434.

1885. » » The Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition. Zoology. Crustacea, I. p. 119. Christiania. Fol.

(As the name is preoccupied by Kinahan for an Oniscid it ought to be substituted with another).

Diagn. *Corpus* latum, ovatum, deplanatum.
Caput magnum, pentagonum, rostratum.
Oculi nulli.
Antennæ primi et secundi parium flagella multi-articulata gerentes.

Latera segmentorum *pereii* producta, laciniata, bases pedum tegentia.
Pedes pereii subæquales, gressorii. Dactyli pedunculati, uniunguiculati.
Pedes uri pedunculo styliformi, ramis binis conicis.

The *body* is broad, ovate, flattened.

The *head* is pentagonal, anteriorly produced into a rostrum.

Both pairs of *antennæ* carry multi-articulate flagella.

The lateral margins of the *pereional* segments are produced into strong, sharp laciniæ or angulations, covering the bases of the legs.

All the *pereiopoda* are subæqual. The dactyli are pedunculated, uni-unguiculate.

The *uropoda* consist of styliform peduncles with two conic rami each.

1. **Acanthoniscus typhlops.** G. O. SARS.

Syn. **1878.** *Acanthoniscus typhlops.* G. O. SARS. »Crustacea et Pycnogonida nova» etc. Archiv for Mathematik og Naturvidenskab. 4:de Bind, p. 434.

1885. » » » The Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition. Zoology. Crustacea, I. p. 119, pl. 10, fig. 27—30. Christiania. Fol.

The rostrum is bifurcated, the head carries on each side two laterally directed angulations. All the segments of the pereion carry each one median, spine-like tubercle on the dorsal side. The first segment shows one angulation on each side, the second, third, and fourth two, the fifth, sixth and seventh three such angulations. The pleon has eight smaller, sharp angulations on each side. The uropoda are shorter than the pleon. The outer ramus is shorter than half the inner, the inner is shorter than half the peduncle.

Colour. Whitish.

Length. 12 mm.

Hab. North Sea, West off Lofoten, at 457 fathoms.

Gen. V. **Nannoniscus.** G. O. Sars.

Syn. **1870.** *Nannoniscus.* G. O. SARS. »Nye Dybvandscrustaceer fra Lofoten». Forhandlinger i Videnskabsselskabet i Christiania. Aar 1869. p. 164.

1885. » » The Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition. Zoology. Crustacea, I. p. 122. Christiania. Fol.

Corpus elongatum, convexum.

Caput magnum, rostratrum vel ante productum.

Oculi nulli.

Antennæ primi paris flagello brevi vel imperfecto instructæ.

Antennæ secundi paris flagello multi-articulato, filiformi.

Mandibulæ palpum tri-articulatum gerentes.

Latera segmentorum *pereii* producta, non laciniata, bases pedum tegentia.

Pedes pereii subæquales, posteriores paulo longiores. Dactyli pedunculati, uni-unguiculati.

Pedes uri pedunculo brevi, ramis binis minutis instructo vel carente.

The *body* is oblong, convex.

The *head* is large, carrying a rostrum, or with the anterior margin produced.

No trace of *eyes*.

The *first pair of antennæ* with a short or rudimentary flagellum.

The *second pair of antennæ* carrying a multi-articulate, filiform flagellum.

The lateral margins of the segments of the *pereion* produced, not laciniated, covering the bases of the legs.

The *pereiopoda* are subequal, the last pairs a little longer than the preceding. The dactyli are pedunculated, uni-unguiculate [1].

The *uropoda* consist of short peduncles, with two small rami, or without rami.

1. **Nannoniscus oblongus.** G. O. Sars.

Syn. **1870.** *Nannoniscus oblongus.* G. O. SARS. »Nye Dybvandscrustaceer fra Lofoten». Forhandlinger i Videnskabsselskabet i Christiania. Aar 1869. p. 164.

[1]) See SARS l. c. 1870. p. 165.

The anterior margin of the head projecting into a small, slightly bifurcated rostrum. The first pair of antennæ shorter than half the breadth of the head, three-jointed, without flagellum. The second pair of antennæ are longer than half the body; the flagellum 12-articulated. The pleon is rounded at the hinder margin without any projections. The uropoda consist of very short peduncles and two small rami, the inner the longest.

Colour. White.

Length. 4 mm.

Hab. Lofoten, northern Norway.

2. **Nannoniscus biscuspis.** G. O. SARS.

Syn. **1876.** *Nanonniscus biscuspis.* G. O. SARS. »Prodromus descriptionis Crustaceorum» etc. Archiv for Mathematik og Naturvidenskab. 2:det Bind, p. 352.

1885. » » » The Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition. Zoology. Crustacea, I. p. 122. pl. 10, fig. 31—45. Christiania. Fol.

The anterior margin of the head is rounded, with a small rounded extension at the midth. The first pair of antennæ are longer than half the breadth of the head, the flagellum is normal, four-jointed. The second pair of of antennæ are twice as long as the first. The pleon shows at its hinder extremity two dentiform projections. The uropoda consist of small peduncles only.

Colour. White.

Length. 3 mm.

Hab. Northern Ocean, from 63°—73° N. Lat.

Gen. VI. **Stenetrium.** HASWELL.

Syn. **1881.** *Stenetrium.* HASWELL. »One some new Australian Isopoda. I.» The Proc. of the Linn. Soc. of N. S. Wales. Vol. 5, p. 478.

1882. » » Catalogue of the Australian Stalk- and Sessile-eyed Crustacea. p. 308. Sydney.

1884. *Stenetrium.* HASWELL. CHILTON. »Additions to the Sessile-eyed Crustacea of N. Zealand». Trans. and Proc. of the N. Zealand Institute. Vol. 16. p. 251.

Diagn. *Corpus* depressum, elongatum.
Caput rostratum.
Oculi magni.
Antennæ primi paris latitudinem capitis superantes, flagello V—X-articulato.
Antennæ secundi paris longitudinem corporis æquantes vel superantes, flagello multi-articulato.
Mandibulæ validæ, palpum tri-articulatum gerentes.
Latera segmentorum *pereii* producta, non laciniata, bases pedum haud tegentia.
Pedes pereii primi paris cheliformes, ceteri subæquales, gressorii, Dactyli non pedunculati?, simplices.
Pedes uri pedunculis latis, ramis binis anguste laminatis.

The *body* is depressed, elongate.

The *head* is provided with a rostrum.

The *eyes* are large.

The *first pair of antennæ* are longer than the breadth of the head, with a 5—10-jointed flagellum.

The *second pair* are as long as the body or longer, the flagellum multi-articulate.

The *mandibles* are strong, carrying a three-jointed palp.

The lateral margins of the segments of the *pereion* are but little produced, not laciniated; the do not cover the bases of the legs.

The first pair of *pereiopoda* are cheliform, the following are subequal, walking legs. The dactyli are not pedunculated (?), simple.

The peduncles of the *uropoda* are broad, the rami narrowly laminar.

1. **Stenetrium armatum.** HASWELL.

Syn. 1881. *Stenetrium armatum.* HASWELL. »On some new Australian Isopoda. I.» The Proc. of the Linn. Soc. of N. S. Wales. Vol. 5, p. 478, pl. 19, fig. 1.

1882. » » » Catalogue of the Australian Stalk- and Sessile-eyed Crustacea. p. 308. Sydney.

The anterior corners of the head are produced into sharp, curved projections. The rostrum is acute. The flagellum of the first pair of antennæ is VI-articulate. The first and third (?) joints of the peduncle of the second pair are produced into a slender, acute process at the outer corner. The anterior corners of the first pereional segment are produced forwards, acute. The metacarpus of the first pair of pereiopoda is broad, armed at the anterior margins with a strong, tooth-like projection, bifid at the tip [1]). The pleon is nearly as long as broad, longer than the last three pereional segments. The uropoda are as long at half the length of the pleon.

Colour. ?

Length. 15 mm.

Hab. Port Jackson, South Australia.

2. **Stenetrium inerme.** HASWELL.

Syn. **1881.** *Stenetrium inerme.* HASWELL. »On some new Australian Isopoda. I.» The Proc. of the Linn. Soc. of N. S. Wales. Vol. 5. p. 479, pl. 19, fig. 2.

1882. » » HASWELL. Catalogue of the Australian Stalk- and Sessile-eyed Crustacea. p. 309. Sidney.

The anterior corners of the head are rounded. The rostrum is sub-acute. The flagellum of the first pair of antennæ consists of about twenty articuli. The third joint of the peduncle of the second pair is produced into an acute process. The anterior corners of the first pereional segment are obtuse. The metacarpus of the first pair of pereiopoda is sub-triangular (Phronima-like), the anterior margin concave, armed with a few short bristles. The pleon rounded, the margins entire. The rami of the uropoda longer than the peduncles.

Colour. ?

Length. 9 mm.

Hab. Port Jackson, South Australia.

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[1]) In the female the anterior margin is straight, provided with hairs.

3. **Stenetrium fractum.** CHILTON.

Syn. **1884.** *Stenetrium fractum.* CHILTON. »Additions to the Sessile-eyed Crustacea of N. Zealand». Trans. and Proc. of the N. Zealand Institute. Vol. 16, p. 251, pl. 18, fig. 3 *a—f.*

The anterior corners of the head are obtuse, not produced. The rostrum is rounded at the apex. The flagellum of the first pair of antennæ consists of 6 articuli. The third joint of the peduncle of the second pair carries at the outer side a slender, articulating appendage. Te anterior corners of the first pereional segment are obtuse. The metacarpus of the first pair of pereiopoda is broad, the anterior margin defined by a stout tooth, and armed with a row of strong spines. The pleon quadrangular, the margins coarsely serrated. The uropoda are shorter than half the pleon.

Colour.?

Length. 5 mm.

Hab. Lyttelton Harbour, New Zealand.

B. The last six pairs of pereiopoda with pedunculated, bi-unguiculate dactyli.

Gen. VII. **Iamna** n. g.

Deriv. Ἴαμνα, a mythologic name.

Type. Iæra longicornis. LUCAS.

Diagn. *Corpus* leviter convexum, elongatum.
Caput non rostratum, depressum.
Oculi magni, reticulati.
Antennæ primi paris latitudinem capitis non æquantes, flagello V-articulato (?).
Antennæ secundi paris longitudinem corporis æquantes, flagello multi-articulato.
Mandibulæ palpo tri-articulato instructæ.
Latera segmentorum *pereii* producta, incisa, non laciniata, bases pedum tegentia.
Pedes pereii primi paris cheliformes, dactylis simplicibus; ceteri subæquales, gressorii, dactylis pedunculatis, bi-unguiculatis.
Pedes uri styliformes, ramis binis anguste laminatis.

The *body* is sligthly convex, elongate.

The *head* is somewhat depresseed, not rostrate.

The *eyes* are large, distinctly faceted.

The *first pair of antennæ* are shorter than the breadth of the head; the flagellum multi-articulate.

The *second pair of antennæ* are as long as the body; the flagellum multi-articulate.

The *mandibles* with three-jointed palp.

The lateral margins of the *pereional* segments are produced, incised, but not laciniated; they cover the bases of the legs.

The first pair of *pereiopoda* are cheliform, with simple dactyli. The following are subequal, walking legs; the dactyli are pedunculated, bi-unguiculate.

The *uropoda* are styliform, the rami narrowly laminar.

1. Iamna longicornis. LUCAS.

Syn.	**1845.**	*Jæra longicornis* LUCAS.		Exploration scientifique de l'Algerie. Les animaux articulés. p. 66, pl. 6, fig. 4—4:e [1]).
	1866.	» » »	HELLER.	»Carcinologische Beiträge zur Fauna des Adriatischen Meeres». Verhandl. der K. K. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellsch. in Wien. Bd. 16, p. 733.

The head is broader than long, the lateral anterior corners projecting into sharp, flattened processes. The flagellum of the first pair of antennæ is five-jointed. The first and second joint of the second pair of antennæ are provided with a strong, obtuse process, beset with hairs. The metacarpus of the first pair of pereiopoda is dilated, produced into a sharp tooth, the anterior margin carries two smaller, tooth-like prominences. The dactylus is curved, without hairs. The first three pereional segments are feebly, the fourth deeply, incised at the lateral margins. The pleon is as long as the last three

[1]) On the plate the animal is signed »*Jæra Deshayesii*».

pereional segments; a little longer than broad, coarsely serrated around the margins; the midth of the hinder margin is projecting into a scutiform process between the uropoda. The uropoda are shorter than the pleon; the rami longer than the peduncles; the outer ramus shorter than the inner, both carrying long hairs.

Colour. Yellowish brown, dotted with red.

Length. 8—10 mm.

Hab. The Mediterranean, the coast of Algier (LUCAS); the Adriatic, Lesina (HELLER).

2. **Iamna filicornis.** GRUBE.

Syn. **1864.** *Jæra filicornis.* GRUBE. Die Insel Lussin und ihre Meeresfauna. p. 75. Breslau.

The second pair of antennæ are longer than the body. The metacarpus of the first pair of pereiopoda is dilated, the anterior margin evenly convex, provided with some simple spines. The lateral margins of the first four pereional segments, feebly incised. The pleon is almost circular, with six spines at the hinder margin.

Colour.?

Length. 5 mm.

Hab. Lussin, the Adriatic.

As the description is very short and without figures, I am unable to decide where the animal is to be ranged, but I suppose that it is closest allied to Iamna longicornis, LUCAS.

Gen. VIII. **Ianira.** [1]) LEACH.

Syn.	**1813.**	*Janira.*	LEACH.	»Crustaceology». The Edinburgh Enclopædia. Vol. 7, p. 434.
	1815.	»	»	»A tabular view», etc. Trans. of the Linn. Soc. Vol. 11, p. 373.
	1819.	»	»	SAMOUELLE. The Entomologists useful Compendium p. 110. London.

[1]) Must be written *Ianira* not Janira as the original name is *Ἰάνειρα*.

1825.	*Oniscoda.*	LATREILLE.	Familles naturelles du Règne Animal. p. 295. Paris.
»	*Janira.*	LEACH.	DESMAREST. Considérations générales sur la classe des Crustacés. p. 315. Paris.
1829.	*Oniscoda.*	LATREILLE,	in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. Nouvelle éd. Tome 4:me, p. 450. Paris.
1830.	*Janira.*	LEACH.	The Encyclopædia Britannica Suppl. Vol. 1, p. 428.
1836.	*Oniscoda.*	LATREILLE.	in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. 3:me éd. Tome 2:me, p. 219. Bruxelles.
1838.	*Janira.*	LEACH.	LATREILLE. (H. MILNE-EWARDS). Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres. 2:me éd. Tome 5:me, p. 207. Paris.
1840.	*Oniscoda.*	LATREILLE.	MILNE-EDWARDS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés. Tome 3, p. 151. Paris.
1843.	*Janira.*	LEACH.	H. RATHKE. »Biträge zur Fauna Norwegens». Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop. Carol. Naturæ Curiosorum. Vol. 20, p. 24.
1847.	*Henopomus.*	KROEYER.	»Karcinologiske Bidrag». Naturhistorisk Tidskrift. 2:den Række. Bd. 2, p. 380.
1849.	*Oniscoda.*	LATREILLE,	in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. Éd. acc. des planches. Crustacés. p. 203. Paris.
1851.	*Janira.*	LEACH.	LUCAS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés. etc. p. 260. Paris.
1852.	»	»	DANA. United States Exploring Expedition. Crustacea. Vol. 2, p. 716. Philadelphia. Fol.
1853.	*Asellodes.*	STIMPSON.	»Synopsis of the marine Invertebrata of Grand Manan». Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. 6, p. 41.
1868.	*Janira.*	LEACH.	SPENCE BATE and WESTWOOD. A History of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Vol. 2, p. 325. London.
1880.	»	»	O. HARGER. »Report on the marine Isopoda of New England and adjacent waters». Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Part 6, p. 319.

Diagn. *Corpus* elongatum, deplanatum.
Caput transverse ovatum, non, vel leviter rostratum.
Oculi conspicui.
Antennæ primi paris breves, latitudinem capitis vix superantes, flagello multi-articulato instructæ.
Antennæ secundi paris longitudinem corporis æquantes vel superantes, flagello multi-articulato instructæ.
Mandibulæ validæ, palpum tri-articulatum gerentes.
Latera segmentorum *pereii* non producta, bases pedum non tegentia.
Pedes pereii primi paris subcheliformes, ceteri subæquales gressorii. Dactyli pedunculati bi-unguiculati.
Pedes plei primi paris feminæ laminam unicam formant.
Pedes uri styliformes, ramis angustis.

The *body* oblong, flattened.

The *head* transversally ovate, with a very small rostrum, or without rostrum.

The *eyes* are distinct, round.

The *first pair of antennæ* are short, scarcely longer than the breadth of the head. The flagellum is multi-articulate.

The *second pair of antennæ* are about as long as the body, or longer. The flagellum is multi-articulate.

The *mandibles* are strong, provided with a three-jointed palp.

The lateral margins of the *pereional* segments are not produced, not covering the bases of the legs.

The first pair of *pereiopoda* are subcheliform, the following subequal, walking legs. The dactyli are pedunculated, bi-unguiculate.

The uropoda, are styliform, with two narrow rami each.

1. **Ianira maculosa.** LEACH.

Syn.	**1813.** *Janira maculosa.*	LEACH.		»Crustaceology». The Edinburgh. Encyclopædia. Vol. 7, p. 434.
	1815. »	»	»	»A tabular view» etc. Trans. of the Linn. Soc. Vol. 11, p. 373.
	1819. »	»	»	SAMOUELLE. The Entomologists useful Compendium. p. 110. London.

1825	*Janira maculosa.*	LEACH.	DESMAREST. Consiérations générales sur la classe des Crustacés. p. 315. Paris.
1829.	» »	»	LATREILLE, in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. Nouvelle éd. Tome 4:me. p. 140. Paris.
1836.	» »	»	LATREILLE, in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. 3:me éd. Tome 2:me, p. 219. Bruxelles.
1838.	» »	»	LATREILLE. (H. MILNE-EDWARDS). Histoire naturelle des Animaux sans vertèbres. 2:me Éd. Tome 5:me, p. 287. Paris.
1840.	*Oniscoda maculosa.*	»	MILNE-EDWARDS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés. Tome 3:me, p. 153. Paris.
1843.	*Janira maculosa.*	»	H. RATHKE. »Beiträge zur Fauna Norwegens». Nova Acta Akad. Cæs. Leop. Carol. Naturæ. Curiosorum. Vol. 20, p. 24.
1847.[1])	*Henopomus muticus.*	KROEYER.	»Karcinologiske Bidrag». Naturhistorisk Tidskrift. 2:den Række. 2:det Bind, p. 366 and 380.
1847.	*Oniscoda maculosa.*	LEACH.	WHITE. List of the specimens of Crustacea in the collection of the British Museum. p. 97. London.
1849.	» »	»	MILNE-EDWARDS, in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. Éd. acc. des planches. Crustacés. p. 203. Paris.
1849.	*Henopomus muticus.*	KROEYER,	in GAIMARD. Voyages de la commission scientifique du Nord en Scandinavie, etc. Atlas de Zoologie. Crustacés. Pl. 30, fig. 1 *a*—1 *n*. Paris. Fol.

[1]) 1846—49.

1850.	*Janira maculosa.*	LEACH.	WHITE. Catalogue of British animals in the Collection of British Museum. Part. IV. Crustacea. p. 70. London.
1851.	»	»	LUCAS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés, etc. p. 260. Paris.
1859.	*Henopomus muticus.*	»	M. SARS. »Oversigt over de i den norsk-arctiske region forekommende Krebsdyr». Forhandlinger i Videnskabsselskapet i Christiania. Aar 1858. p. 366.
1866.	»	»	G. O. SARS. »Beretning om en i Sommeren 1865 foretagen zoologisk Reise vid Kysterne af Christiania og Christianssands stifter». Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskaberne. Bd. 11, p. 109.
1868.	*Janira maculosa.*	LEACH.	SPENCE BATE and WESTWOOD. A History of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Vol. 2, p. 338, fig. London.
1875.	»	»	METZGER, in Nordseefahrt der Pommerania. p. 285.
1876.	»	»	G. O. SARS. »Prodromus descriptionis Crustaceorum», etc. Archiv for Matematik og Naturvidenskab. Bind 2, p. 352.
1877.	*Ianira*	»	MEINERT. » Crustacea Isopoda, Amphipoda et Decapoda Daniæ». Naturhistorisk Tidskrift 3:dje Række. Bd. 11, p. 78.
1884.	»	»	M. WEBER. »Onderzoekingstochten van de Willem Barents. 1:e Gedeelte: Die Isopoden». p. 32. Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde, uitgegeven door het Ge-

nootschap Natura artis magistra, te Amsterdam. 10:de Aflevering. Amsterdam. 4:to.

The anterior margin of the head is rounded. The second pair of antennæ are longer than the body. The lateral margins of the pereion are feebly serrated. The uropoda are as long as the pleon; the inner ramus is scarcely longer than the outer, as long as the peduncle.

Colour. Ashy, grey with small brown dots.

Length. 6—10 mm.

Hab. The west coast of Norway and Sweden. The coast of Denmark, the coast of England. Mentioned from Greenland, from Spitzberg, from Barents Sea.

2. Ianira tricornis. KROEYER.

Syn.	**1847.** [1])	*Henopomus tricornis.* KROEYER.		»Karcinologiske Bidrag». Naturhistorisk Tidskrift. 2:den Række, 2:det Bind, p. 372 and 380.
	1849. ?	»	»	in GAIMARD. Voyages de la commission scientifique du Nord en Scandinavie, etc. Atlas de Zoologie. Crustacés. Pl. 30, fig. 2*a*—2*q*. Paris. Fol.
	1875.	»	»	LÜTKEN. »The Crustacea of Greenland». Manual of the Natural History ... of Greenland ... prepared for the use of the arctic expedition» of 1875. p. 150. London.

The midth of the anterior margin of the head forms a short, sharp rostrum, the anterior corners of the head are produced into sharp angles. The first pair of antennæ are as long the breadth of the head. The second pair of an-

[1]) 1846—49.

tennæ are fully as long as the body. The lateral margins of the first four pereional segments are obtusely incised, each showing two broad angulations. The uropoda of the female are shorter than half the pleon, the ones of the male as long as the pleon. The outer ramus is a little shorter than the inner.

Colour. Green, densely dotted with black.

Length. 7—9 mm.

Hab. The coast of Greenland (KROEYER). The coast of Spitzberg (S. LOVÉN).

3. **Ianira alta.** STIMPSON.

Syn.	**1853.** *Asellodes alta.* STIMPSON.		»Synopsis of the marine Invertebrata of the Grand Manan». p. 41, pl. 3, fig. 30. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. 6.
	1873. » » »		VERRILL. »Results of the recent dredging Expeditions on the Coast of New England. N:o 4». The American Journal of Science and Arts. Third Ser. Vol. 6.
	1879. *Janira alta.*	»	O. HARGER. »Notes on New-England Isopoda». Proceedings of the United States National Museum. 1879. Vol. 2, p. 158.
	1880. » »	»	O. HARGER. »Report of the marine Isopoda of New-England and adjacent waters». Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Part. 6, p. 321.

The lateral projections of the head are shorter and less sharp than in the preceding species. The first pair of antennæ are a little shorter, with the flagellum more multi-articulate. The margins of the first pereional segment are rounded, not emarginate.

This species is perhaps identical with the preceding one as the differences are very slight, only the length of the uropoda of the female seems to be of some value as characteristic.

Colour. Brownish.
Length. 8 mm.
Hab. The east coast of North-America, north of Cape Cad.

? 4. **Ianira breviremis.** G. O. SARS.

Syn. **1882.** *Janira breviremis.* G. O. SARS. »Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer», etc. Forhandllinger i Videnskabs-selskabet i Christiania. Aar 1882, N:o 18, p. 64, pl. 2, fig. 4.

The head is anteriorly truncated. The first pair of antennæ are 11—13-jointed, shorter than the breadth of the head. The first pair of pereiopoda, are not subcheliform, similar to the following. The uropoda are scarcely longer than half the pleon. The outer ramus is shorter than the inner, the inner longer than the peduncle.

Colour. Grey, densely dotted with red-brown.
Length. 3—4 mm.
Hab. West coast of Norway (SARS). West coast of Sweden (C. B.).

As Ianira breviremis has some charateristics common with the Iæras, it would probably be convenient to etablish for it a new genus, distinguished by the multi-articulate first pair of antennæ, the not subcheliform first pair of pereiopoda, and the short but well developed uropoda.

Gen. IX. **Iathrippa.** N. g.

Deriv. Ἰάθριππα, name of a place in Arabia felix.

Type. Ianira longicauda. CHILTON.

Diagn. *Corpus* elongatum, deplanatum.
Caput magnum, rostrum rotundatum gerens.
Oculi magni, reticulati.
Antennæ primi paris breves, latitudinem capitis non superantes, flagello multi-articulato instructæ.
Antennæ secundi paris longitudinem corporis æquantes, flagello multi-articulato.
Latera segmentorum *pereii* paulo producta, incisa, bases pedum haud tegentia.

Pedes pereii primi paris subcheliformes (?), ceteri subæquales, gressorii. Dactyli pedunculati, bi-unguiculati.
Pedes uri dilatati, ramis binis laminatis, longis, lanceolatis.

The *body* is elongated, depressed.

The *head* is large, provided with a rounded rostrum.

The *eyes* are large, faceted.

The *first pair of antennæ* are short, shorter than the breadth of the head; the flagellum is multi-articulate.

The *second pair of antennæ* are as long as the body; the flagellum multi-articulate.

The lateral margins of the *pereional* segments are feebly produced, incised, scarcely covering the bases of the legs.

The first pair of *pereiopoda* are subcheliform (?), the following subequal, walking legs. The dactyli are bi-unguiculate.

The *uropoda* are dilated, the rami long, laminiform, lanceolate.

The difficulty to range the animal in any of the other genera induces me to propose for it a new generic name. The long laminiform uropoda at once distinguish it from the ohers.

1. Iathrippa longicauda. CHILTON.

Syn. 1884. *Janira longicauda.* CHILTON. »Additions to the Sessile-eyed Crustacea of N. Zealand». Trans. and Proc. of the N. Zealand Institute, 1883. Vol. 16, p. 250, pl. 18, fig. 2 *a—b*.

The head is rectangular, twice as broad as long; the rostrum shorter than half the length of the head; the anterior corners of the head rounded, not produced. The eyes are large, distinctly faceted. The flagellum of the first pair of antennæ is 10- to 12-articulated. The second joint of the second pair is provided with a small, narrow, articulating plate, tipped with hairs. The lateral margins of the pereional segments are fringed with stout hairs. The pleon is nearly circular, much narrower than the last pereional segment, fringed with hairs, the margins entire. The uropoda are longer than the pleon; the inner ramus nearly twice as long as the

peduncle, the outer a little shorter, both provided with bundles of long, fine hairs.

Colour. Very light yellow.

Length. 5 mm.

Hab. Lyttelton Harbour, New Zealand.

Gen. X. **Ianthe.** BOVALLIUS.

Syn. 1881. *Ianthe.* BOVALLIUS. »Ianthe, a new genus of Isopoda». Bihang till K. Sv. Vet. Akad. Handl. Bd. 6. N:o 4, p. 4.

Diagn. *Corpus* convexum, ovato-elongatum.
Caput convexum, rostrum gerens acuminatum.
Oculi conspicui, minuti, remoti.
Antennæ primi paris breves, latitudinem capitis non æquantes. flagello multi-articulato instructæ.
Antennæ secundi paris longitudine corporis breviores.
Mandibulæ validæ, palpum tri-articulatum gerentes.
Latera segmentorum *pereii* producta, laciniata, bases pedum omnino tegentia.
Pedes pereii primi paris subcheliformes, ceteri subæquales, gressorii. Dactyli pedunculati, bi-unguiculati.
Pedes uri styliformes, ramis binis anguste laminatis.

The *body* is convex, oblong-ovate.

The *head* is convex, provided with a long, sharp rostrum; the anterior corners of the head are produced into long, flat, sharp processes.

The *eyes* are small, situated near the lateral margins.

The *first pair of antennæ* are shorter than the breadth of the head.

The *second pair of antennæ* are shorter than the body.

The *mandibles* are strong, provided with a three-jointed palp.

The lateral margins of the segments of the *pereion* are produced into long, acute angulations or laciniations, flattened and serrated. The projections cover totally the bases of the legs.

The first pair of *pereiopoda* are subcheliform, the following are subequal, walking legs. The dactyli are pedunculated, bi-unguiculate.

The *uropoda* are styliform, each with two linear, laminate rami.

Through *I. Bovallii* Studer, the genus Ianthe is connected with Ianira.

Of *I. Bovallii* we do not know the form of the uropoda. Of *I. spinosa*, Harger only the female is known of *I. speciosa*, Bovallius, only the male.

1. Ianthe spinosa. O. HARGER.

Syn. **1879.** *Janira spinosa.* O. HARGER. »Notes on New England Isopoda». Proceedings of the United States National Museum, 1879. Vol. 2, p. 158.

1880. » » » »Report of the marine Isopoda of New England and adjacent waters». Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Vol. 6, p. 323, pl. 2, fig. 10.

The rostrum is as long as the head, the lateral angulations of the head are directed forwards, shorter than the head. The long diameter of the eyes equals a third of the length of the head. The flagellum of the first pair of antennæ is about 12-articulated. The first pair of antennæ are shorter than the breadth of the head (4 : 5). The flagellum of the second pair of antennæ consists of about 50 articuli. The first segment of the pereion is shorter than the second, the second and third, equal, are the longest, much longer than the seventh; each carrying two short spine-like tubercles. The lateral margins of the first, fifth, sixth, and seventh segments are produced into one angulation one ach side, the second, third, and fourth into two. The pleon is smooth on the upper side, without spine-like tubercle; it is produced backwards into two flattened, sharp-pointed angulations; between these the uropoda are fixed. The peduncles of the uropoda are longer than the angulations. The outer ramus is shorter than the inner (3 : 4).

Colour. White (in alcohol).

Length. 8 mm.

Hab. »Banquereau», the coast of Canada.

2. Ianthe speciosa. BOVALLIUS.

Syn. 1881. *Ianthe speciosa.* BOVALLIUS. »Ianthe, a new genus of Isopoda. Bihang till K. Svenska Vet. Akad. Handl. Band 6. N:o 4, p. 5.

The rostrum is much longer than the head (7 : 5); the lateral angulations of the head are directed obliquely forwards, they are longer than the head. The eyes are oval. The long diameter of the eyes equals a sixth of the length of the head. The flagellum of the first pair of antennæ is 60 to 70-articulated. The first pair of antennæ are nearly as long as the breadth of the head (18 : 19). The flagellum of the second pair of antennæ consists of almost 280 articuli. The first segment of the pereion is as long as the second; the seventh segment is the longest. All carry each two spine-like tubercles on the dorsal side. The lateral margins of the first segment carry one angulation on each side, the second, third, and fourth two, more or less equal, the fifth, sixth, and seventh one large and one very minute each. The pleon carries on its dorsal-side a single spine-like tubercle, and is produced backwards into two flattened, sharp-pointed angulations, between these the uropoda are attached. The peduncles of the uropoda are shorter than the angulations. The outer ramus is almost as long as the inner (37 : 39).

Colour. Yellowish white.

Length. 21,5 mm.

Hab. Baffinsbay. (S. M.)

The differences between this species and the preceding are many, but not of great importance, with the exception of the characteristics from the flagella of the antennæ, and the spine-like tubercle on the pleon, which charcteristics probably are of specific value.

3. Ianthe laciniata. G. O. SARS.

Syn. 1872. *Janira laciniata.* G. O. SARS. »Bidrag till Kundskaben om Dyrelivet på vore Havbanker».

Forhandlinger i Videnskabsselskabet i Christiania. Aar 1872. p. 92 (22).

The rostrum long and thin; the lateral angulations of the head are directed obliquely forwards. The eyes are round, small, far from the lateral margins. The flagellum of the first pair of antennæ consists of 20 articuli. The first pair of antennæ are as long as the head with the rostrum. The segments of the pereion carry each one median, spine-like tubercle on the dorsal-side. The lateral margins of the segments are all produced into *two* angulations on each side. In the first four segments the laciniæ are subequal, in the last three ones the posterior laciniæ are small. The pleon is produced backwards into two flattened angulations, between these the uropoda are attached. The uropoda are as long as the pleon. The outer ramus is shorter than the inner.

Colour. Greyish white.

Lenght. 7 mm.

Hab. West coast of Norway, at a depth of 400 fathoms.

4. **Ianthe Bovallii.** STUDER.

Syn. **1884.** *Janthe Bovallii.* TH. STUDER. »Isopoden, gesammelt während der Reise S. M. S. Gazelle um die Erde 1874—76». Aus den Abhandl. der K. Preuss. Akad. der Wissensch. zu Berlin. 1883. p. 10. Taf. 1, fig. 2, 2 *a*—2 *d*.

The rostrum is very short, shorter than the lateral angulations; the lateral angulations of the head are *two* on each side, directed forwards. The eyes are placed on small tubercles. Between them is a small median tubercle, corresponding with the tubercles on the pereional segments. The flagellum of the first pair of antennæ consists of 8 articuli, the second one is much elongated. The first pair of antennæ are as long as half the breadth of the head. The second pair of antennæ are shorter than half the length of the body; the flagellum consist of 20 articuli. The segments of the pereion carry each one median, obtuse tubercle on the dorsal side. The lateral margins of the first segment are

produced into two angulations, the anterior small the posterior long and broad. The laciniations of the following segments are exactly like those of *I. speciosa*, but less sharp-pointed. The pleon is produced into one small median extension, on each side of which there are incisions for the insertion of the uropoda. The pleon is similar in shape to that in *Ianira*.

Colour. ?

Length. 10 mm.

Hab. Off the east coast of Patagonia, Lat. 47°1'6"S. Long. 63°29'7"W, at a depth of 63 fathoms.

Gen. XI. **Mancasellus.** O. HARGER.

Syn. **1874.** *Asellopsis.* O. HARGER. »On a new genus of Asellidæ». The American Journal of Science and Arts. Third Series. Vol. 7, p. 601.

1874. » » S. I. SMITH (and O. HARGER). »The Crustacea of the fresh waters of The United States». Rep. of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Part 2, p. 638.

1876. *Mancasellus.* » »Description of Mancasellus brachyurus, a new fresh water Isopod». The American Journal of Science and Arts. Third series. Vol. 11, p. 304.

Diagn. *Corpus* ovatum, deplanatum.
Caput non rostratrum.
Oculi conspicui.
Antennæ primi paris quartam partem antennarum secundi paris æquantes, flagello multi-articulato instructæ.
Antennæ secundi paris longitudine corporis breviores, flagello multi-articulato instructæ.
Mandibulæ palpo destitutæ.
Latera segmentorum *pereii* producta, leviter incisa.
Pedes pereii primi paris cheliformes, dactylis simplicibus; pedes parium sequentium æquales, dactylis pedunculatis, bi-unguiculatis.
Pedes uri styliformes, ramis binis angustis.

The *body* is elongate, linear, depressed,
The *head* is quadrangular, without rostrum.
The *eyes* are distinct.

The *first pair of antennæ* are as long as a fourth of the second pair, the flagellum is multi-articulate.

The *second pair of antennæ* are shorter than the body, the flagellum multi-articulate.

The *mandibles* want a palp.

The lateral margins of the *pereional* segments are produced, sligthly incised.

The first pair of *pereiopoda* cheliform, with simple dactyli, the following pairs are equal, with pedunculated, biunguiculate dactyli.

The *uropoda* are styliform, with narrow rami.

1. **Mancasellus tenax.** S. I. SMITH.

Syn. **1871.** *Asellus tenax.* S. I. SMITH (and A. E. VERRILL). »Notice of Invertebra dredged in Lake Superior in 1871», etc. The American Journal of Science and Arts. Third series. Vol. 2, p. 453.

1874. *Asellopsis tenax.* » O. HARGER. »On a new genus of Asellide». The American Journal of Science and Arts. Third series. Vol. 7, p. 601.

1874. » » » (and O. HARGER) »The Crustacea of the fresh waters of the United States». Rep. of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Part 2, p. 659.

1876. *Mancasellus* » » O. HARGER. »Description of Mancasellus brachyurus, a new fresh water Isopod». The American Journal of Science and Arts. Third series. Vol. 11, p. 304.

The lateral margins of the head are deeply sinuated opposite the eyes. The eyes are small, prominent, they consist of many facets. The flagellum of the first pair of antennæ is five-jointed. The second pair of antennæ are half as long as the body. The pleon is large, only a little broader than long, sligtly rounded behind. The outer ramus of the uropoda is half as long as the inner; the inner one a little longer than the peduncle.

Colour. Above dark-fuscous, spotted and mottled with yellowish.

Length. 8—13 mm.

Hab. Lake Superior, and lake Huron. North America.

a. **Mancasellus tenax *var. dilata.** O. HARGER.

Syn. **1874.** *Aesellopsis tenax*
**var. dilata.* O. HARGER. S. I. SMITH. »The Crustacea of the fresh waters of the United States». Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Part 2, p. 661.

It differs from the species in: the flagellum of the first pair of antennæ containing one or two joints more; the lateral portions of the head and segments of the body are expanded so that the outline of the animal is a broader oval. The sinus in the lateral margins of the head are narrow incisions, rounded at the bottom, but with the sides sometimes meeting. The metacarpus of the first pair of pereiopoda is nearly as much enlarged, in the males, as in *Asellus communis*, SAY, and is armed on the anterior margin with three acute teeth, of which the middle one is the largest.

Hab. Detroit River, Michigan, North America.

2. **Mancasellus brachyurus.** O. HARGER.

Syn. **1876.** *Mancasellus brachyurus.* O. HARGER. »Description of Mancasellus brachyurus, a new fresh water Isopod». The American Journal of Science and Arts. Third Series. Vol. 11, p. 304.

The lateral margins of the head are entire. The metacarpus of the first pair of pereiopoda is armed with a prominent acute tooth on the anterior margin, near the base (in

the males). The peduncles of the uropoda are short, the outer ramus only a little shorter than the inner.

Colour. ?

Length. 16 mm.

Hab. Lakes in the Atlantic coast region of the United States.

Gen. XII. **Iæra** [1]). LEACH.

Syn.	**1813.**	*Jæra.*	LEACH.	»Crustaceology». The Edinburgh Encyclopædia. Vol. 7, p. 434.
	1815.	»	»	»A tabular view, »etc. Trans. of the Linn. Soc. Vol. 11, p. 393.
	1819.	»	»	SAMOUELLE. The Entomologists useful Compendium, p. 110.
	1825.	»	»	LATREILLE. Familles naturelles du Règne Animal, p. 295. Paris.
	1825.	»	»	DESMAREST. Considérations générales sur la classe des Crustacés. p. 316. Paris.
	1830.	»	»	LATREILLE, in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier Nouvelle éd. Tome 4:me, p. 144. Paris.
	1830.	»	»	LEACH, in Suppl. to the Encyclopædia Brittannica. Vol. 1, p. 428.
	1836.	»	»	LATREILLE, in Le Règne, Animal par Cuvier. 3:me éd. Tome 2:me, p. 219. Bruxelles.
	1838.	»	»	LAMARCK (H. MILNE-EDWARDS). Histoire naturelle des Animaux sans vertèbres. 2:me éd. Tome 5:me, p. 267. Paris.
	1840.	»	»	H. MILNE-EDWARDS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés. Tome 3:me, p. 147. Paris.
	1840.	*Jæridina.*	H. MILNE-EDWARDS.	» » » p. 150.
	1849.	*Jæra.*	LEACH.	H. MILNE-EDWARDS, in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. Éd. acc. des planches. Les Crustacés. p. 204. Paris.

[1]) Must be written *Iæra* not Jæra, as the original name is Ἴαιρα, one of the Nereids.

1850.	*Jæra.*	LEACH.	WHITE.	Catalogue of British animals in the collection of the British Museum. Part 4. Crustacea, p. 69. London.
1852.	»	»	DANA.	United States Exploring Expedition Crustacea. Vol. 2, p. 716. Philadelphia. Fol.
1852.	*Jæredina.*	H. MILNE-EDWARDS.	»	» » p. 716.
1853.	*Jæra.*	LEACH.	COSTA.	Fauna di Regno di Napoli. Crostacei. Fasc. 83, p. 83.
1868.	»	»	SPENCE BATE and WESTWOOD.	A History of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Vol. 2, p. 314. London.
1880.	»	»	O. HARGER.	»Report of the marine Isopoda of New England and adjacent waters». Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Part 6, p. 314.

Antennæ primi paris breves, IV- vel V-articulatæ.

Antennæ secundi paris dimidium corporis æquantes vel superantes, flagello multi-articulato.

Mandibulæ validæ, palpum tri-articulatum gerentes.

Latera segmentorum *pereii* paulo producta, non laciniata, bases pedum tegentia.

Pedes pereii subæquales; dactyli pedunculati, bi-unguiculati.

Pedes uri pedunculo laminato, brevi, ramis binis minutissimis.

The *body* is ovate, more or less elongated, depressed.

The *head* is broadly ovate, the anterior margin lobated or produced at the midth.

The *eyes* are distinct, remote.

The *first pair of antennæ* are four- to five-jointed, very short, equalling a third of the breadth of the head, or less.

The *second pair of antennæ* equal half the length of the body or are longer. They carry a multi-articulate flagellum.

The *mandibles* are strong, with a three-jointed palp.

The lateral margins of the *pereional* segments are produced, but not laciniated, they cover the bases of the legs.

The *pereiopoda* are subequal, the dactyli pedunculated, bi-unguiculate.

The *uropoda* consist of a very short, more or less laminated peduncle, and two extremely small rami.

As I am unable to find any differences of generic value between *Iæridina Nordmanni* and *Iæra albifrons*. I am

following SPENCE BATE and WESTWOOD (l. c.) in uniting them in the same genus.

1. Iæra albifrons. LEACH.

Syn.	**1813.**	*Jæra albifrons*	LEACH.		»Crustaceology». The Edinburgh Encyclopædia. Vol. 7, p. 434.
	1815.	»	»	»	»A tabular view», etc. Trans. of the Linn. Soc. Vol. 11, p. 393.
	1819.	»	»	»	SAMOUELLE. The entomologists useful Compendium. p. 110. London.
	1825.	»	»	»	LATREILLE. Familles naturelles du Règne Animal. p. 295. Paris.
	1825.	»	»	»	DESMAREST. Considérations générales sur la classe des Crustacés. p. 316. Paris.
	1828.	»	»	»	LATREILLE, in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. Nouvelle éd. Tome 4:me, p. 141. Paris.
	1830.	»	»	»	LEACH, in Suppl. to the Encyclopædia Brittannica. Vol. 1, p. 428.
	1836.	»	»	»	LATREILLE, in Le Règne Animal, par Cuvier. 3:me éd. Tome 2:me, p. 219. Bruxelles.
	1838.	»	»	»	LAMARCK. (H. MILNE-EDWARDS). Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres. 2:me éd. Tome 5:me, p. 267. Paris.
	1839.	»	»	»	MOORE. »Catalogue of the Malacostracous Crustacea of South Devon». (Charlesworths) Magazine of Natural History. New. Ser. Vol. 3, p. 294.
	1840.	»	»	»	H. MILNE-EDWARDS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés. Tom 3:me, p. 147. Paris.

1844.	*Jæra Kröyeri.*	ZADDACH.		Synopseos Crustaceorum Borussicorum. Prodromus. p. 11. Königsberg. 4:to
1847.	*Jæra albifrons.*	LEACH.	THOMPSON.	Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vol. 20, p. 245.
1847.	*Jæra albifrons.*	LEACH.	WHITE.	List of the specimens of Crustacea in the collection of the British Museum. p. 97. London.
1848.	*Jæra baltica.*	FR. MÜLLER.		»Bemerkungen zu Zaddach, Synopseos Crustaceorum Borussicorúm Prodromus». Archiv für Naturgesh. Jahrg. 14, p. 63, pl. 4. fig. 29.
1849.	» *albifrons.*	LEACH.	H. MILNE-EDWARDS, in Le Règne Animal par Cuvier. Éd. acc. des planches. Les Crustacés. p. 204. Paris.	
1850.	» »	»	WHITE.	Catalogue of British animals in the collection of British Museum. Part 4. Crustacea. p. 6. London.
1852.	» »	»	LILLJEBORG.	»Kullens Hafs-Crustacéer». Öfversigt af K. Vetensk.-Akad:s Förhandlingar. Årg. 9, p. 11.
1853.	*Jæra copiosa.*	STIMPSON.		»Synopsis of the marine Invertebrata of Grand Manan». p. 41. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. 6.
1855.	*Jæra albifrons.*	LEACH.	GOSSE.	A manual of the marine Zoology. Vol. 1, p. 136, fig. London.
1859.	» »	»	M. SARS.	»Oversigt over de i den norsk-arctiske region forekommende Krebsdyr». Forhandlinger i Videnskabsselskabet i Christiania. Aar 1858. p. 153.

1867.	*Jæra albifrons.*	LEACH.	NORMAN,	in Rep. of the Brit. Assoc. 1866. p. 197.
1867.	*Jæra nivalis.*	PACKARD.		»Observations on the glacial phenomena of Labrador», etc. Memoirs of the Society of Natural History in Boston. p. 296.
1867.	*Asellus groenlandicus.*	»		» p. 296.
1868.	*Jæra albifrons.*	LEACH.	SPENCE BATE and WESTWOOD.	A History of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Vol. 2, p. 317, fig. London.
1872.	» »	»	METZGER.	»Die wirbellosen Thiere der Ostfriesischen Küste». Zwanzigster Jahresber. der naturhist. Gesellschaft zu Hannover. p. 32.
1871.	» »	»	G. O. SARS.	»Undersøgelser over Hardangerfjordens Fauna. I. Crustacea». Forhandlinger i Videnskabs-selskabet i Christiania. Aar 1871. p. 272 (29).
1873	» *marina.*	MÖBIUS.		»Die wirbellosen Thiere der Ostsee». Bericht über die Expedition zur Untersuchung der Ostsee. 1871. Kiel.
1873.	» *copiosa.*	STIMPSON.	VERRILL.	»Report upon the Invertebrata of Vineyard Sound and adjacent waters», etc. Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Part 1, p. 315 and 571.
1873.	» *albifrons.*	LEACH.	PARFITT.	»The fauna of Devon. Part 9. Sessile-eyed Crustacea». Trans. of the Devonshire Assoc. 1873. p. 18 (in rep.).
1873.	» *maculata.*	PARFITT.	»	» p. 18.

1874.	*Jæra albifrons.*	LEACH.	STEBBING.	»The Sessile-eyed Crustacea of Devon». Trans. of the Devonshire Assoc. 1874, p. 7.
1875.	»	»	METZGER.	Nordseefahrt der Pommerania. Crustacea. p. 285.
1876.	»	»	STEBBING.	»Description of a new Species of Sessile-eyed Crustacea». Annals and Magazine of Natural Historry. Fourth Ser. Vol. 17, p. 79, pl. 5, fig. 5—7.
1877.	*Iaira*	»	MEINERT.	»Crustacea Isopoda, Amphipoda et Decapoda Daniæ». Naturhistorisk Tidskrift. 3:dje Række. Bd. 11. p. 80.
1879.	*Jæra.*	»	O. HARGER.	»Notes on New England Isopoda». Proceedings of The United States National Museum. 1879. Vol. 2, p. 158.
1880.	»	»	O. HARGER.	»Report of the marine Isopoda of New-England and adjacent waters». Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Part 6, p. 315, pl. 1, fig. 4.
1884.	»	»	S. I. SMITH.	»Review of the marine Crustacea of Labrador». Proceedings of the United States National Museum. 1884. p. 231.
1884.	»	»	M. WEBER.	»Onderzoekingstochten van de Willem Barents. 1:e Gedeelte. Die Isopoden». p. 32. Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde, uitgegeven door het Genootschap Natura artis magistra

te Amsterdam. 10:de Aflevering. Amsterdam. 4:to.

The first pair of antennæ five-jointed, as long as a third of the breadth of the head. The second pair of antennæ longer than half the length of the body. The pleon longer than the last three pereional segments, with a deep notch at the hinder margin for the reception of the uropoda, which are fixed close together. The minute rami rudimentary, shorter than the peduncles.

Colour. Ashy, with the front whitish.

Length. 5 mm.

Hab. The atlantic shores of Europe and North America to northern Norway and Labrador. The Baltic. The Mediterranean.

2. **Iæra Hopeana.** A. COSTA.

Syn. **1853.** *Jæra Hopeana.* A. COSTA. Fauna di Regno di Napoli. Fasc. 83 (?) p. 1, pl. VI (?) fig. 1.

The anterior margin of the head is feebly bisinuated. The first pair of antennæ are shorter than half the breadth of the head, 7-jointed. The second pair reach to the anterior margin of the fourth pereional segment; the flagellum consists of about 20 articuli. The pleon is semicircular; the excavation for the insertion of the uropoda is large but not very deep. The uropoda are placed close by each other. The rami shorter than the peduncles, equal.

Colour. Ashy grey.

Length. 3 mm.

Hab. The Mediterranean.

It is probably identical with *I. albifrons.*

3. **Iæra nivalis.** KROEYER.

Syn. **1838.** *Jæra nivalis.* KROEYER. »Grønlands Amfipoder». K. Danske Videnskabsselsk. Afhandlinger Vol. 7, p. 303, pl. 4, fig. 21.

1840. *Jæra nivalis.* KROEYER. H. MILNE-EDWARDS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés. Tome 3:me, p. 149. Paris.

The first pair of antennæ are five-jointed, shorter than a third of the breadth of the head. The second pair of antennæ reach to the anterior margin of the fifth pereional segment. The pleon is as long as the last three pereional segments, with a deep semicircular notch at the hinder margin for the reception of the uropoda, which are fixed close together. The minute rami are shorter than the peduncles, equal in length.

Hab. West coast of Greenland. (KROEYER.)

Probably this species after a closer examination of fresh specimens will shows to be identical with *I. albifrons*, the differences being wery few and not of great importance.

4 **Iæra Kroeyerii.** H. MILNE-EDWARDS.

Syn. **1840.** *Jæra Kroeyerii.* H. MILNE-EDWARDS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés. Tome 3:me, p. 149. Paris.

1849. » » » Le Règne animal par Cuvier. Éd. (4:me) acc. des planches. Les Crustacés. Pl. 70, fig. 1—1 *k*. Paris.

1866. » » » C. HELLER. »Carcinologische Beiträge zur Fauna des Adriat. Meeres». Verhandlungen der K. K. zoologish-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Bd. 16, p. 732.

The head is broader than long, the anterior margin trilobated. The first pair of antennæ five-jointed, stout, almost as long as the breadth of the head. The second pair are long, they reach to the anterior margin of the sixth pereional segment. The pleon is longer than the last four pereional segments together, with a median, scutiform projection at the

hinder margin, separating the uropoda. The peduncles are very broad, short; the rami shorter than the peduncles, equal.

Colour. Light brown, dotted with black.

Length. 5–6 mm.

Hab. Coast of Vendée, (MILNE-EDWARDS). The Adriatic, (HELLER).

5. **Iæra Nordmanni.** H. RATHKE.

Syn.	**1837.**	*Janira Nordmanni.* H. RATHKE.		»Beitrag zur Fauna der Krimm». Mem. d. Savants Étrangers de l'Acad. de St. Petersb. Tome 3:me, p. 388, pl. 6, fig. 1—5.
	1840.	*Jæridina* »	»	H. MILNE-EDWARDS. Histoire naturelle des Crustacés. Tome 3:me, p. 150. Paris.
	1868.	*Jæra* »	»	SPENCE BATE and WESTWOOD. A History of the British Sessile-eyed Crustacea. Vol. 2, p. 320. London.
	1876.	» »	»	STEBBING. »Description of a new species of Sessile-eyed Crustacea». Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Fourth ser. Vol. 17, p. 79.

The first pair of antennæ, four-jointed, as long as a sixth of the breadth of the head. The second pair of antennæ scarcely as long as half the length of the body. The pleon is longer than the last three pereional segments, with a deep semicircular notch at the hinder margin for the reception of the uropoda, wich are fixed close together. The minute rami are not half as long as the peduncles, the outer ramus is much shorter than the inner.

Colour. Greyish.

Length. 6 mm.

Hab. South coast of England. The Black Sea.

6. Iæra wakishiana. SPENCE BATE.

Syn. **1865.** *Jæra wakishiana.* SPENCE BATE. »Characters of New species of Crustaceans discovered by J. K. Lord on the coast of Vancouver Island». Proc. of the Zool. Soc. of London. 1864. p. 667.

1866. » » » J. K. LORD. The Naturalist in Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Vol. 2. p. 282. London.

The anterior margin of the head is nearly straight. The first pair of antennæ reaching to the extremity of the fourth joint of the second. The second pair of antennæ equal nearly two-thirds of the length of the animal. The pleon has a double excavation on the posterior margin, the median point not extending beyond the extremity of the sides. The uropoda are as long as the posterior margin of the pleon, terminating in two styliform rami, each of which is tipped with a few short hairs.

Colour. ?

Length. ?

Hab. Esquimault harbour, Vancouver Island. Taken in a sponge, on a depth of 8 fathoms.

7. Iæra Novæ-Zelandiæ. CHILTON.

Syn. **1883.** *Jæra Novæ-Zelandiæ.* CHILTON. »On two new Isopoda». Transactions and Proceedings of the New-Zealand Institute. Vol. 15.

Unfornately I have had no access to the paper quoted above, and I am consequently unable to decide where in the system this australian species is to placed.

Hab. Lyttelton Harbour, New Zealand.

C. The last six pairs of pereiopoda with pedunculated, tri-unguiculate dactyli.

Gen. XIII. **Iais.** N. g.

Deriv. Ἰαΐς a greek name.

Diagn. *Corpus* depressum, elongatum.
Caput rotundatum, non rostratum.
Oculi parvi, ocellis perpaucis compositi.
Antennæ primi paris breves, articulis paucis compositæ.
Antennæ secundi paris dimidium longitudinis corporis superantes, flagello multi-articulato.
Mandibulæ palpum tri-articulatum gerentes.
Latera segmentorum *pereii* non vel paulo producta, bases pedum non tegentia.
Pedes pereii subæquales, dactyli pedunculati, tri-unguiculati.
Pedes uri pedunculo crasso, cylindrico, ramis binis laminatis.

The *body* is depressed, elongate.

The *head* is rounded, not rostrate.

The *eyes* are small, cosisting of very few ocelli.

The *first pair of antennæ* are few-jointed.

The *second pair of antennæ* are longer than half the body, with multi-articulate flagellum.

The *mandibles* are provided with a three-jointed palp.

The lateral margins of the *pereional* segments are scarcely produced, not covering the bases of the legs.

The *pereiopoda* are subequal, walking legs; the datcyli are pedunculated, tri-unguiculate.

The *uropoda* consist of thick, cylindrical peduncles, and two elongate, laminate rami.

This new genus is easily to be distinguished from the other genera of the family by the tri-unguiculate dactyli of the pereiopoda. The other characteristics show that it ought to be ranged between *Ianira* and *Iæra:* resembling the first in the elongated uropoda, and the latter in the few-jointed flagellum of the first pair of antennæ, and in the not subcheliform first pair of pereiopoda.

1. **Iais Hargeri.** N. sp.

Deriv. The name in honour of the renowned American carcinologist OSCAR HARGER.

Diagn. *Corpus* elongatum, lineare, quater longius quam latius.
Caput magnum, fere circulare, segmento primo pereii duplo longius
Oculi binis solum ocellis compositi.
Antennæ primi paris VI-articulatæ, dimidio latitudinis capitis breviores.
Artennæ secundi paris, flagello XX—XXX-articulato, marginem segmenti quarti pereii attingentes.
Latera segmentorum pereii non incisa, setibus instructa.
Dactyli *pedum pereii* unguibus ternis subæqualibus armati.
Pleon postice rotundatum, longius quam latius.
Uropoda quartam partem longitudinis plei haud æquantes, ramis pedunculo longioribus.

The *body* is elongate, linear, four times longer than broad.

The *head* is large, almost circular, twice as long as the first pereional segment.

The *eyes* consist each of only two ocelli.

The *first pair of antennæ* are six-jointed, shorter than half the breadth of the head.

The *second pair of antennæ* reach to the anterior margin of the fourth pereional segment, the flagellum consist of 20 to 30 articuli.

The lateral margins of the *pereional* segments are not incised, provided with hairs.

The dactyli of the *pereiopoda* are armed each with three subequal claws.

The *pleon* is rounded behind, longer than broad.

The *uropoda* are scarcely as along as a fourth of the length of the pleon. The rami are longer than the peduncles.

Colour. Greenish white, almost hyaline.

Length. 3—4 mm.

Hab. The strait of Magellan. (S. M.)

2. Iais pubescens. DANA.

Syn. **1852.** *Jæra pubescens.* DANA. United States Exploring Expedition. Crustacea. Vol. 2, p. 744, pl. 49. fig. 9 *a*—9 *d*. Philadelphia. Fol.

The body is elongate elliptical. The head is broader than long (3 : 2), the anterior margin truncated, with the middle a little projecting. It is a third longer than the first pereional segment. The eyes are small. The first pair of antennæ are four-jointed; the second pair longer than half the body. The

pereiopoda are provided with tri-unguiculate dactyli (?), the outer claw much longer and stouter than the two inner. The pleon is as long as the last three pereional segments; nearly as long as broad. The uropoda are almost as long as half the pleon, the rami shorter than the peduncles.

Colour. ?

Length. 3 mm.

Hab. Nassau Bay, Tierra del Fuego. Parasite on Sphæroma lanceolata.

Judging from the figure given by DANA l. c. I suppose that the animal mentioned above must be placed in the new genus Iais; in the description DANA says nothing about the tri-unguiculate character of the pereiopoda.

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